THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXIII, No. 11 New York, December 13, 1919 Whole Number 1547

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

OUR NEW GRIEVANCE AGAINST MEXICO

THE NAME OF JENKINS, which will always be associated with a great European war, may not be remembered by future schoolboys in connection with a second Mexican war. Yet the experiences of William O. Jenkins, our Consular Agent at Puebla, Mexico, have brought about a crisis in our relations with Mexico serious enough to call forth Senatorial resolutions demanding a rupture of diplomatic relations and to bring a large portion of the press to approve armed American intervention in the affairs of the unhappy republic beyond the Rio Grande. In arresting Mr. Jenkins after he had been kidnaped by bandits and holding him despite a protest from Washington, the Mexican Government, declares the calm and peace-loving New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "placed itself in the position of affronting the United States in the person of one of its agents." The handling and the disposition of this case, asserts the Detroit *Free Press*,

"Will decide whether the people of the United States can any more live in ordinary safety on the other side of the frontier to the south, or whether they are to be abused, made the victims of trumped-up charges, thrown into prison, robbed, outraged, and murdered without hope of relief and without hope of being revenged in case they are killed. Washington must decide now, whether the citizens of this country are to be protected in Mexico, or whether for the next year and a half they are to be excluded from that country under pain of being treated like dogs."

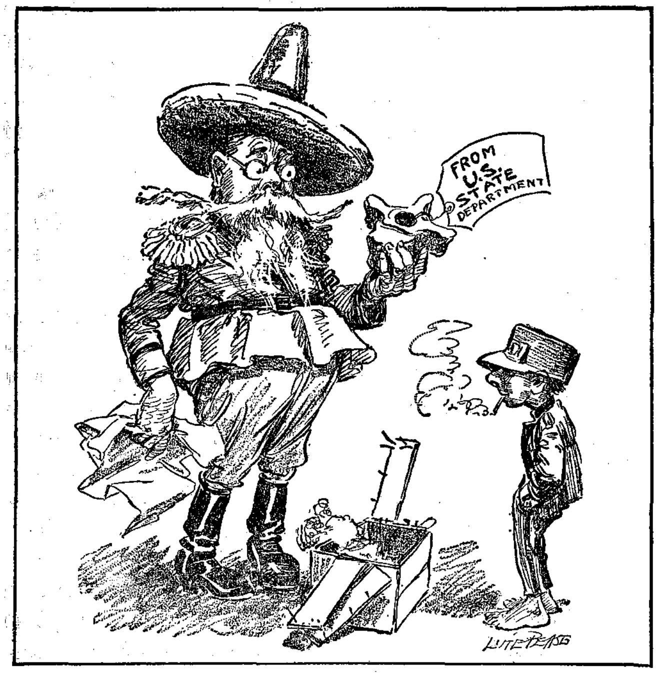
"I DO NOT FAVOR INTERVENTION,"

Says William O. Jenkins, but his arrest by the Carranza authorities after he had been kidnaped by bandits, has given the demand for American intervention in Mexico its greatest encouragement since the Villa raid over the border.

If the Jenkins case "portends the early approach of the day when Mexico will be required to respect the rights of Americans in Mexico—whether in the matter of life, liberty, or property—and to have due care of the dignity of our Government, the honor of our flag, and the inviolability of our soil, then," declares the Houston *Post* (Dem.), "it will have served a purpose that accords with the interest of civilization, the peace of the country, and the well-being of Mexico itself." The Congressman from the Tennessee district whence Mr. Jenkins went to Mexico is quoted by the New York *American* as saying: "The honor of the United States is involved in the Jenkins case. It must be avenged." Here the Cleveland *News* (Rep.) agrees, calling the Jenkins case "only another expression of Mexican contempt for our mollycoddle Government." "No matador in a Mexican arena," says the Grand Rapids *Herald* (Rep.), perhaps bearing in mind Mexico's official resumption of bull-fighting about the time of the Jenkins imprisonment, "ever heckled a bull more aggravatingly than Mexico herself persistently heckles Uncle Sam in the Jenkins case."

Yet when the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations said he did not "believe the Jenkins case is sufficiently grave to affect seriously the relations between Mexico and the United States," he found newspapers here agreeing with him. The New York *World* (Dem.) hopes "that if it is ever deemed necessary for us to resort to stern measures south of the Rio Grande we shall have stronger provocation than a police-court case." The Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*, after studying Mexico's side of the dispute, is "rather convinced" that the Jenkins incident is not the occasion for intervention—"at least, not just yet." *The World*, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is also impress by the Mexican argument and concludes that while "there have been numerous occasions when Washington could have marched to Mexico City with a united public opinion behind it," the present is not one of them. Of course if Carranza deliberately imprisoned Jenkins for the purpose of bringing on war with the United States "he can and will be accommodated"; but, continues the Detroit *News*, "if we are to fight a war to establish the principle that Mexico alone of all the recognized governments of the world must not arrest our consular agents no matter what they may do or be accused of doing, that is another thing." The Wheeling *Register* thinks that our demand for Jenkins's release might have been "a little previous in view of Mexico's contention that Mexican consulars have been imprisoned in this country." The Fargo *Courier-News*, representing Non-Partizan League opinion, accuses "the big business press" of "trying to work up war-sentiment" over "a case that does not in any way involve the United States."

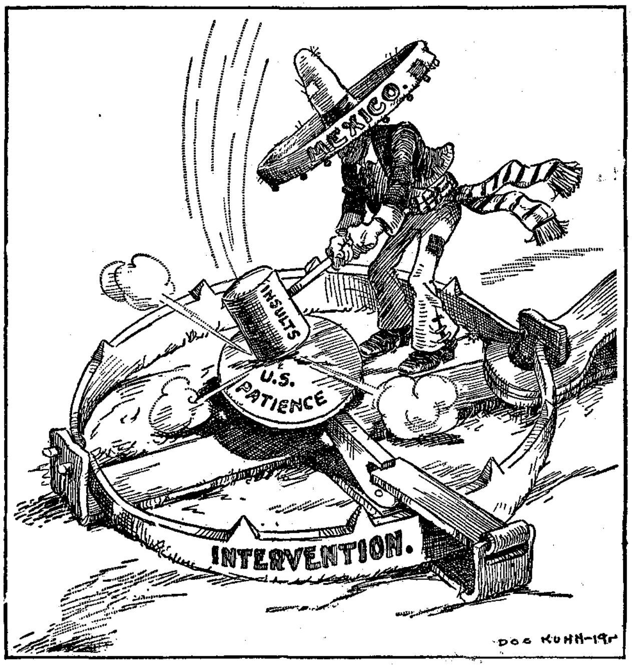
"It simply involves a citizen of the United States who has gone into a foreign country and refused to become a citizen of the land in which he lives. The United States has no more right to protest, so long as he has a fair trial, than the *Soviet* Russian Government has a right to protest when we deport Russians who have failed to take out citizenship papers here. When a man goes into a foreign country to make money he can not expect his flag to follow him and extricate him from such scrapes as he may become involved in."



A BIT OF AMERICAN BACKBONE.
—Pease in the Newark *News*.

That our readers may decide for themselves which of the two lines of editorial thought they prefer and that any further action taken by our Government may be the more intelligible, it may be well to cite briefly the facts in the Jenkins case as they may be gleaned from the news dispatches. On the night of October 19, William O. Jenkins, a former Vanderbilt University football player, who has been in business in Mexico for nearly twenty years and who is our Consular Agent in Puebla, was carried away by bandits who took with them $25,000 in gold from his safes. He spent a week with them, contracting a severe case of rheumatism. He was then released upon payment of ransom amounting to nearly $150,000. He was later arrested by the local authorities for alleged connivance with the bandits, released, and again arrested upon a perjury charge. In a statement given to the United Press, Mr. Jenkins characterizes the charges of collusion as "simply cooked up on fabricated allegations which are childish, absurd, and without foundation," and declares that he has evidence to disprove the charge of false declaration. On November 20 our *chargé d'affaires* in Mexico City told the Mexican Foreign Office that "in connection with the losses and injuries already suffered by Mr. Jenkins as the result of his being kidnaped—occasioned by the inability of the Mexican Government to give due protection—and his first arrest by Mexican authorities, the Government of the United States of America is surprized and exasperated to learn that Mr. Jenkins again has been arrested." The Mexican Government was further told that the treatment of Mr. Jenkins was bound to have "a very serious effect on the relations between the two countries," and the "immediate liberation" of the Consular Agent was demanded. On the 26th the Mexican Foreign Office sent a long reply stating its doubt that our Government had any right to make its demand, and asserting that the only foundation for such a demand could be "the power of the country that makes it." The note then explained that the treatment of Mr. Jenkins had been in strict accord with Mexican criminal law, and that the Mexican Federal Government, like our Federal Government, could not intervene in a judicial matter pertaining exclusively to one of the States. The American Government was reminded that "in the United States at times Mexican consuls have suffered imprisonment for acts involving the law of the United States," and "the Government of Mexico can not concede to American citizens more rights than Mexicans enjoy in the United States." And finally Washington was asked to wait until the Mexican judges, who "are possest of a genuine desire to proceed according to justice," shall have handed down their decisions. This brought another note from Washington signed by Secretary Lansing and given to the public December 1. The Secretary of State declined to be drawn into any "juridical discussion" and declared that the demand for the liberation of Mr. Jenkins "is founded on the justice of the right of an American citizen and United States consular officer to fair treatment while residing and discharging his duties within Mexican jurisdiction." Taking up the charge of false swearing brought against Jenkins, Secretary Lansing declared that it is "entirely unsupported by evidence"; indeed, the investigation of the case by representatives of the United States Government showed "every reason to believe that Mr. Jenkins has not knowingly given any false testimony in respect of vital points in his case." The Secretary declared that our Government is forced to the conclusion that the Mexican Government brought the charges against Jenkins for these purposes:

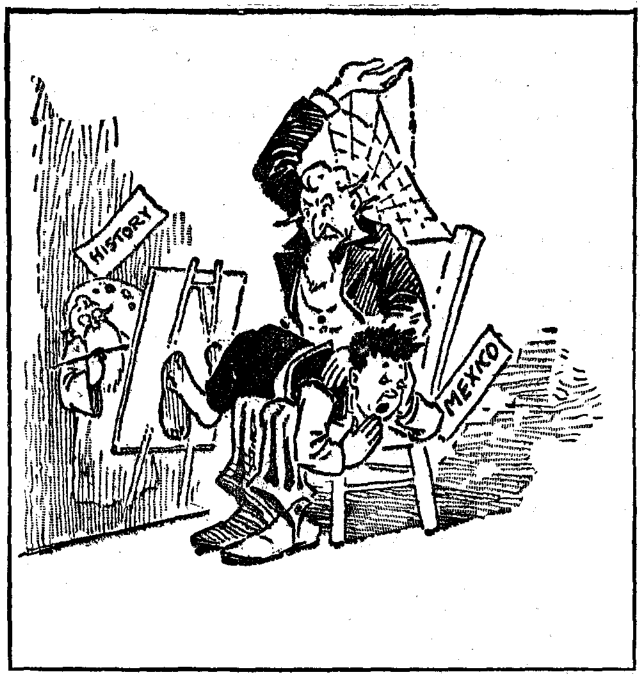
"In the first place, to divert the attention of the American public and the American Government, and indeed of Mexicans themselves, from the actual situation, namely, that Puebla, the capital of the State of Puebla, and perhaps the second largest city in Mexico, is without adequate protection from outlaws who infest the immediate neighborhood and who are accustomed openly and freely to visit the city without hindrance, that by the failure to furnish adequate protection in this district the Mexican authorities have, through their negligence, made possible the abduction of Jenkins, and that in harmony with such an attitude on the part of the Mexican authorities they have failed to carry out the duty and obligation incumbent upon them to apprehend and punish the bandits concerned in the crime of which Jenkins was the victim. And in the second place, it appears to have been the purpose of the Mexican Government to assume a wilful indifference to the feelings of the American people that have been aroused to the point of



"JUST HOW MUCH WILL IT STAND?"
—Kuhn in the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*.

indignation by the exposure, hardships, and physical suffering endured by Jenkins during his abduction and his subsequent treatment at the hands of Mexican authorities."

In view of all these considerations the Government of the United States renewed "its request for the immediate release of Consular Agent Jenkins."



HE'S HELD THAT POSE FOR EIGHT YEARS.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Editors advocating or predicting intervention look upon the Jenkins case not as an isolated incident but "as a last straw." Mexico reminds the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) of the villain in the old melodrama called "Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model"—

> "In the first act the villain threw her in front of a moving train. In the second he threw her off Brooklyn Bridge. In the third he threw her off a steamer in New York Bay. In the fourth he locked her in a room and set fire to the building—some such sequence of attentions. In the fifth he inquired: 'Why do you distrust me, Nellie?'"

The Tribune notes that eight Americans have been killed in Mexico since July 22, "when the United States warned Carranza that further murders of Americans would seriously affect the relations between the two countries." The Topeka *State Journal* (Rep.) devotes half a column of its editorial space to a list of murders, assaults, kidnapings, and robberies, of which Americans in Mexico have been the victims since July 22. Papers like the New York *Herald* (Ind.), St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind.), and Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), agree that public sentiment is nearly ready to back up intervention. The Lexington *Herald* (Dem.) is inclined to think that "most people believe we have temporized too much already." "It is as clear as sunshine to the American people," says the Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.), "that the Carranza Government hates us; that it is not at all backward in manifesting its hatred; that it is jealous and distrustful of our national power, enhanced by the war; that, unlike nearly all the rest of the Latin-American Powers, its sympathy leaned toward Germany during the late conflict; and that its disposition to beard the American lion in his den was never more flagrant and offensive than it is now."

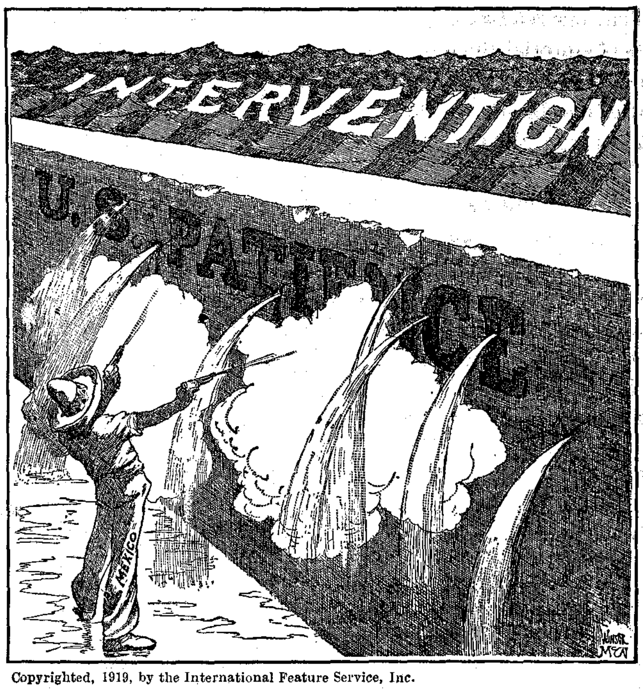
The time for American intervention, says the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, is long overdue, and its justification is threefold:

> "First, in the total disrespect of the Mexicans for the rights of Americans there; secondly, in the urgent need for the suppression of bandits and revolutionary marauders, together with the establishment of a stable government, competent school systems, and other educational institutions; and lastly, in performing our solemn duty to the world by reason of the Monroe Doctrine."

"We are maintaining now on the border simply as a guard more than 100,000 United States regulars, whose maintenance," in the opinion of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Rep.), "is costing us in a year very nearly as much as it would cost us to settle the Mexican situation for good and all." The Chicago *Tribune* agrees that the actual work of intervention would be comparatively easy, with our new army and modern military equipment and with the employment of Mexicans to help in the final pacification of the country. The War Department, according to the Washington dispatches, has made an estimate and placed the number of troops needed to pacify Mexico at 450,000 and the time needed for complete pacification at three years.

Complete intervention in Mexico would mean a wonderful opportunity for oil and sisal interests, munition-makers, and packers, comments the Wichita *Eagle* (Ind.), but "to the people of the United States it would mean another staggering load of debt, much higher taxes," and another rise in prices; and "to the men in the ranks it would mean at least three more years of fighting, marching, obeying orders, suffering, and dying." The Rochester *Times-Union* (Dem.) points out that permanent occupation of Mexico would add to our alien and race problems. "Nor is an unruly subtropical satrapy a suitable annex to a free republic," the Rochester paper adds. *The* Duluth *Herald* (Ind.) voices a warning against "an element in this country that is bent on intervention in Mexico, with profits and plunder in view," as do also the Socialist-Labor *Weekly People* (New York) and the Socialist New York *Call*. The *Call's* Washington correspondent cites seven factors working to preserve peace:

> "Impending bankruptcy in Europe that may require America's undivided attention to withstand.
>
> "America's own enormous and growing national deficit.
>
> "The watchful waiting of Japan and other envious Powers to take advantage of any emergency in the western hemisphere.



Copyrighted, 1919, by the International Feature Service, Inc.

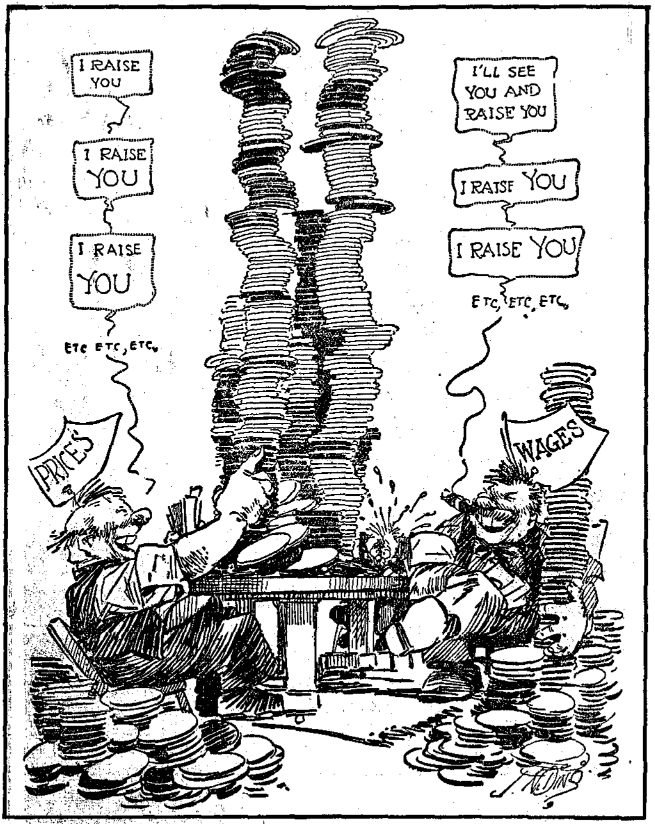
BRINGING IT ON HIMSELF.

—McCay in the New York *American*.

> "Alienation and hostility of all Latin America that would follow the conquest of Mexico.
>
> "Opposition of the Republican party to anything that might give the Democrats an extension of power.
>
> "The long military occupation that would be required to keep Mexico licked.
>
> "Dread of what might happen at home in labor and tax-paying circles during such a war."

THE PRESIDENT ON LABOR UNREST

THE CHIEF INTEREST in the President's message to Congress centers around his treatment of labor unrest. While *The Labor Tribune* (Joplin, Mo.) looks upon the message as "only a chain of empty words," so far as labor is concerned, *The Unionist* (Chicago) is certain the message is nothing less than a "masterpiece of literary art." "As a result of trying to please everybody, it is likely to please nobody," asserts *The New Majority* (Chicago), official organ of the new National Labor party, and the New York *Call*, speaking for our Socialist element, considers the document replete with "snakes, jokers, and weasel words." "President Wilson's ability to straddle every issue and to say nothing with great eloquence has not been impaired by his long illness," *The Call* unsympathetically assures us.



Copyrighted by the New York Tribune, Inc.

ONE OF THOSE NO-LIMIT GAMES.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

In a message of approximately five thousand words, at least half of the document dealt with labor problems and industrial unrest. Besides this subject, the President made recommendations for establishment of a national budget system, simplification of income and excess-profit taxes, legislation to secure employment and land for ex-service men, laws to encourage increased crop production, protection for America's new chemical and dyestuffs industry, Federal aid in the building of good roads, development of forest resources, legislation for dealing with "Reds," legislation to reduce the cost of living, an extension of the Lever Food Control Act, laws to bring about the democratization of industry, and the establishment of the principles regarding labor laid down in the League of Nations.

That, in the President's own words, "the establishment of the principles regarding labor laid down in the Covenant of the League of Nations offers us the way to industrial peace and conciliation," and that the causes of industrial unrest "arise from or are connected with the failure on the part of our Government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace, permitting a return to normal conditions," is vigorously denied by the New York *Evening Sun*, which considers the latter a regrettable "error of statement," and that this view is "quite untrue and quite misleading." Continues *The Evening Sun*, which seldom finds much to approve in either labor-unionism or President Wilson:

"There seems to be no direct connection whatever between labor unrest and the existing international situation. The unrest antedated by months the entrance of the United States into the war.

"The true causes of unrest have been made quite plain in numerous publications. They are due in part to natural tendencies after a great war, exaggerated by artificial inflation of the cost of living through bad government financiering and unscientific government interference with basic economic law. To these factors are added an overweening selfishness and consciousness of power in the circles of professional labor agitation, made more dangerous by the teachings of certain semi-insane theorists, largely invaders from the Hades of European radicalism.

"Both as respects the former and the latter phases the present Administration has grave responsibilities. It has pampered and fostered the swollen ideas of the domestic labor-leaders and it has treated the plague of foreign heresies with an almost incredible toleration, as witness the recent disclosures anent the Ellis Island immigration station.

"But if it were true in any degree that failure on the part of our Government to arrive at 'a just and permanent peace' was the cause of industrial unrest, the blame would not be on the Senate, for which Mr. Wilson's shot is plainly intended, but upon himself. For he has never submitted to the Senate a project or draft of such a peace."

Says the New York *Call* of the industrial unrest now prevalent throughout the country:

"On the general theme of labor unrest, President Wilson says the causes of it, 'while various and complicated,' are superficial rather than deep-seated. . . . 'With the return to normal conditions this unrest will rapidly disappear.' If the President meant that when he wrote it, then he very quickly forgot it and jumped to a radically different conclusion, for we read a few paragraphs farther on that—

"'The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. . . . Congress must now help to bring about the genuine democratization of industry. . . . Frankly, there can be no permanent and lasting settlement between capital and labor which does not recognize the fundamental concepts for which labor has been struggling through the years. . . . Is it not the business of statesmen to treat these manifestations of unrest which meet us on every hand as evidence of an economic disorder and to apply constructive remedies . . . being sure that we touch not the vital tissues of our industrial and economic life?'

"Even in the above passage, so obliterating to his earlier puerile statement about a 'return to normal conditions,' the President inserts the phrase, 'touch not the vital tissues,' which every corporation interprets to mean, 'touch not our private ownership and dividends.'

"All this wobbling, evasion, and ambiguity is adroitly embedded in a message which contains several passages that would arouse enormous enthusiasm among liberty lovers if the national intelligence had not been dragged these three years behind a chariot of vacillation and hypocrisy."

"If, by some bit of legislative surgery," thinks *The Union* (Indianapolis), we could draw the fangs of the radical element in labor and at the same time remove from capital the faculty of acquisitiveness, there would be no difficulty in bringing capital and labor into the state of comradeship to which the President points as most to be desired." Continuing, *The Union* states:

"The message is expressive of that frank friendliness to labor which has characterized the attitude of the Executive throughout his presidential term. His exposition of the needs of labor states manifest facts, but there is lacking any suggestion of specific legislation to supply these needs. Not being a superman, he does not attempt the task of formulating a plan of Congressional action that will put a stop to what he describes as 'the age-long antagonism between capital and labor.'"

"The portion of the message which pertains to labor rings with fairness and justice," believes *The Unionist* (Chicago), and it goes on:

"The President in his message advocates the right of collective bargaining, regards eight hours as the basis for a day's work, and admits of the worker's right to strike. Labor can not ask for more.

"On the other hand, he recognized the danger of class dictation when he refers to the predominant right of the Government to protect all of its people against the challenge of any class. He says capital is entitled to fair profits and government protection. Capital has no right to expect more."

Another labor organ, *The New Majority,* can not conceive of capital and labor coming to an understanding, and even goes so far as to question the sentiments of the President, as set forth in his statement regarding industrial unrest. "The President," says this weekly, "is a learned economist, and knows better than to write such piffle," and continues:

"The message bespeaks comradeship and partnership between capital and labor, when President Wilson knows there can be no such partnership on any terms acceptable to capital. He speaks of some of the aspirations of labor, but carefully avoids mention of the underlying ones. He names as the principal cure for industrial unrest speedy approval of the Peace Treaty, praising especially the intolerable labor provisions of that Treaty. He makes the astounding statement that the causes of the unrest which is abroad in the United States are superficial and not deep-seated, then names what he considers them to be, carefully avoiding the most important ones which are not superficial and which are deep-seated."

Intimation that the President's acts sometimes contradict his deeds comes from *The United Mine-Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), in connection with collective bargaining during the coal strike. Says *The Journal:*

"Perhaps the most striking point in the message of President Wilson is his pronouncement in favor of collective bargaining, which he says must be recognized by governments. Collective bargaining has become one of the fixt principles upon which dealing between employer and employee in the United States is based. It is the only fair method of adjustment of industrial disputes and it has operated successfully and satisfactorily to both sides for many years. But it is interesting to note that Fuel Administrator Garfield, whom President Wilson appointed 'Dictator of the Fuel Industry,' has ignored the views of the President by refusing to permit the miners and the operators to bargain collectively for the adjustment of their controversy."

The following are the "high lights" of the message dealing with labor and unrest which are generally commented upon:

"To analyze the particulars in the demands of labor is to admit the justice of their complaint in many matters that lie at their basis. The workman demands an adequate wage, sufficient to permit him to live in comfort, unhampered by the fear of poverty and want in his old age. He demands the right to live and the right to work amid sanitary surroundings, both in home and workshop, surroundings that develop and do not retard his own health and well-being; and the right to provide for his children's wants in the matter of health and education. In other words, it is his desire to make the conditions of his life and the lives of those dear to him tolerable and easy to bear."

"Congress must now help in the difficult task of finding a method that will bring about a genuine democratization of industry, based on the full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare."

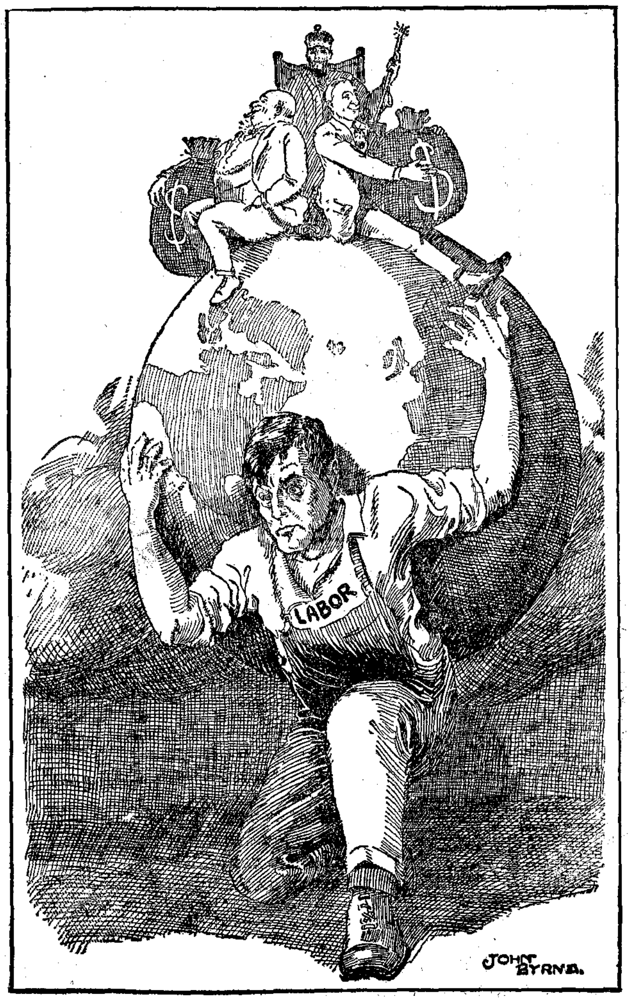
"The great unrest throughout the world, out of which has emerged a demand for an immediate consideration of the difficulties between capital and labor, bids us put our own house in order. Frankly there can be no permanent and lasting settlements between capital and labor which do not recognize the fundamental concepts for which labor has been struggling through the years."

"There are those in this country who threaten direct action to force their will upon a majority. Russia to-day, with its blood and terror, is a painful object-lesson of the power of minorities. It makes little difference what minority it is, whether capital or labor, or any other class; no sort of privilege will ever be permitted to dominate this country."

"In America there is but one way by which great reforms can be accomplished and the relief sought by classes obtained, and that is through the orderly processes of representative government. Those who would propose any other method of reform are enemies of this country."

In a summing up of the good and bad points of the message, as it considers them, the New York *Globe,* asserting that the message revealed the President's mind "at its best and at its worst," says of the suggested solutions of the industrial problems now before the country:

"No one can disapprove the recommendations of the President. No one can do anything more with them than to hope fervently that by some miracle he will be able to secure the accomplishment of the things he so easily asks Congress to do. An arbitration council for settling labor disputes is urgently needed; the income and profits taxes are doing daily incalculable harm to industry and should be overhauled; if tariffs are preventing trade with foreign countries and causing importation of gold, they are raising the cost of living and should certainly be suspended temporarily. Farms for soldiers, better roads, better forests, better rural schools—who can quibble over these worthy ambitions? If his program for cutting the cost of living seems to pay too much attention to profiteering and not enough to the more serious maladies of inflation of currency and scarcity of goods, his suggestions are at least sensible so far as they go.



"HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG?"

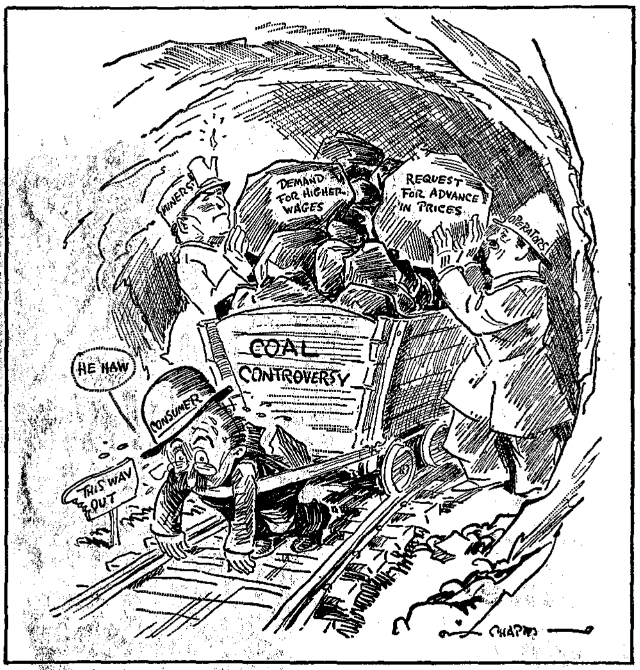
A Socialist view of the labor situation.

—Byrne in the New York *Call.*

"The thing which is calculated to make the average citizen wring his hands in helpless exasperation is the fact that so many hundreds of difficulties lie between the bland announcement of a program and its achievement. A Congress of supermen could hardly achieve the President's ambitions in a year; yet he seems to feel that a Congress of very human individuals, blundering, self-engrossed, short in memory, moved by all sorts of hidden motives, can magically set all things right once Mr. Wilson has pointed out the goal. And even this herculean list of labors leaves out the three greatest tasks—bringing Mexico to terms, ending government control of railways, and accepting the Peace Treaty."

DOWN TO FACTS IN THE COAL-FIGHT

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE are entitled not only to coal, but to the facts behind the coal-controversy, and the editorial columns of the country's press are voicing a demand for these facts. Apparently a public that in the *beginning was concerned solely with the menacing potentialities* of a strike which has been characterized as "a more deadly attack upon our national life than an invading army" is now inclined to weigh the conflicting contentions of the miners and operators.



THE MINE-MULE.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

"As matters stand, the facts upon which permanent settlement must be based are not known, and there is wide disagreement among those best posted," says the Springfield *Republican*, which points out that the public has a right to the truth in order to protect itself from profiteering by either capital or labor. "*Let the Government mine for facts in the soft-coal fields*," urges the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. But in the meantime some light may be derived from an examination of figures submitted by miners, operators, and government officials.

The miners' original demand asked a 60 per cent. wage-increase and a thirty-hour week made up of five six-hour working-days. At the opening of the recent conference of miners and operators Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson flatly declared that a 60 per cent. wage-increase was "an impossibility," as it would "put the miners out of line with the other workers of the country"; and that, "in the present industrial condition of the country," a thirty-hour week was also "impossible." The operators then offered a 20 per cent. wage-increase, and the Secretary of Labor proposed a 31.61 per cent. increase. The latter proposal the miners voted to accept, but the operators rejected it and withdrew their 20 per cent. offer. Behind both these proposals was the assumption that the public would have to pay still more for its coal. Then Fuel Administrator Dr. Harry A. Garfield, speaking with the authority of the Government, declared for a 14 per cent. increase in the miners' wages, with the provision that none of this should be taken out of the pocket of the public in higher coal-prices. This ruling the operators accepted under protest, stating that many of their mines would not be worked profitably on these terms and would have to be abandoned. The miners indignantly rejected the 14 per cent. award as "entirely inadequate," John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine-Workers of America, characterizing the Government's decision as "the most colossal blunder in the industrial history of our country."

Dr. Garfield's contention is that a fourteen per cent. wage increase will offset the increased cost of living to the miners, but will not necessitate a price-increase that would raise the cost of living for the public. He estimates that the wage-increase will amount to $107,000,000 yearly. Using data supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, he finds that the cost of living has risen 79.9 per cent. since 1914, while bituminous-coal miners' wages in the central competitive field have risen in the same period only 57.6 per cent. As the New York *World* explains, "adding 14.1 per cent. of $1.576, or 22.2 cents, to $1.576 gives $1.798, the equivalent in buying power of $1 in 1914. Hence the ordered fourteen per cent. increase."

It will be noticed that Mr. Garfield's ultimatum ignores the question of hours of labor. At the very outset, notes *The Evening Post*, the average man unfamiliar with the conditions of bituminous-coal mining was prejudiced against the miners' case by what seemed to him their preposterous demand for a thirty-hour working week. But he might have felt differently had he known that "the miners were really asking for rather more work than they had been doing," remarks this New York paper, which cites figures compiled by Mr. George O. Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, to prove that "in the twelve weeks of February, March, and April the average working time of bituminous-coal miners was only a fraction over twenty-four hours"—or six hours less per week than the miners desire to work. The Lancaster (Pa.) *News Journal*, published in the coal region, quotes Dr. Garfield as authority for the statement that these miners work an average of only two hundred days annually; and *The Examiner*, of the same city, says:

> "That part of the public that has looked into the mining situation with any care does not ask the miner why he works only two hundred days in the year. He works when the mine is open. Frequently the operators close the mines entirely; at other times they work them at half-time only; yet the miner can not leave the fields for other employment, for he does not know when the mine will open again. One week it may be operating, while the next it may be shut down entirely.
>
> "President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, charged some time ago that the operators kept the mines closed to keep the prices up, and that the miners suffered enforced idleness as a consequence. The operators vigorously denied this, admitting that the mines were frequently closed, but placing the blame upon the shortage of railroad-cars and the refusal of the public to buy except at certain seasons. The whole contention of the miners for their shorter working-day is that they will be employed regularly rather than intermittently."

"What the miners are really asking," affirms the Columbus *Labor News*, "is not a reduction of hours, but a guaranty that they will have work throughout the year." And it quotes a statement by a United Mine-Workers' official that the average yearly employment of soft-coal miners since 1902 has been 206 days. The miners claim, according to the Richmond *News-Leader*, that "the thirty-hour week will represent, according to the field, an increase of from 3 to 21 per cent. in the actual time spent in the mines."

Turning to the question of wages, we find the case of the miners buttressed by an impressive array of figures. One of our readers, a miner in Miami, Oklahoma, writes:

> "We were getting seventy-five cents a ton for digging coal when coal was selling for $2.50 a ton. Coal advanced to $5.50 (at the mine), and we were still getting seventy-five cents per ton."

The Secretary of Labor, in a statement contrasting the anthracite and bituminous fields in the value of coal and the relative rates of wages between 1902 and 1919, says:

> "The value of anthracite increased 84.8 per cent. between 1902 and 1918, and the tonnage-rates of contract miners increased 81.03 per cent. during the same period. Meantime, the value of bituminous coal increased 130.4 per cent., while the tonnage-rates of pick miners increased 68.5 per cent."

Mr. Ellis Searles, editor of *The United Mine-Workers' Journal*, official organ of the union, has this to say on the subject of wages in the bituminous-coal fields:

> "The coal-miners of this country are among the poorest paid of any industry, when we take into consideration their average earnings.
>
> "The largest soft-coal producing field in the world is found in what is known to the trade as the Central Competitive Field of the United States. This is composed of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In this field alone the average annual output of soft coal is approximately 200,000,000 tons.
>
> "Statistics and figures gathered and compiled by official sources, including the Government and the States, show that in the Central Competitive Field the average annual wage of mine-workers for the six years from 1913 to 1918 inclusive was $873.85, or less than $75 a month."

In this connection the New York *Nation* reminds us that "a recent Federal investigation fixt the cost of an irreducible decency minimum for a family of five in Washington at $2,262."

Turning to the other side of the picture, we are told by a writer in the New York *Evening Post* that the original demands of the striking miners "would mean from $8 to $24 for a six-hour day and from $40 to $120 for a thirty-hour week, whereas the present scale is from $5 to $15 for an eight-hour day and from $30 to $90 for a forty-eight-hour week." And in a statement issued by the coal operators of the Central Competitive Field we read:

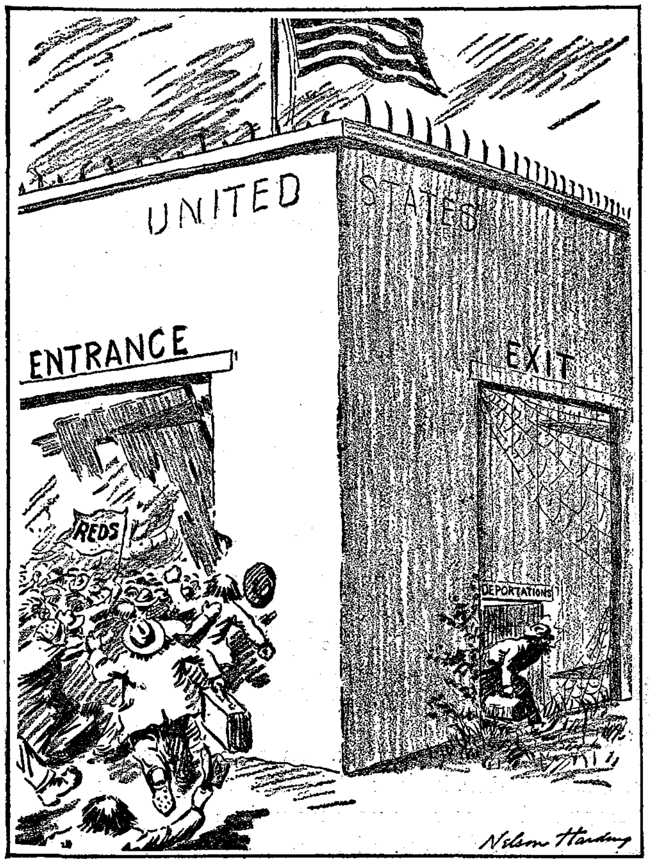
> "In connection with the earnings of the men under the present scale, it should be quite clearly understood that only about 20 or 25 per cent. of the men work steadily. A recent report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that pick-miners in 1919 were earning only 84.5 per cent. of the amount they could have earned if they had worked steadily during the days the mines were offering them work. It shows further that the loaders after the machines, who comprise the most numerous class of employees, earned only 80.4 per cent. of what they could have earned had they worked steadily on the days when the mines were offering them work. The pay-rolls of the mines disclose the fact that the employees who work steadily in any mine are regularly earning from $175 to $250 per month, while in many cases individual employees are earning from $300 to $400 per month.
>
> "The official figures of the Department of Labor show that the men can increase their earnings from 15 to 25 per cent. merely by working steadily on the days when the mines are running. Plenty of leisure time is afforded the employees on the days when the mines are not able to run because of lack of cars, mechanical breakdowns, or other reasons. The producers feel that the wage-scale should be fixt with reference to the earning-power and opportunity of men who are willing to work steadily and not with reference to the earnings of men who voluntarily absent themselves from work one day out of every four or five when work is offered. In our opinion the short road to lower cost of living in the United States is less idleness and greater production per man."

Replying to the Secretary of the Treasury's assertion that certain coal operators in 1917 made "fabulous profits," with returns on invested capital of "from 100 per cent. to 150 per cent.," the vice-president of the National Coal Association writes:

> "Certain individual concerns may have made such profits, but not the industry as a whole, and, as the Fuel Administration has pointed out, fairness demands consideration of the industry as a whole.
>
> "For the entire bituminous industry in 1917 to make profits of from 100 per cent. to 150 per cent. on invested capital, would require a total profit of upwards of $1,500,000,000. According to the United States Geological Survey Report, entitled 'Coal in 1917,' page 923, the total gross receipts of the operators for all the bituminous coal produced in 1917 was only $1,249,272,837. Hence the total gross receipts, before deducting operating expenses, were less than the total profits which would have to be made out of those receipts to justify the statement of your experts. This indicates the ridiculous nature of their casual generalizations."

ELLIS ISLAND'S GATES AJAR

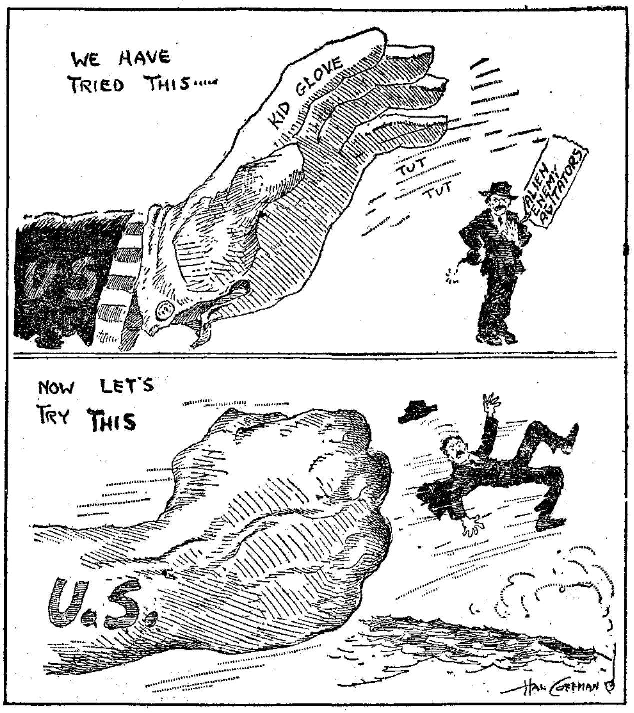
THE PICTURE OF ELLIS ISLAND as "a government institution turned into a Socialist hall, a spouting-ground for Red revolutionists, a Monte Carlo for foreigners only, a club where Europe's offscourings are entertained at American expense and given the impression that government officials are subject to their impudent orders, a place where the inspection of immigrants required by law is made a mere pretense even when immigration is lightest, a place of deceit and sham to which foreign mischief-makers are sent temporarily to make the public think the Government is courageously deporting them"—this is not a picture on which Americans care to dwell, the Cleveland *News* (Rep.) observes. Not all editors would paint the picture in such lurid colors, yet there is apparently a wide agreement that the Congressional committee investigating Ellis Island has uncovered many sins of both omission and commission. "Conditions scandalous, even criminal, have prevailed in the service" at our principal immigration station, contends the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.), while the stanchest upholders of the Administration sharply criticize the "lack of team-work" and "ineffectiveness" that have been brought to light. In particular, the deportation system seems to be in what the Grand Rapids *Herald* would call a strange "process of lassitude and latitude." For instance, out of that train-load of three score "sinister Reds" transported from Seattle to New York for deportation last spring, "according to official reports, just seven were actually ejected from America." In twenty-one months, the Philadelphia *Record* notes, "697 persons were arrested in deportation proceedings and only 60 were actually shipped out of the country." Officials directly in charge are naturally blamed by the press, but many editors find the Wilson Administration, Congress, or past and present legislation primarily responsible.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

It was asserted at the Congressional committee's hearings at Ellis Island that ex-Commissioner Frederic C. Howe had allowed immorality and gambling to exist on the island during his administration, and that he was responsible for delaying deportation and for releasing a remarkably large number of Reds on parole. Mr. Howe's successor, in fact, declared that during the Howe régime the Island was tending to become "a forum for the preaching of Bolshevism." Letters to Mr. Howe from Emma Goldman and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn were read, containing friendly and confident requests for aid for arrested radicals. Members of the investigating committee made emphatic and specific charges of inefficiency. In a statement given to the press, however, Mr. Howe replied that the charges relating to gambling and immorality were investigated and disproved two years ago, that he has seen Emma Goldman only two or three times, and does not remember receiving any letter from her, and that—



Copyrighted by the International Feature Service.

ABOUT TIME.

—Coffman for the International Feature Service.

> "I never released a man, woman, or child, without direct authority from Washington. I had no power to parole, release on bond, or even to fix the amount of the bond. It was always done by the Department of Labor at Washington. I was merely a ministerial officer, acting as I was directed."

But the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) thinks Mr. Howe "will have to do a lot of explaining before he can convince public opinion that his course as an official was not such as to commend him to anarchists and agitators who have sought to destroy orderly government in this country." "Even Dean Swift in imagining a kind of Bedlam in Laputa never dreamed of anything so grotesque as Ellis Island under Howe and his advisers," who, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "made a 'Red' paradise out of the Government's asylum for immigrants and emigrants." The Boston *Herald* (Rep.), in Massachusetts, and the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.), in Alabama both ask sharply why Mr. Howe was ever named Commissioner of Immigration when his affiliations with Socialists and radicals were so well known.

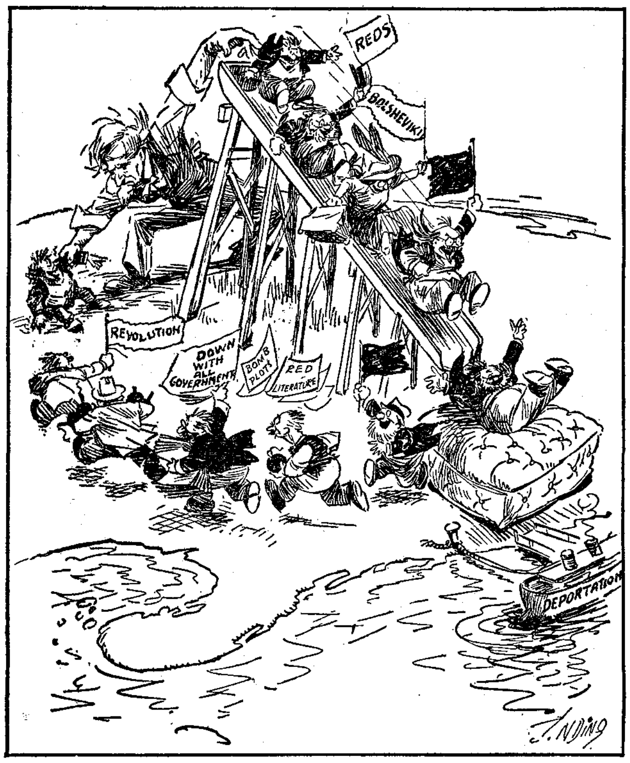
It seems to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) that "Mr. Howe's point of view must have reflected pretty accurately the point of view of the Immigration Bureau in Washington and of the chiefs in the Department of Labor," for "they knew perfectly well what he was doing" and "kept him in office until Congress began to threaten to refuse an appropriation for his salary." Supporting the position of *The Tribune*, we note the declaration of Congressman J. W. Husted (Rep., New York), that many of the officials of the Bureau of Immigration "are themselves thoroughly in sympathy with Bolshevism." And Senator King (Dem., Utah) has prepared a bill transferring the enforcement of the deportation law to the Department of Justice on the ground that the Labor Department is so "honeycombed with Bolshevism" that it is "unfit" to do the work.

"Does the President sympathize with the Red program?" asks the Boston *Herald* (Rep.). "A very long list of appointees of his strongly supports such a view." The Lancaster *Examiner* (Rep.) accuses the Administration of having "regularly, consistently, and flagrantly 'nursed' the alien agitators and radicals in this country." And the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) makes a similar charge, emphasizing its political significance:

> "Perhaps nothing has revolted popular sentiment against the present Administration more than its habitual leniency, not to say sympathy, toward the whole trend of radical revolutionary sentiment and activity so prevalent in these days."

Responsibility for slackness in the inspection of immigrants landing at Ellis Island is placed directly upon Congress by the New York *World* (Dem.). Congress, it says, "from time to time describes new tests for immigrants, but takes no adequate measures to carry out the enforcement of these tests, even when successive executive officers, charged with the duty, plead for help." Mr. Howe's successor at Ellis Island has admitted that the inspection for exclusion at Ellis Island has been "largely a farce." The Commissioner-General of Immigration has repeatedly complained about "insufficient funds" to do this work properly. And, declares the New York *Evening Post*, "for insufficient funds Congress has been responsible." After noting that the Immigration Bureau has been long insistent in demanding a strengthening of the service, *The Evening Post* continues:

> "When the volume of immigration rises again it should find the United States with something besides a far more efficient system of inspection. It should find the immigration authorities prepared, in cooperation with labor officials, to direct newcomers to points which need them, instead of letting them drift to congested points. There should perhaps be better provision for keeping the immigration authorities informed of the general movements and careers of admitted aliens. But the most immediate need is for such means of applying proper exclusion tests as will really exclude."



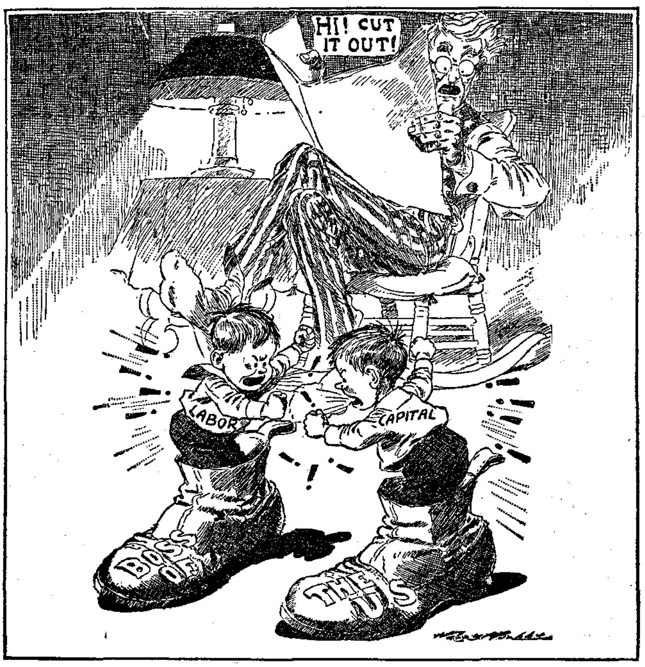
Copyrighted by the New York Tribune, Inc.

DEPORTING THE REDS.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

THE NEW LABOR PARTY

ABOLITION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE is the first demand of the National Labor party, which recently held its first convention at Chicago. Other planks in the party platform call for nationalization of unused land, nationalization of the banks, disarmament, nationalization of all basic industries, and indorsement of the Plumb railroad plan. The leader of the new party, John Fitzpatrick, who engineered the steel strike, is quoted by the Montgomery *Advertiser* as saying that, whatever else the new party does, "it will break the Democratic party next year, and then it will break the Republican party afterward." Which causes the Alabama paper to ask, a little pathetically, if the former miracle should be performed, "would not labor show itself singularly ungrateful to the Democratic party?" That the convention was called as an open challenge to the leadership of Samuel Gompers is asserted by numerous newspapers, particularly the Buffalo *Evening News*, which believes it will be the first business of the Labor party "to try to wreck the American Federation of Labor." These opinions are strengthened by the report that the Federation was not represented at the convention; nor were the Socialists, or the Non-partizan League, strong in the Dakotas and in Minnesota. Defections from the ranks to the extent of half the number of delegates is reported by the Chicago *Tribune*, and the convention came to a sudden close Tuesday night. The original program, as published in *The New Majority*, official organ of the Labor party, called for the final session and the adoption of the platform by Saturday night. According to the New York *Tribune:*



Copyrighted by the International Feature Service.

TRYING TO WEAR DAD'S SHOES.
—Murphy for the International Feature Service.

"There are 112 international unions in the United States and Canada that make up the American Federation of Labor, and twelve international unions not affiliated. Not one of these 124 international unions was represented by delegates, a perusal of the list shows, altho sixteen have headquarters in Chicago."

Governor Frazier, of North Dakota, leader of the Non-partizan League, who is reported to have been seriously considered as the first presidential nominee of the new party, withdrew with other League delegates early in the convention, as did other farmer delegates from different sections of the country, because of the convention's desire for nationalization of unused land. The attitude of the farmers in the present situation is understood to have been made plain in a speech by the master of the National Grange recently, in which he said:

"There is to-day too much tendency among our people to class endeavor, class thinking, class legislation. The interest of the nation demands the destruction of such unworthy ideas, whether they be hoisted by a labor-union or by a group of farmers."

"The American people are often complacent, and sometimes gullible," says the Peoria *Transcript*, "but when aroused they resent class government." It is to the narrowness of the appeal that many newspapers attribute what they term the failure of the Chicago convention, whereas, thinks the Detroit *News*, "the introduction of a virile, aggressive political party with a platform making general appeal would have a wholesome corrective influence on the present political situation." "Fitzpatrick is a long way from the White House," predicts the New York *Times;* "the Labor party will add a little bit to the complication of political campaigns," thinks the Raleigh *News and Observer;* "it will serve as a safety-valve on the body politic"; agrees the Nashville *Tennessean*, and the Minneapolis *Journal* alines itself with other newspapers in forecasting a thorny path for the Labor party to tread.

A résumé of the fundamental principles of the party embodied in the resolutions adopted is given by the Boston *Herald:*

"The abolition of the United States Senate; the election of Federal judges by popular vote for four-year terms; an eight-hour working day and a forty-four-hour working week as the maximum for men and women; the banking of the country to be owned and operated by the Government; the incomes of individuals to be limited by law; nationalization of unused land; the adoption of the national initiative, referendum, and recall; the immediate release of all political and industrial prisoners; the nationalization of all public utilities and all basic industries; repeal of the Espionage Law and all other repressive statutes passed during the war; condemnation of universal military training and conscription, and condemnation of the Peace Treaty and Covenant of Nations as at present drafted."

As to the motives of its promoters and the convention itself, the Nashville *Tennessean* says:

"There is no reason why we should become excited over this movement. It is a symptom of the industrial unrest from which we are rapidly passing. The ideals which animate its sponsors will be dead within a year, and with the return of prewar prosperity there will be no cause for the body's existence."

A facetious editorial in the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* voices the prediction that—

"With the final election of a President and Vice-President by the new National Labor party, we shall no doubt have the enlivening spectacle of a chief magistracy which refuses to permit itself to be overworked. A President who will throw down the fountain pen when the White House whistle blows at 5:30 and a Vice-President who will adjourn the Senate at the expiration of seven hours—or may we hope for a five-hour day?—will be a glorious relief from the long line of statesmen, from Washington to Wilson, who have worked whatever hours the job demanded."

"On some questions, like prohibition," notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "city and country delegates appeared to be divided," and the Boston *Herald* remarks of this and other questions which came up at the convention:

"The convention was staggered by the prohibition question, and finally decided to leave it alone—a decision which was resented by a number of 'wet' delegates, who withdrew from the convention because of it. The declaration in favor of the nationalization of public utilities and basic industries was supplemented by a resolution definitely declaring in favor of the Plumb plan for the government ownership of railroads. Radical as some of these declarations were, the convention voted down resolutions calling for the establishment of a *Soviet* government in the United States, and recommending the abolition of the United States Supreme Court."

Labor's side of the question is best presented by the Cleveland *Citizen*, the New York *Call*, and *The New Majority* (Chicago). According to a special dispatch to *The Call*, the object of the party is stated to be "release from the grind of poverty, capitalism's ownership of the Government," and slavery to the profiteers 'in order to form a more perfect Government and to make the common defense against political, social, and industrial autocracy.'" Of the convention, the reasons for holding it, and the aims of the Labor party, *The Citizen* comments as follows:

> "As was to have been expected, and as was discounted in advance, the daily 'news' papers were unable to understand the significance of the gathering and were prepared to ignore or belittle it, but when the magnitude of the meeting began to dawn upon the 'molders of public opinion' they changed their tactics somewhat and profest to see factional wranglings and incipient bolts—and there were in reality no such occurrences.
>
> "Those who assembled at Chicago burned their bridges behind them and inaugurated a campaign that will not end until the Labor party is in complete control of the machinery of Government and incorporates its principles into the laws of the land."

The New York *Call*, in a headline mentioning the "duped masses," and specifically asserting that the formation of the Labor party "brings specter of retribution before oppressive politicians," maintains in a special Washington dispatch that there is a possibility of a political alliance of the "persecuted minority groups" of the United States to "defend their common rights," and that this possibility has caused a reaction "born of fear and a guilty conscience" among Republican and Democratic leaders alike. That dissension will be created in the ranks of the Socialists, Non-Partizan Leaguers, and Labor partyites is charged by the *Call's* correspondent, who instances the recent *exposé* of the coal operators by former Secretary McAdoo. Declares *The Call:*

> "All that McAdoo said about 2,000 per cent. dividends on 'patriotic' coal he has known for a year or more. He was silent during all prior negotiations between miners and operators. He was silent during the crisis which produced the Anderson injunction.
>
> "McAdoo will have imitators aplenty during the near future. Congress is full of men whose political life depends on the good will or tolerance of those who work for wages. The shift of a thousand votes would cast half of them into oblivion.
>
> "During the next few months all the wiles of monopolized capital and its servants will be exerted to spread disruption among the persecuted factions. Threats and cajolery will alternate in the columns of owned press and paid platform. Suspicion and dissension will be sown with a lavish hand."

The New Majority, which, besides being the Labor party's official organ, was "right on the ground" at the convention, sends the following in response to a telegram asking for editorial comment on the new party:

> "It may not elect a President in 1920. This looks like a Republican year. But with the Democrats out of the way it should organize in four years so effectively that it can capture the Government of the United States for the workers of factory and farm in 1924, by the peaceful process of storming the ballot-box. It should send a few members to Congress at the coming election. It should capture State and local governments in many localities within the next two years.
>
> "This much is sure. The temper of the big convention could not be misinterpreted. The workers are through with the old parties. The Republican party always has been the party of hateful, merciless exploitation of the wage-earners, both organized and unorganized. The Democratic party within the last few weeks has shown how far it will go to grind its heel into the face of the worker when the bosses of big business crack the whip.
>
> "Labor, organized and unorganized, labor of the farm as well as of the shop, has leapt to the fray for political war to the death with the crooks who rule this country by subsidizing its two old political parties in order that they may maintain their iron rule of industry and commerce from which they gorge themselves with profits that they can not spend, consigning the workers to poverty."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ONE ton of coal in the woodshed is worth nine in the mines.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A DECLINE of prices will bring a decline in prices.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

GERMANY'S trouble is a shortage of butter fats, while ours is a deficiency of elbow grease.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

WANTED: Something that will sharpen American wits so they will cut the cost of living.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

WITH eggs at $1.02 a dozen wholesale, the goose that lays golden eggs is losing a little of her prestige.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THERE is talk of Wood for President and Cole for Governor. Wood-Cole—that ought to make a hot campaign.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

THE Government continues to give plenty of rope to the Reds, but it is not bestowed in the right place or manner.—*Columbia Record.*

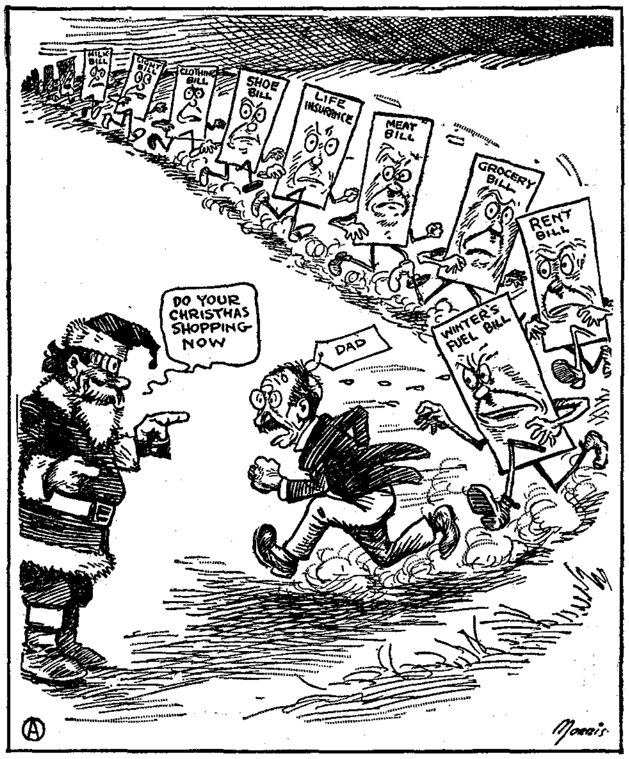
YOU can now buy four German marks for a dime, but if you have 10 cents to spend that way you had better save it.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen.*

THE hunger-strike of the Reds on Ellis Island shows that the boys are in training to get along when they get home.—*New York Tribune.*

A PROFITEER is a man that can take your hat and coat and explain it so nicely that you give him your watch and chain.—*Garment News.*

IF neither President nor Senate will retreat from present positions on the Treaty, we shall have to re-treat with the Powers.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

AT no time have we been a harsh critic of Dr. Garfield, but since he took charge of the strike in his earnest and well-meaning way we have deemed it best to begin sifting the ashes.—*Grand Rapids Press.*



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

A REMINDER.
—Morris in the Helena *Independent.*

PURCHASER of Vienna kronen will soon owe himself money.—*Wall Street Journal.*

As we understand it, the Government is going to lower the price of sugar a little higher.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A FINANCIER is one who can keep up both the auto and the mortgage that got it.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE buck should be included in that list of things passed at the special session of Congress.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE heart of the world may be broken, but its lungs appear to be in fairly good working order.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

ONCE it was difficult to distinguish between a luxury and a necessity, but it isn't now. Anything you buy is a luxury.—*Beloit News.*

IF it meant what its name implies a national labor party would be the one big thing the country needs.—*Philadelphia North American.*

ONE of the strangest things in this world is how often a girl can powder her nose without getting chalk in her lungs.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE Sultan of Turkey is going to dispense with some of his wives. Well, that's one way of getting himself nearer to a peace status.—*Columbia Record.*

"IN old Babylonia," we are told, "they didn't print their literature, they baked it." Over here and nowadays, as a rule, we roast it.—*Nashville Banner.*

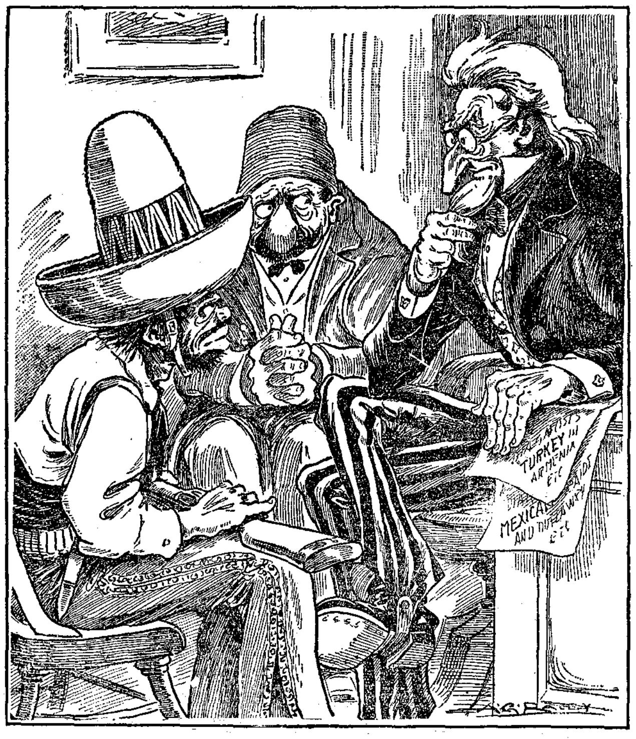
THE Germans are reported to be picking out those responsible for the war. About the only practical mode of procedure, it seems to us, would be to draw lots for it.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE general situation seems to be pretty well summed up in the confession of an Atchison negro: "I sleeps well, and I eats well, but somehow I has no desiah to work."—*Kansas City Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

TURKEY AT THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE

THE LABYRINTH OF ORIENTAL GUILE and practise which must be threaded by the Allied Powers in order to reach a settlement with Turkey that will really mean peace in Europe is given as one reason why there is to be a second Peace Conference in London between the middle and last of January. No history of the war can be complete without the story of the peace agreement with this ancient and once-dreaded Empire, and some European papers warn the Western peoples of the necessity to make such a peace that Turkey will no longer be the menace it has been for so long to the equilibrium of Europe. Some deplore the delay because it has given time for the rise of the Nationalist party led by Mustafa Kemal, a revolutionary movement so strong as to be able to dictate to Constantinople that the Turkish delegates to the new Peace Conference "shall be chosen, not as previously, from among incompetent or incapable persons, but from among those who have acquired national confidence and esteem." In a glance backward at Turkey's relations with the Allies, the equable Manchester *Guardian* notes that in October, 1918, Turkey accepted an armistice which did not involve any immediate occupation of Turkish territory, tho it provided for a possible one in the future. But it is recalled that—


TURKEY IN ARMENIA ETC
MEXICAN RAIDS AND OUTLAWRY ETC

DR. SAMUEL AND HIS PATIENTS.

DR. SAMUEL—"Hem! Let me see! The bandit habit and the massacre habit. These diseases sometimes necessitate serious operations."
—*Border Cities Star* (Windsor, Ont).

"In February, and on several later occasions, our forces occupied various places in the south and north of Asia Minor, in addition to a more extensive occupation of Armenia. In the first days of April the Italians landed at Adalia, and hastened to announce that this was but 'a point of departure.' About the middle of May the Supreme Council authorized the Greeks to take possession of Smyrna, and they have since taken charge of much of the surrounding territory. These sporadic and somewhat arbitrary measures of occupation were bound to cause some exasperation and to undermine the authority of the Government in Constantinople. The latter, therefore, dispatched to Paris a delegation to ask the Allies to treat it more gently. After a sojourn of several weeks it was conveyed to the delegation that its presence at the seat of the Conference was superfluous. Diplomacy having failed, Turkish elements in Asia Minor organized a Nationalist movement to recover the independence and integrity of the country."

This movement has made remarkable progress, according to *The Guardian*, which fixes its start with a conference at Erzerum on August 7, and we read:

"On September 25 its forces took possession of Konia, and later they occupied Adabazar and Biledjik, close to Constantinople. An independent administration was set up in Asia Minor and the Porte openly defied. Since the Turkish Army is in sympathy with the movement, the Government had no possibility of stemming it, and it consequently resigned its authority to successors who, it is alleged, enjoy the approval of the Nationalist leader, Mustafa Kemal."

From Sivas, Asiatic Turkey, press dispatches bring an interview with Mustafa Kemal, who states the object of his party as follows:

"The Nationalists recognize the necessity of the aid of an impartial and benevolent foreign country. It is our aim to secure the development of Turkey as she stood at the time of the armistice. We have no expansionist plans. It is our conviction that Turkey can be made rich and prosperous if we get a good Government. Our Government has been weakened through foreign interference and intrigues.

"After all our experience we are sure that America is the only country able to help us. We guarantee that no new Turkish violences against the Armenians shall take place.

"It is not true that we are working with Enver Pasha (former War Minister). We believe that his policies injured Turkey. We do not know his whereabouts, but it is rumored that he is with the Russian Bolsheviki. I saw a letter in which he stated that he was going to form a new independent Moslem Government, possibly at Azerbaijan.

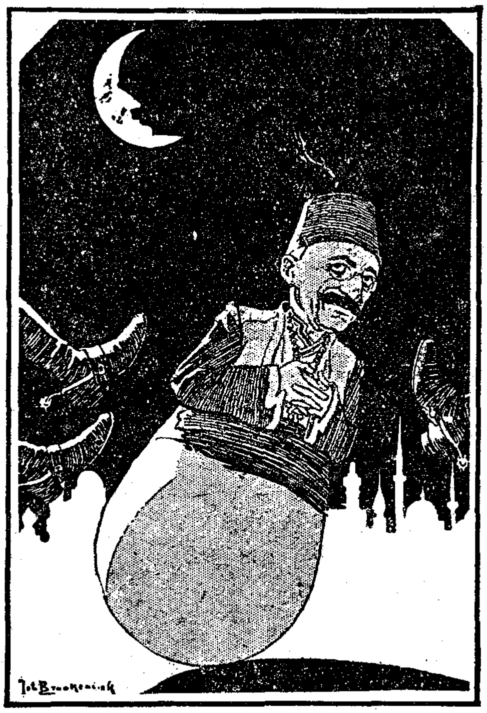
"It is not true that the Nationalists, supported by Anglo-French capitalists, are seeking to preserve their investments in Turkey. British money has been sent here to destroy Turkey. We are aware that the British gave £150,000 to Adeel Bey, former president of the Association of Turkish Friends in England, £200,000 to the Governor of Konieh, and perhaps a larger sum to the Governor of Angoria."

A British comment, that may be offered parenthetically on the foregoing Sivas dispatch, appears in a message to the London *Times* from its Constantinople correspondent, who says:

"Mustafa Kemal's statement that England wished to destroy Turkey is doubtless as ridiculous as the accusations he brings against certain Turkish ex-officials of having accepted colossal British bribes, but the bitterness that inspires them is clear. Their publication confirms the belief that whatever the opinions of the never-consulted Turkish peasant or moderate parties may be, the fighting organization of the Committee of Union and Progress, or Nationalist—the name matters little when the motive force is the same—will not hear of a British mandate. The discovery may shock simple souls who swallow oriental compliment without the salt of skepticism, but it is highly salutary."

The Paris *Temps* assumes that some people who learn of the accord between the Nationalist insurgents and the Government of Constantinople may be amazed that the "Sick Man of Europe should show so much life." They perhaps exclaim in surprize or indignation that "the young Turks" are coming back, but they would do better to reread history and realize "that there is nothing new under the sun and that the Turks of to-day are not so young." This organ of the French Government then relates some famous instances of the sinuosity of Turkish diplomacy, and remarks that from one century to another "the portraits of the augurs who have discust the fate of Turkey can not look at one another without laughing." But in graver mood, *Le Temps* proceeds:

"As in the West, so in the East, too much blood has been shed. There can be no question now, can there, of a European crusade against the Nationalist Turks from Ismid to Van, from Mersine to Erzerum? Nor must it happen that the Turks, under pretext of suppressing foreign intervention, put to flight or exterminate the Armenians and the Greeks. In short, the question of the Orient must not be the cause of continuing irritation among the Allies. The peace of the world, the welfare of the Christian populations in Turkey, the solidarity of the Allies—all demand that a just and wise peace with the Turks be promptly concluded.



THE SULTAN REMAINS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

"They may kick me as they like, but I bob up again every time."

—*Amsterdammer.*

"This peace should conserve Turkey from Adrianople to the Taurus and to the Persian frontier. It should insure the freedom of the Dardanelles by entrusting them to an international commission responsible to the League of Nations and it should have not only authority for technical administration of the Straits, but also police and political powers. This peace should leave the Sultan in possession of his station as an independent sovereign, and he thus would remain the Calif of the Mussulmans, who would recognize his spiritual authority. It should allow Constantinople to remain as Turkey's capital, because Turkey without Constantinople would be only a headless body destined to become a foreign protectorate or a Balkanized state. Such a peace should also reenforce and develop the international organizations which have already done such good work in Turkey and are necessary to its reconstruction.

"This is an outline of a solution of the Turkish problem. It is undoubtedly incomplete, but we shall not attempt to complete it or fill in the lines that are lacking. For to-day we shall simply note that it seems to conform to the interests of France and her wishes."

Another French suggestion of weight appears in the conservative Paris *Journal des Débats*, which says that the Allied and Associated Powers must assimilate three fundamental ideas about Turkey. These are:

"First, the Turks are absolutely incapable of governing themselves and of governing other peoples, except by violence.

"Secondly, the collective and individual interest of the Christian Powers requires that they so understand each other that they can institute a control which may be collective here and individual there.

"Thirdly, it is to the interest of the Turks themselves and of their friends that they accept such control. If the Christian Powers persist in the ancient game of ruse and intrigue, they will finally be laughed at by the Turks, and Turkey for long years will suffer an agony whose convulsions will shake all Europe."

The highest utterance on Turkey perhaps is that of the Sultan Mehmed VI. The Constantinople papers quote him as saying to a correspondent of the *Journal des Débats:*

"Our painful position is evident. A handful of traitors led us into the war. The harm they did the country is now known to all. We are to-day in a difficult situation. We hope the Allies will not fail to respect our honor and independence on our own soil. As to the Moslem element of the population, how can it longer be held deprived of security materially and morally in its rightful claims? I do not forget that I am the son of Sultan Abdul Medjid, who of the imperial house to which I belong conspicuously stood for a liberty-respecting policy toward Christians. As I am of the school of the ruler who was a lover of Europe and of the civilization of the West, I shall respect those covenants which find expression in the word liberty, faithful to God and to all men."

The Sultan said further that in utter contradiction to the terms of the armistice, the Turks saw their territory "invaded and occupied by foreigners who had never declared war on them," and he is further quoted as follows:

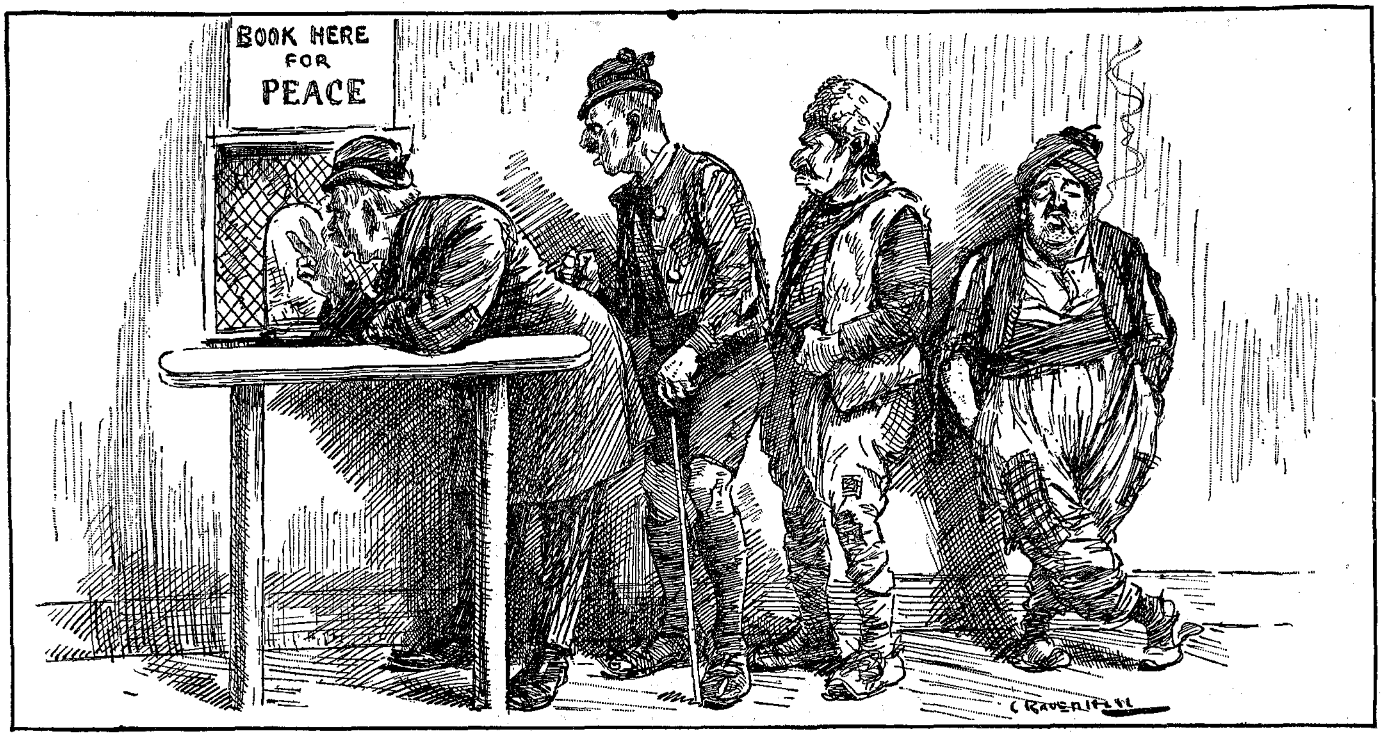
"The name of Smyrna echoes in our far provinces and is written in the depths of our hearts as an injury and a menace that neither my people nor I myself can accept. The occupation of Smyrna by the Greeks, followed by the news that towns and territory strictly Turkish in the western part of the Empire should be taken from us, provoked fierce resentment among our subjects. Yet it must not happen that the sanctity of our cause be tarnished by the mistaken methods of the injured. It is our patriotic care to restore order and peace, and we desire, while holding our subjects in obedience, to defend their independence and our own. From the Peace Conference we expect terms of justice and we demand them by reason, by equity, by the indestructible forces of right."

UNCLE SAM THROUGH JAPANESE SPECTACLES

BEWILDERED AS USUAL about America's attitude, the man in the street in Japan is now irritated as well, it seems, and is beginning "seriously to turn over in his mind whether America really means to fight Japan." The attitude of certain American Senators toward his country, especially as shown in the Shantung question, has started the puzzled ire of the average Japanese, who knows that if there is ever a fight between the two countries, it will be an unequal one. But he is not afraid, *The Herald of Asia* avers, because he is convinced that "even if defeated, Japan would never be subjugated." Fortunately, this journal notes, the better-informed Japanese are able to help their countrymen toward a correct conception of America and warn them of the folly and danger of hasty conclusions. Among such informants is Mr. Tetsu Idzumi, who questions in the *Gwaiko Jiho* ("Diplomatic Review") whether the bulk of the American people are as antagonistic to Japan as they are friendly to China. Evidently an impression that they are exists in Japan, and the purpose of Mr. Idzumi would seem to be to dispel it. Yet, while there are Americans who go to the length of saying America may fight in order to protect China, we are told, there are Japanese too who say that Japan must one of these days fight America, and Mr. Idzumi urges that "such words if resorted to freely, merely for party purposes, should be most strongly denounced as constituting a grave international crime."

Clearly to understand the present oriental policy of America, Mr. Idzumi goes on to say, one must realize that now in America a Presidential election "overshadows everything else," for "everything, foreign relations, domestic affairs, one and all, are sacrificed on the altar of a party campaign every cyclic year, and that year is approaching." So in the matter of Shangtung the Republicans have "heaped calumnies of every imaginable sort on Japan," to "hurt Mr. Wilson rather than Japan." We read then:

"The unfortunate thing, in so far as Japan is concerned, is that these Republican Senators find not a few points which make it very convenient for them to make a scapegoat of Japan, such as the charge of aggressive militarism and bureaucracy, which in the minds of many Americans are inseparable from Japan, and also the Chino-Japanese negotiations of 1915, which to most Americans appeared to be an act of bulldozing the weak by the strong. And what they aim at is to make it appear that the President is trying to support rapacious Japan against the wronged and helpless China."



THE PEACE QUEUE.

AUSTRIA (to Germany)—"Get a move on!"
BULGARIA—"It's no good haggling: we've all got to have it."
TURKEY—"Well, I'm last, and I don't care how long anybody takes."

—*Punch* (London).

"THE NOBLE LADY, THE MEMBER FROM PLYMOUTH"

INNOVATION MOVES SLOWLY in Britain, it is generally recalled in explaining the immense wave of interest raised by the election of Lady Astor to Parliament. Much is predicted for her career in the House of Commons by the enthusiasts and very little by observers of grumpy tendency who say that the supreme issue of her Parliamentary career will be "what she wears and how." As confirmation in part we hear from Paris that the *Presse de Paris* devotes a full column to Lady Astor, most of which treats of her American birth and of speculations as to whether she will wear her hat while assisting in the deliberations of the House of Commons. Aside from extreme opinion either for or against the first woman member to enter the British Parliament in its six centuries of existence, the more moderate impression gained from London dispatches is that she enters this famous democratic assembly with "the good wishes of the entire British nation, not unmixed with apprehension." The party view is reflected in the tempered welcome of the Liberals, who were disappointed in the defeat of their candidate in the Plymouth by-election by the Unionist, Lady Astor. Frank disapproval of her election is voiced in certain sections of the Conservative party, where the enfranchisement of women has always been opposed and where now is foreseen the grim possibility of "the invasion by women of offices heretofore held sacred to man." The Labor press are downright in their strictures on the first woman Commoner, but we are told that the antagonistic feeling is mutual, and that from the beginning Lady Astor has held the Laborites as "her bitterest enemies." A good sample of ultraconservative opinion is the remark of the aristocratic London *Morning Post* that—

> "The House of Commons must now prepare to become one of the curious institutions that are colloquially styled 'Cock-and-Hen Clubs.' We may, however, thank America for supplying and congratulate the House on receiving a better representative of feminism than the first woman member of Congress. We forget the latter's name, but remember reading that she was an out-and-out pacifist who arose in her place in the House of Representatives and shed bitter tears when it became evident that America would go to war with Germany. Lady Astor will not shed tears; she will be sure to scatter laughter, even on the solemn occasion of making her maiden speech."

We are reminded that tho Lady Astor is the first woman to sit in the House of Commons, she is not the first woman actually elected to Parliament. This honor fell to Countess Markievicz, who, in concord with the other Sinn-Feiners elected to Parliament, has refused to sit there. In press dispatches Countess Markievicz is quoted as saying:

> "I consider it scandalous that the women electors of Great Britain never before have returned one of their own sex to Parliament. When they do finally she is altogether of the wrong type.
>
> "Lady Astor not only is a foreigner and a thoroughly unrepresentative woman, but she is of the aristocracy, the upper ten, out of touch completely with the problems and difficulties confronting the average woman. She is a carpetbagger."

Some good-natured gibes are flung at the new member's "boudoir" in the House of Commons, which is an oak-panelled Jacobean room overlooking the Thames. It is situated near the lobby, so that the House's woman member will not be inconvenienced when a division is called; and it is solemnly announced that "a dressing-table and other appointments, never before seen in the House, have been installed." Lady Astor countered such pleasantry in good boxer fashion when she told a representative of the London *Daily News* that—

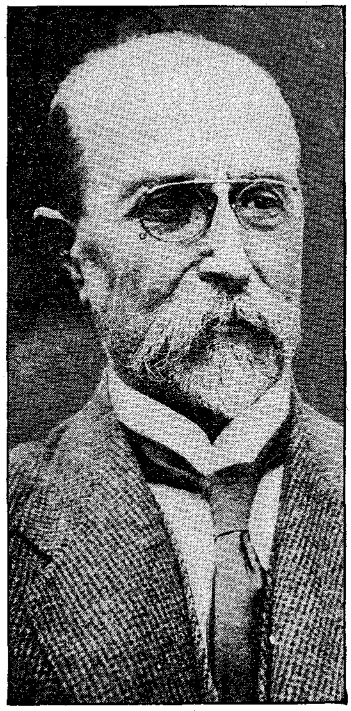
> "My message to women is, 'If you want to get into Parliament don't be a sex candidate. They don't want any sex rivalry in politics.' . . . I intend to wear a plain tailored suit, a simple white shirt, a blouse, and a black hat. I shall wear nothing that any woman who has to live on £400 a year could not wear. On no account shall I put on evening dress."

Whole-hearted welcome to Lady Astor comes from many journals, among them the London *Times*, which says a great opportunity is offered to her and that her career in the House "will be watched with particular interest by women," and "it is hoped that her appearance will quicken the pulses and raise the ideals of the whole assembly."

Lady Astor's personality is more fully sketched in the department of "Personal Glimpses."

FOLLOWING AMERICA'S FOOTSTEPS

NEW-MADE EUROPEAN REPUBLICS modeled on the American Constitution would be among the astounding sights to European statesmen of an earlier day if they could revisit the scenes of their earthly pilgrimage. This thought occurs to some who recall that once there was a school of critics who lived in expectation of the day when the federation of American States should collapse. They would gape also, we are told, if they could hear the President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic say, "Our democratic republic, which has abandoned the old political authorities, monarchism and militarism, will firmly rest on general morality." The American Republic was possible because of its great reverence for religion and morality, in the view of many political judges, says President Masáryk, who advises us that "after the pattern of the democratic republics, like America, we also shall aim at the separation of State and Church, and thus free ourselves from ecclesiastical authority as it was built up by Austria." As reported in the London *Times*, President Masáryk explains:



PRESIDENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA,

Professor T. G. Masáryk, who says the American Republic was possible because of its great "reverence for religion and morality," and that the Czecho-Slovak Republic is modeled "after the pattern of the democratic republics like America."

"But that does not mean a loosening of moral bonds. On the contrary, it must mean a reenforcement of general morality. It was because the Hapsburgs misused it for political ends that the Church suffered a loss of esteem among us, and that people are disinclined to listen to moral exhortation; but we must not be content with a negation of the Church, we must not be afraid to aim at raising public morality and at producing that inner strength which our greatest men fearlessly demanded of us. I do not hesitate to repeat that in the separation of Church and State I see also a means of strengthening religious authority. . . . . . .

"To meet all our tasks successfully, we must get rid of the old disputes with regard to language and nationality which so crippled Austria-Hungary. Our national policy will not be chauvinistic. It will loyally recognize the national and linguistic rights of the racial minorities of our Republic. I hope that the League of Nations will contribute to the establishment of friendly relations between nations and peoples. In any case, it must be the aim of our policy to bring about national tolerance; nay, more, in our Republic racial minorities will be able to live their national life undisturbed."

The occasion of President Masáryk's address to the Czecho-Slovak Assembly was the national festival of the Republic on October 28, and he exprest himself then on two other topics in everybody's mind. The first of these is Russia's "so-called Bolshevism," of which he remarks:

"I went through the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and observed it very closely. Lenine calls his Communistic program true Marxism; but he appeals to Marxism which was abandoned by Marx himself. The Bolshevism of Lenine is really much more revolutionary anarchism or syndicalism rather than socialism. Marx looked for a higher stage of both economic and cultural development; Lenine and his followers represent the economic and social primitivism of the illiterate Russian *muzhik*.

"As a matter of principle, I consider Bolshevik Communism an impossibility.

"The political and tactical question of intervention is quite a different one. I was, and am, against intervention in Russia and in Hungary. Russia is passing through a serious crisis, caused by centuries of evolution, and every nation must help itself in a like crisis. A military barrier formed by the smaller neighboring states will not avail against Russian Bolshevism; Bolshevism must be overcome morally, by social reforms and by political education.

"I reckon with the fall of Bolshevism. But from its fall we must not derive arguments for reaction.

"I am not against socialization. But this reform will require much study and discussion. The workers must not be made to expect too much; it is doubtful if the worker would be better off in the first stages of socialization than under the capitalist régime; indeed, it is not impossible that he might be worse off. Socialization demands sacrifices not only from the capitalist, but also from the workman."

The second subject on which President Masáryk throws the light of his judgment is Socialism, which in the abnormal conditions consequent on the war faces a difficult task, and one, he says, that some distinguished Socialist authorities consider "absolutely impossible." Socialization, we are reminded, presupposes public control of the whole economic life of a state, so that just as we ask for a state budget we must ask for a public balance-sheet of every enterprise in the state, for a budget of production, a budget of all necessaries. President Masáryk goes on to say that—

"Marx and his followers rightly analyzed the anarchy of modern production: without the knowledge of all economic forces, without the knowledge of all production and all necessaries, it is impossible to initiate successful socialization.

"Moreover, socialization is not possible if the masses of the workers do not try to understand the whole process of production and distribution. It is not enough to force the so-called *bourgeois* to socialization by means of dictatorship; no violence is ever beneficial, and that applies not only to political violence, but to economic and social violence as well. Socialization is not only a matter of the workers taking part in the administration of industrial concerns. It is a matter of creating new undertakings, or, at any rate, of competing and effectively transforming all undertakings.

"For production needs a spirit of enterprise, which is the more necessary while all states, all Europe, is impoverished by the war. When I say spirit of enterprise I do not mean speculation and hyperspeculation, but that creative spirit of enterprise, that inventiveness, that ingenious utilizing of given conditions that results in the creation of new wealth. It is not a matter, so to say, of the socialism of distribution, but of socialism of production."

President Masáryk does not mean to suggest that the workers lack enterprise and creativeness or that the *bourgeoisie* possess it in superabundance. On the contrary, professing candor with both sides, he claims that "a portion of our *bourgeoisie* seems to me to suffer from a lack of just this spirit of enterprise," and he adds:

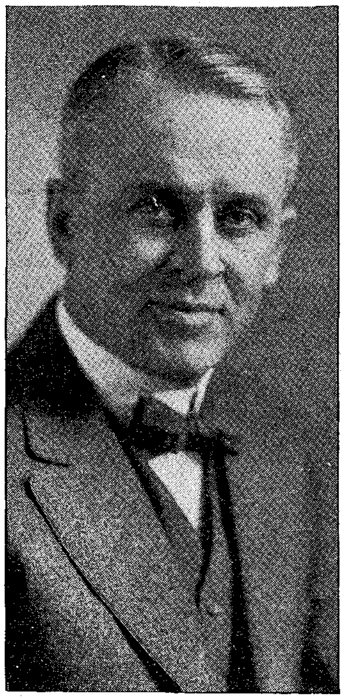
"Under the conditions of universal competition we must abandon our inherited economic pettiness. A really energetic *bourgeoisie* will come to an understanding with intelligent, enterprising workers. In modern history I was always surprized at the behavior of hereditary aristocracy. And it often seems to me as if the modern *bourgeoisie*, the so-called capitalist, followed in the footsteps of the old aristocracy. We can apply here the words of the old philosopher, 'Fate leads him who will be led, and drags him who will not.' I look upon the task of socialization, not only as an economic, but also as a moral postulate. I do not believe it is a matter of mere materialism; at any rate, I can put up with the materialism of the hungry more easily than with that of the overfed.

"I will not give a detailed program of socialization, that is the task of the Government, the Parliament, and the representatives of the workers and employers. But it is important that we should realize the tendencies of the time and the spirit from which social reforms must be born. It was pointed out in the National Assembly not long ago that during the short existence of our Republic many valuable social reforms had been attained without bloodshed. I think that all parties should take it for their watchword; far-reaching social reforms without bloodshed."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

SCIENCE'S JOB TO HELP THE WORKERS

THE BUSINESS OF SCIENCE at the present time, as seen by Prof. R. A. Millikan, of the University of Chicago, is to make possible the increase of production without incommoding the worker. We are noted in this country for our large production, which is two to five times as great, per worker, as in European countries. At the same time our distribution of wealth is more uneven. It is a mistake, however, Professor Millikan argues, for the workman to conclude that he would benefit greatly by a more equal distribution. Such a leveling down would not increase laborers' incomes by more than 10 per cent. The greater prosperity of the American laborer, Professor Millikan believes, is due solely to his ability to produce more, and increase in his prosperity is conditioned on further improvement of that ability. In telling science that its job is to devise ways of increasing production, Professor Millikan has in mind, therefore, the improvement of the workingman's condition. He says, during the course of a lecture on "The New Opportunity in Science," printed as a leading article in *Science* (New York):


Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

SCIENCE CAN BRING US PLENTY,

Says Professor Millikan, of Chicago University, by telling us how to increase production.

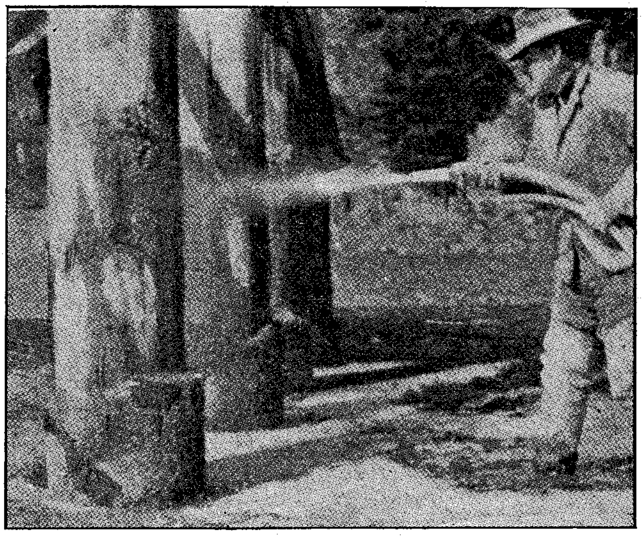
"It goes without saying that it is impossible to distribute more than is created, and where the wealth is once created there is no little evidence that natural processes in the long run do a good deal, at least in democratic countries, toward producing a more or less reasonable distribution. The inequalities and injustices which strike the eye are of much less general significance than the superficial observer realizes. A progressive economist told me the other day that I was probably making an overestimate when I stated that a complete leveling of all incomes in the United States might possibly increase the income of the average worker by 10 per cent. I am informed by one who is in position to know the facts that such a complete leveling in the telephone industry, for example, could not increase the average income of the wage-earner by more than 2 or 3 per cent., and I have been given, from what I consider fairly reliable sources, about the same figures for the steel industry. It is probable that the total possibilities of improvement of conditions through changes in distribution are very limited, while possibilities of improvement through increase in production are incalculable. But whether rough figures and estimates like the foregoing have any value or not, this much may be set down as certain. The present distress in Europe is not due to bad distribution, but simply to lack of production. Equally certain it is that no one who visited Europe frequently before the war and came back to this country, as I have often done, with the observation that here one finds in comparison with Europe large comfort, large intelligence, large well-being in the case of the average man, will claim that the prosperity and comfort of the average American citizen as compared with his European brother is due to a better mode of wealth-distribution which is in use in this country. Our critics claim that we have the worst system of distribution in the world, since it is here that the great fortunes are piled up. There can be no question that the better wage and the greater prosperity of the American workman are due primarily, if not wholly, to the fact that the American workman in every line of industry actually produces from two to five times as much per man-hour as does his European brother. The reasons for this fact need not concern us here. They lie partly, no doubt, in our national resources, partly in a spirit of accomplishment which has been created here, and partly, tho not wholly, in our use of labor-saving machinery. But it is the fact and the obvious consequence of it in the increased opportunity and well-being of the average man to which I would here call attention. How unimaginable, then, the stupidity and how pathetic the blundering of that large class of labor-leaders who are endeavoring to improve the conditions of labor by limiting production. Such efforts can only bring disaster. If successful, they merely result in robbing one class at the expense of another, and the robbed class is, in general, the one which is already least favorably situated.

"However important, then, the problems of distribution may be, there can be no uncertainty about the even greater importance of the problems of production. One little new advance like the discovery of ductile tungsten, which makes electric light one-third as expensive as it was before, is a larger contribution to human well-being than all kinds of changes in the social order. The man who finds a way to harvest his hay so as to make a given plot of ground feed twice as many cattle as it did before, has contributed immeasurably to human welfare. So has the biologist who shows mankind how to defeat the law of Malthus and to propagate rationally instead of in accordance with the law of the jungle. Or, again, the pure scientists who for ten years worked out the properties of discharges of negative electricity through highly exhausted bulbs and so made possible the use of pure electron discharges in multiplying enormously the possibilities of telephonic and telegraphic communication—the corner-stone of international good will—have made their lives count for humanity as very few political or social reformers have ever been able to do. These are the sort of opportunities which lie before the young man who is now choosing his lifework in science, and incomparable opportunities they are.

"Imagine a country which is made up of hills and valleys and in which the valleys often become flooded so as to drown out the valley-dwellers. A part of the people of this country set to work to level down the hills and fill in the valleys so that all the inhabitants may live in safety. These are the political and social reformers. And another part, without attempting to interfere with the topography, set themselves the task of raising the whole level of the land or lowering the level of the water so that the danger of floods is altogether gone. These are the creators of new wealth, the scientists and engineers. Both groups are needful to progress, but I suspect that the second group is less likely to make costly mistakes and more likely to accomplish useful results than is the first group. Neither group, however, should slacken its effort."

If we are to ask this of science, however, Professor Millikan says, we must assure a sufficient crop of scientific workers and favorable conditions under which they may work. This means not only ample facilities for instruction, but endowed laboratories for research. He says:

"One of the most urgent needs, then, of America to-day is for the development in connection with five or six American universities of great research institutes in the natural sciences, such as do not exist at all to-day, institutes in which there will be as many able investigators devoting two-thirds of their time and energy to research as are now found in the detached research institutions like those of the Carnegie Institution and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, or the research laboratories of the Western Electric, General Electric, and the Westinghouse



THE BATTLE IS ON.
Fighting the little organisms with a cement barrage.

CEMENT FORTIFICATIONS
Which have held the fort since 1915.

companies. We have developed in the United States a highly patriotic and highly intelligent public sentiment which stimulates men of wealth and power to devote themselves and their fortunes to great public enterprises. The great opportunity in science, then, for the man who wishes to invest his funds where they will count most for his country and his race lies in the endowment of research chairs, or, better, semiresearch chairs, in a few suitably chosen educational institutions. Such monuments ought to be infinitely more attractive than those of brick and stone. Such a chair endowed in such a way as to attract the ablest men whom we develop and filled continuously by fertile men will yield bigger returns to the donor and to the world than any other investment which can be made. Therein lies the greatest opportunity which America offers to the philanthropist to-day."

CEMENT-GUNS TO FIGHT SEA-PESTS

THE PILING OF THE WATER-FRONT TRESTLE on the Bellingham Division of the Puget Sound Traction, Light, and Power Company has been given a coat of cement to strengthen it and prevent its destruction by salt-water organisms. We are told by Harry B. Sewall, in an article contributed to *The Stone & Webster Journal* (Boston), that the form of cement used was that known as "gunite," because it is squirted from a so-called "cement-gun." A train of three flat cars was assembled for the work, carrying first the bin for the sand and the sacks of cement; then the boxed-in motor for the mixer; further on the cement-gun itself. The second car contains the motor-driven air-compressor and fresh-water reservoir and water-pressure tank. We read:

"It takes about eight men to handle the outfit, including the motorman and conductor of the train. The motorman handles the sand and the conductor operates the cement-gun. Two men are needed to place the sand and cement in the mixer, with one part of cement and three parts of sand, and one man takes the mixture away from the mixer and places it in the gun, one man being used to operate the gun itself. One other man is needed to look out for the machinery and as a helper. On account of the condition of the bed of the Sound, which oftentimes is from one to two feet deep, three men are needed on the ground to handle the hose and nozle.

"The nozle itself is not difficult to handle, except that it is very tiresome work, and it is necessary to change nozle men frequently.

"The mixture is placed in the upper cylinder of the gun, the valve closed, air let into the cylinder valve open to the lower cylinder, and the mixture drops into this cylinder by gravity, the valve again being closed, and it is then fed into the hose at twenty-eight pounds pressure by a small air-motor.

"It is interesting to know that the hose is made with a soft rubber lining and will expand, but shows no erosion from the sharp sand which is forced through in dry form. The other hose carries the water to the nozle at a pressure of thirty-eight pounds and the two are mixed at the nozle. The theory is that the cement and sand mixture strikes the pile first and is driven in under pressure, and as the other particles of cement and sand are forced on top of this, driven in further with a certain rebounding action of the sand, which loses about twenty-five per cent. of it, none of the cement, however, being wasted. The mixture can be brought up very rapidly, and it is claimed by the makers that a flat surface seven by ten feet can be covered by two inches of cement in an hour. In using it in this way it is advisable to use some sort of reenforcing, such as metal lath or chicken wire."

Many of the piles were concreted around the base in 1915, and while the greater part of this work has stood, some of it had to be replaced. The difficulty was not so much with its permanency as in the fact that the Limnoria, a small boring crustacean, works up to high-water mark, and similar reenforcing to a point above this mark would have been very expensive. Mr. Sewall goes on:

"Considerable work was done on the piling the early part of the season by adzing off the portion attacked by the Limnoria, with the expectation of painting with cement mixed with the use of a brush. This was tried last year and was fairly satisfactory, altho some of this very thin coating cracked off, probably due to the fact that it was not imbedded in the pile the same as is the case with the present operation.

"In guniting the piles this time we have put on the material varying in thickness from a heavy coat of paint to eight inches, depending upon the condition of the pile itself. Where there were any large holes in the piling which had been eaten out by the Limnoria, chicken wire reenforcement was tacked on and the piling brought up to its original size. All piling has also been treated to a point just above the high-water mark, or as high as the piling has been affected.

"So far the work appears to be permanent after having set for about seven days, and it is almost impossible to break off the thinnest concrete coat with a hammer, and then only after continuous pounding. We might mention that this gunite is absolutely impervious to water and differs from concrete in density, every void having been filled.

"The work that we have done has been necessarily slow on account of the condition of the tides and the necessity of clearing passenger- and freight-trains. Had we known of this method of treating piling we should not have expended any money during the early part of the season in adzing the piling, as the action of this mixture under high pressure on the affected piling kills all of the Limnoria, and, if anything, adds to the permanency of the coating by the honeycombed condition of the piling.

"The length of time necessary to treat each pile varies very considerably on account of the length and condition of the piles. The best record was the treating of seventy-two piles in seventy-five minutes, altho these were the shorter piling and least affected. . . . . . .

"If this work which we have done this year should prove as successful as we think it will, every dollar spent will be worth many dollars to the company, and the life of the trestle will be increased from 400 to 500 per cent., and possibly more than that."

HOW WE CATCH COLD

SINCE IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED that a "common cold" is an infection, physicians have talked with some caution about a man's "catching" cold all by himself. Must not a cold result from contact with an infected person? That it may so result we all know. But how about those who catch cold by getting their feet wet or by sitting in a draft? There have been doctors so bold as to deny this origin, despite the millions of victims who are ready to testify to its existence. It seems now to be generally acknowledged that the malady in this case is due to bacteria already present in the body in a quiescent and relatively harmless state, which are either stimulated in some way or find decreased resistance, owing to something that happens when the surface of the body is chilled. This something has been thought by several authorities to be congestion, but experiments made recently at Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, by S. Mudd and S. B. Grant, seem to establish the fact that it is a precisely contrary condition; namely, constriction of blood-vessels causing a lack of blood in the mucous surfaces of the throat, the nose, and elsewhere. Says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), in an article headed "Reactions to Chilling of the Body Surface":

RUINED BY THE ENEMY,

Because the cement-gun wasn't used.

"There can be little doubt that chilling of body surfaces may become a contributory factor, if nothing more, in the etiology of pharyngitis, tonsilitis, rhinitis, etc. Altho popular writers on health topics tend to decry the fear of drafts as something unworthy of the present-day adult, it will not be easy to convince an unprejudiced observer that the dread of danger from exceptional exposures belongs to the category of hygienic superstitions. Pathogenic bacteria undoubtedly exist on the mucous membranes of the nasopharynx frequently if not continually; yet it is only at certain times that they unfold an undesirable activity.

"What makes the mucosa more susceptible to microbial activities after undue exposure of the exterior of the body? One of the familiar explanations of the reaction to cutaneous chilling is that the blood, being driven away from the surface of the body, is directed inwardly so that congestion of the internal parts and organs results [which is] . . . supposed to alter the resistance of the latter to bacterial invaders. Strangely enough, this hypothesis fails to conform with certain facts that have lately been discovered by Mudd and Grant at the Washington University School of Medicine. They have shown ingeniously by direct measurement of the temperature of the skin and . . . mucous membranes that it actually falls with chilling of distant areas of the body surface and rises again when the person is warmed externally. There is no congestion such as one has been led to expect from much of the current literature on the subject. . . . . . .

"These unexpected findings call for new assumptions to explain the genesis of the 'sore throat.' We can only reiterate the latest hypothesis presented by Mudd and Grant for criticism. It seems not improbable, they say, that ischemia (interruption of the circulation) incident on cutaneous chilling, . . . so disturbs the equilibrium between the host and the microorganisms as to excite infection. The fact that ischemia occurs where congestion has been assumed heretofore to arise is an important contribution; the discussion which has followed this fact must still be regarded as nothing more than a working hypothesis."

But how does the lack of blood in the membranes "disturb the equilibrium" as above suggested? The experimenters apparently are not certain, but they mention several possibilities, among which are that it is done by decreasing the respiration of the cells, by retarding the removal of waste products, or by decreasing the local supply of the "antibodies" that determine immunity.

A NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR

MALT-SUGAR SIRUP is a brand-new sweet which has arrived on a commercial scale at the psychological moment to relieve the sugar shortage, say the specialists of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, who have investigated various substitutes for sugar. In addition to being a sweet, malt-sugar sirup has a flavor somewhat resembling that of honey, which adds much to its palatability and value. Says a recent press bulletin of the Department of Agriculture:

"While malt sugar has long been known to chemists, its production on a commercial scale is only beginning. Two factors have recently stimulated its production. The shortage of sugar has developed a market for it, and the recent prohibition law has made available both the raw material and the machinery needed for its manufacture. Malt-sugar sirup is made from the same grains as beer and may be made from corn or potatoes or any plant containing starch. Barley, which was used until recently in the manufacture of beer, can be used now to produce malt-sugar sirup.

"Breweries, with very little change, can be used and are now being used for its manufacture. Up to a certain point the process for making malt-sugar sirup is the same as the process for making beer. Evaporating pans are the principal additional equipment required by breweries to become malt-sugar-sirup factories.

"Malt-sugar sirup looks very much like maple sirup. It can be used for everything that cane-sugar is used for. While its use on the table may not be quite as convenient as sugar, it is a most excellent substitute for table use when sugar is not to be had, as it not only provides sweetness but is equal to sugar in food value. For cooking and baking purposes and for making candy it is not only equal to sugar in convenience and food value, but is superior for some uses because it will not so readily crystallize.

"Malt-sugar sirup is now being sold in large quantities to commercial bakeries and candy and soft-drink manufacturers, who use it in place of sugar. The wholesale price as quoted in recent advertisements in trade papers and elsewhere is from seven to nine cents per pound in barrel lots. Many retail grocers do not handle it yet, because there has been little demand for it on the part of housewives. Grocers can now obtain it and no doubt will be glad to do so as the demand for it increases. Housewives can well conserve their dwindling supply of sugar by using it in cooking, baking, and home-made confections, and even on the table for sweetening coffee, oatmeal, and desserts. It can be used for every purpose for which sugar is used. If the housewives want it, the grocers will get it.

"Altho malt-sugar sirup is being called upon, so far as household use is concerned, merely as a pinch-hitter in the present emergency, the specialists expect that it will make such a batting average that it will hereafter have a regular place in the batting order. This is a case where the substitute makes so good that the regular, whose place it takes, may have to warm the bench. While it is not likely that this new sweet will replace sugar for table use in normal times, it undoubtedly will make a place for itself in the household as it is doing in the manufacture of food-products. It is an excellent, wholesome sirup, and, on account of its delicious flavor, is superior to sugar for some purposes in cooking and baking."

A UNIVERSE OF STAR-ISLANDS?

NEARLY ALL THE STARS that one sees on a clear night are now regarded by astronomers as belonging to the same system as the vast star-cluster that we call the "Milky Way"—more elegantly, the "Galaxy." In fact, it has been believed by some that this great cluster and its adjuncts represent the sum total of the universe. If this were so we should have a black void of infinite space, with just one great cluster of blazing suns and planets in it. May there not be other clusters beyond our ken? Some astronomers think that these not only exist, but that we can see them, in the shape of so-called nebulæ—globular, irregular, or spiral. Especially have the spiral nebulæ been favorite subjects for speculation. It has been believed by many that they are themselves far-distant galaxies, separated from our own by unimaginable stretches of empty space. The starry universe would thus consist of galactic islands in the void of heaven—a celestial archipelago of star-clusters. The reasons for and against such an "island universe" are given in "The Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific" (San Francisco), by Harlow Shapley, in an article entitled "On the Existence of External Galaxies." Mr. Shapley is compelled to conclude that there is insufficient evidence for the "island" hypothesis, and that the nebulæ are really outlying parts of our own system. Some of the points that favor the island theory are that spiral nebulæ all lie well out of the plane of the galaxy, that they seem to be moving through space with higher velocities than any bodies in our system, that their spectra resemble those of stars, and that in some other respects they look like extremely remote star-clusters. On the other hand, our own galaxy, which was once thought to be about 10,000 to 20,000 light-years across, is now believed to be not less than 300,000 light-years in its greatest diameter. Writes Mr. Shapley:

"This newer conception greatly embarrasses the interpretation of spirals as stellar organizations of a size comparable to that of the galaxy. To be linearly as great as this, tho angularly small, demands a distance from the earth, even for the spirals of largest angular size, that would completely discredit many observational results. For example, if any bright spiral of ten minutes greatest apparent diameter has an actual diameter directly comparable with that of the galactic system, its distance must be greater than a hundred million light-years.

"Under such circumstances measures of internal motion . . . would need to be summarily rejected. For instance, van Maanen's careful measures of nebulous points would indicate rotational velocities greater than the velocity of light if that spiral is held to be even one-fifth as large as our galaxy now appears to be. Similarly, the systematic drift derived by Wirtz from a study of several hundred spirals, and the average proper motions suggested by the studies of Wirtz and Curtis would indicate appalling velocities in space—quite irreconcilable with the spectroscopically measured velocities of translation and rotation."

Mr. Shapley's conclusions are formulated by him as follows:

"Observation and discussion of the radial velocities, internal motions, and distribution of spiral nebulæ, of the real and apparent brightness of novæ (new stars) of the maximum luminosity of galactic and cluster stars, and finally of the dimensions of our own galactic system, all seem definitely to oppose the 'island-universe' hypothesis of the spiral nebulæ. Data relating to proper motion are also in better harmony with the hypothesis that spiral nebulæ are not stellar systems. The evidence now supporting the 'island-universe' interpretation appears unconvincing, for many of the best arguments formerly proposed on that side of the question have been invalidated or much weakened by recent research. We have, however, no evidence that somewhere in space there are not other galaxies; we can only conclude that the most distant sidereal organizations now recognized—globular clusters, Magellanic clouds, spiral nebulæ—can not successfully maintain their claims to galactic structure and dimensions."

PSYCHOLOGY OF LATE HOURS

THE REAL OBJECTION to daylight saving, says Prof. George T. W. Patrick, of Iowa University, in a leading article in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa., November), is not so much the opposition of the farmers as the widespread feeling that late hours are in some way of a higher grade than early ones. Night life is the life of the rich and noble. High society feasts and dances after dark. From this view-point, Professor Patrick thinks, the daylight-saving movement represents health, economy, conservation, and common sense. It is an effort in the direction of making our lives correspond once more to the daylight hours, after the false shifting forward of the human day until it projects, in great part, into the following night. It is getting away from a state of "conspicuous waste." Writes Professor Patrick:

"After all, the psychological factors of the situation are the ones which present the greatest obstacles to daylight saving. There is a certain fascination about artificial light and a certain human predilection for night life that must be reckoned with. Whatever the reason for this preference may be, it is so strong that if by legislative action we were to set forward the clock one hour both summer and winter, in the long run it is probable that nothing would be gained. We should soon be getting up an hour later by the clock, should go to school at ten, to church at twelve, and our whole daily schedule would be correspondingly advanced. It is only by adopting the plan for the summer months that any really permanent advantage may be gained.

"But what is the cause of this shifting forward of the human day so that it no longer corresponds with the solar day? Why do we tend to get up later and go to bed later as the years go by? There are several reasons, and the psychologists are able with considerable success to fathom them. The first is a very simple and evident reason. As life becomes complicated and interesting, it is difficult to get through with the duties of the day in the usual time and so we sit up later at night, and then, in order to obtain the necessary sleep, we have to get up later the next morning—and the habit grows.

"Another minor cause is found in the fact that at night, when most of the world sleeps, some will find it to their advantage to be awake. Just as certain predatory birds and animals roam or prowl at night to take advantage of the sleepers, so certain human occupations, lawful and unlawful, flourish under cover of the darkness. Certain kinds of crime flourish at night, and night is proverbially the time for love-making in all its phases. Many students, writers, inventors, etc., work at night simply because it is quiet and greater mental concentration is possible. Some night-workers report a peculiar feeling of power and sovereignty at night, as tho one possest the world. Obviously, however, these advantages of night-work will disappear in proportion as the night hours are used by all. Already the morning hours are becoming the really quiet time for work. Those who find the night hours better for concentrative or creative work have formed an expensive mental habit. If the habit were reversed, *the morning hours after refreshing sleep would be found the most* productive as well as the most economical.

"But probably the real reasons for our ever-increasing night life are of a profound psychological nature. There are two distinct principles involved here. First, artificial light exercises upon us a peculiar fascination not possest by sunlight. This is due to certain mental associations coming down from the primitive life of man. Fire is the original source of artificial light, and fire and light are associated in the mind. The camp-fire or the fire on the hearth suggests feasting and joy after the labor of the day and in winter suggests warmth and comfort. After the strenuous labors of the day in forest and field comes the pleasant relaxation of the evening, and whether this takes the form of feasting or dancing or music or the telling of tales, the camp-fire is the center of this joyous social life. This deep-seated association fixt by centuries of ancestral habit explains that peculiar feeling of pleasure which we have when the lights are lighted at night. When theatrical performances are held by day, no matter how well lighted the theater may be, we all prefer to darken the windows and use the electric lights, while the lure of the great city is partly due to the glitter of the brilliantly lighted streets and places of amusement.

"The other reason for the peculiar charm of night life is due to still more recondite mental associations. To live by night and sleep by day is a sign of class distinction. The man who works at common manual labor must rise with the sun and go to work. Not so the leisure classes. They can rise when they choose and sit up as late as they wish. Night life, therefore, gives what Prof. Thorstein Veblen would call 'honorific status.' It is only another case of 'conspicuous waste.' To go to bed early is not just the thing from the social point of view. To sit up late is a sign of a certain 'invidious distinction.' To sit up very late or to lie in bed till noon is a sign of affluence. We often boast of late hours, but we are a little ashamed of going to bed early. In Russia, for instance, before the war, class distinctions were quite marked in this way. Banks, business, and professional offices, etc., opened at ten o'clock. Lunch was served at two, dinner at seven, evening tea between eleven and twelve, regular social activities continued till two or three and special social functions till four or five in the morning. The laboring classes, on the other hand, must get up early and retire early. Night life thus became a form of 'ostentatious display.'

"On the whole, then, it appears that the motives which have led to the substitution of the night life for the life of the sunlight day have little or nothing to recommend them, whether we consider them in their economic, hygienic, moral, social, or psychological relations. The daylight-saving movement is therefore distinctly a modern movement, representing just what the present age stands for, namely, health, economy, conservation, and common sense."

CHANCES FOR INVENTORS

NEW INVENTIONS ARE NEEDED BADLY just now. Our patent offices are filled with little tricky devices, some of them foolish and others useless; but the inventors have never solved some of our fundamental problems. A writer on this subject in the editorial columns of *The Engineer* (London), as quoted in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), entitles what he has to say "The Mother of Invention." He means, of course, Mother Necessity, but necessity does not always give birth to the required device, and, on the other hand, necessity sometimes follows the inventor instead of preceding him. The progress of the world, he says, has been brought about by the ability of certain members of communities to make other members want something. We can imagine, he goes on, that the first prognathous individual who, by chance or cunning, chipped out a flint ax-head set up a general craving for stone axes—which has led by intricate processes to the multitude of cutting tools with which we are now familiar. He proceeds in substance:

"The individual who thus opened the road to civilization acted without malice prepense, and was certainly not an intentional reformer. He whittled the flint because he liked whittling flints; he was, in fact, a pure industrial scientist. To-day the course of the great mass of invention is very different. The great business on which we are all engaged is that of making some one else want something we can provide. The inventor in the twentieth century thinks of two alternatives only—to create a want or to supply one.

"No one has yet decided whether necessity always precedes invention or whether the invention makes the need, but it may be observed, with passing interest at least, that in a long period no revolutionary invention escaped opposition; there were always a great many people who were quite convinced that the world would get on just as well without it. The steam-engine, the steam-boat, the railway suffered opposition just as textile machines and machinery for many other purposes did. Even in recent times great inventions have been opposed. We recall the difficulties that Westinghouse experienced in persuading railways to adopt his brake, and the obstacles and resistance that beset motor-transport, and do not forget that we have still among us conscientious objectors to vaccination and kindred inventions for the bodily welfare of mankind. Yet, take it for all in all, the world was never more ready than at the present moment to welcome the latest developments of applied science; there was never a time when the inventor had a greater prospect of succeeding. Moreover, the need for great invention was never more acute. Four years of lost labor have to be recovered. That object can only be achieved by accelerating the rate of output of everything man needs from his daily bread to his means of transport. But acceleration is hampered on the one hand by the resolution of one part of the community to do less work, and on the other by the excessive price it demands for the work it does consent to do. Labor refuses pointblank to help the country. Can science take the burden on its shoulders? Can scientists by taking thought make one pound of coal do what two are doing? Can engineers devise new means of winning coal that will make colliers unnecessary? Some years ago that brilliant and always daring thinker, Sir William Ramsay, proposed closing the pits, firing the coal within them, and drawing off the gas for industrial uses. The scheme was derided, on sound principles, in its day; but with coal approaching three times its old price, we look yearningly toward it. Again, no one who has watched the rollers from the Atlantic advancing upon the ramparts of Cornwall, or has seen the rise and fall of the tide in the Wye and Severn, but has pondered upon the gigantic powers that need but the bit and bridle to replace coal as a source of power. In such things the inventor finds scope for his largest talents."

Among lesser economics also our writer finds quite as rich a field. In metallurgical practise the consumption of fuel cries aloud for reduction. Regenerative furnaces have caused a great diminution of coal consumption, while the profitable use of blast-furnace and other gases effects economies on a large scale. If it is impossible to look for similar inventions of equal magnitude, it is at least open to metallurgists to make greater use of those that exist. He goes on:

"Not only in a few but in all districts waste heat should be economized. Probably from Sheffield alone enough heat is dissipated continuously to the air to provide the whole of Yorkshire with power. For every ton of iron smelted in the blast-furnace it is estimated that heat units equivalent to twenty-five horse-power are discharged from the furnace-top; about half the total heat energy entering the furnace is lost in the gases either as sensible heat or as unburned carbonic monoxid. In the open-hearth furnace not more than one-quarter of the heat-units supplied are expended on heating and melting the charge, one-half is lost by radiation and conduction, and one-quarter goes up the chimney. . . . The use of pulverized fuel opens new prospects in two directions; in one it offers better combustion, and in the other it opens the way to the use of fuel of poor quality. Here, if we may give play to our imagination for one moment, we see a new means of handling coal from the pits. At the shaft-foot we see a group of pulverizers driven by gas-engines crushing the coal to powder, and beside them a group of gas-power blowing engines driving the powder in a continuous stream up pipes into depositing chambers and thence into closed trucks at the pit's mouth. The coal is run-of-mine; it carries, too, a percentage of dirt, but the product is so mingled in the pulverizing process that the fuel as it issues is of a consistent quality. Economy is effected by the reduction of handling at the pit; by the greater weight that can be carried per cubic foot of wagon or bunker space; by the ease of handling; and, finally, by the economy of consumption.

"But to descend from visions to more concrete problems. Altho the internal-combustion engine may be more nearly approaching the limits of thermal efficiency than the steam-engine, there is still a margin to be conquered. Engineers have always recognized that heat-units are wasted in its exhaust and in the water-jacket that might be saved, and many plans have been tried, and some are used, for economizing them. But the extent to which such inventions are employed is relatively insignificant. Possibly the Still engine or the combination of gas-engine and low-pressure steam-turbine opens a road to the better utilization of the heat, or possibly the gas-turbine is destined to effect economies in internal-combustion motors equivalent to those effected by the steam-turbine. In steam-engines of all kinds we look to higher pressures with considerable hopes. Three hundred and fifty pounds have already been used, and pressures of five hundred are in contemplation. With each step upward in pressure new economies will be effected.

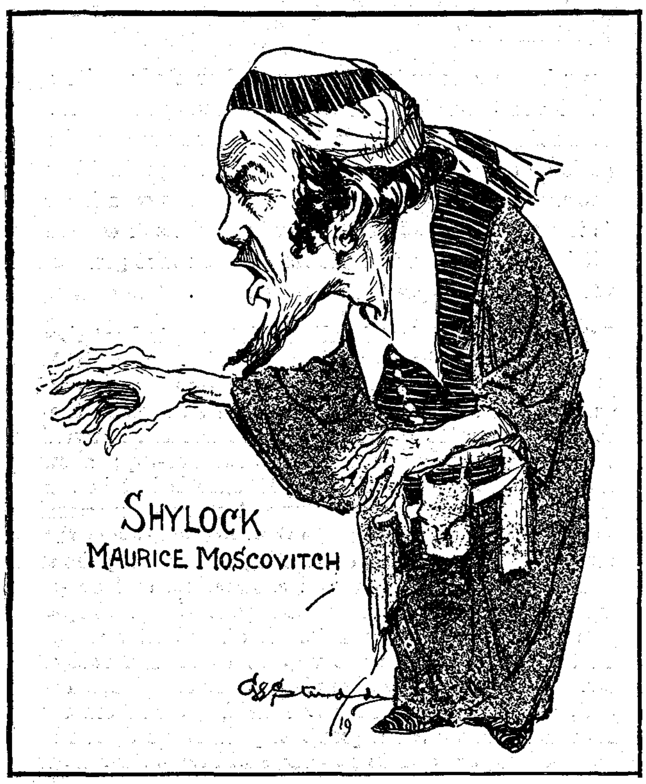
"We see thus that there is scope for invention, and we may opine that necessity will encourage it, but the full fruits of such inventions and discoveries as men of science may provide will not be gathered by the United Kingdom in industrial conditions like those that now prevail."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 98

LETTERS - AND - ART

A "SHYLOCK" FROM THE GHETTO

THE EVOLUTION OF *SHYLOCK* seems to be complete. We know that he was a buffoon to Elizabethan audiences. Succeeding generations would have none of him, and when he emerged from neglect in the impersonations of Macklin, he assumed quite a different character. Here he became the figure of tragedy that the last century raised to an idealistic plane. But these attributes are all repudiated in the latest embodiment given to him by the Jewish actor, Maurice Moscovitch, in a London revival. "The sweeping dignity which Irving gave this Jew, the romantic nobility a Forbes-Robertson suggested, the color Tree threw upon him, are all swept clean away by Mr. Moscovitch's realism, and with him it is a case of going back to Shakespeare." So says *The Illustrated London News*. This actor is no novice in the part either. He was born in Odessa and went upon the stage at fourteen. When he was twenty-three he came to America and for over twenty years played in the Yiddish theaters of New York's East Side and in other Northern cities. He gave us his idea of *Shylock*, but, as usual, Broadway knew nothing of what went on outside its borders. Now that the same *Shylock* is transplanted to an English-speaking *milieu*, he strikes astonishment in his beholders and would seem to bid fair to reopen the whole question of Shakespeare's purpose in creating this character, as well as to challenge the opposition that has been growing up in Jewish circles as to the alleged affront put upon their race by the greatest of English dramatists. Moscovitch, continues this same reviewer, "has his own bold idea of the character. . . . His *Shylock* neither asks for sympathy nor aims at picturesqueness; he is neither the embodiment of a nation's woes nor a victim of injustice." He is after this fashion—



AN ACTOR FROM NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE,

Now showing the West End of London a conception that challenges the whole line of traditional *Shylocks*.

—Studde in *The Passing Show* (London).

> "Oily and somewhat fat, grotesque at almost every point, canting in his references to his faith, chuckling in his malignity, he has a curious grim humor of his own such as was brought out by Elizabethan players. He is repellent, ghoulish, and yet impressive; capering triumphantly as he hears of *Antonio's* losses, struggling like a wounded animal in the court scene, alive in brain as well as in physique up to the very moment of defeat. On the whole, the nearest equivalent we are likely to see to the poet's own *Shylock*."

But those were almost the words used about Macklin. Pope put the verdict in an epigram in calling his "the Jew that Shakespeare drew." Not so *The Athenæum* (London), however, which hangs to the nineteenth-century view, but gives us this startling picture of the new impersonation:

> "Mr. Moscovitch (quite intelligibly) interpreted his part as a genre picture from the Ghetto, even to the point of uttering a Yiddish imprecation in the trial scene, an aside which was delightedly picked up by his compatriots in the audience. But the general effect was much better than it sounds, because Mr. Moscovitch is a bigger man than his mannerisms, and Shakespeare is bigger than he. Moreover, his embroideries, tho they had not much to do with Shakespeare's *Shylock*, were governed by something more logical than the actor-manager's desire for self-advertisement. Taken by itself, Mr. Moscovitch's *Shylock* was firmly knit together. He was *baroque*, but he was a single man. Mr. Moscovitch knows the Ghetto; Shakespeare did not; and somehow it did not seem an impertinence that Mr. Moscovitch should give Shakespeare the benefit of his inside information. He was telling us not how Shakespeare should have conceived his Jew—that important function is reserved for the English actor-manager—but how a real, modern *Shylock* in Whitechapel or Warsaw might behave. If the information was slightly irrelevant, it was solid and reliable; and what we have called Mr. Moscovitch's emphatic acting was not so much overacting as playing a different man from Shakespeare's in another world than his. The danger is less than it seems; for Shakespeare has the poetical compulsion which can make heterogeneous things one, if only they are real. It is not a convinced and coherent misinterpretation that ruins a Shakespeare play, but the windy cant and emptiness of the self-advertiser."

The critic of *The New Witness* (London), J. K. Prothero, says this in the midst of a violently anti-Semitic article:

> "The performance of Mr. Moscovitch . . . reveals the secret of the Jew, his qualities, his limitations, his standard of values. He does not give the picturesque conception of *Shylock* —the fierce, indomitable old man whom persecution can not bend, a stark figure embodying the tragedy of his race. He shows us the psychology of his people, disclosing those fundamental differences which separate them from the European.
>
> "Only once does the genius of the actor falter. In the scene when he returns to find *Jessica* has gone taking his jewels and his gold he flinches from a presentment of the avarice which contends with grief. Emotionally speaking, the Jew is direct, rage at the loss of his ducats, sorrow for the loss of his daughter —love of money and love of family—the two twin passions in the Jewish heart contend together. Mr. Moscovitch cries out neither for his daughter nor his ducats, he suddenly collapses broken to silence by his loss.
>
> "This is a false note due, as I read it, to the shrinking of the actor from a portrayal so acute that it might seem to border upon treachery. Later in the play when rage for his jewels struggles with glee at *Antonio's* misfortune, his art is supreme."

The critic adds a curious fact about the audience:

> "Mr. Maurice Moscovitch scored his first success in the East End. His old admirers crowded the theater last Friday night. Their enthusiasm was extraordinary; not that the genius of the actor should evoke the most spontaneous applause, but that the Jewish members of the audience should appear so intensely satisfied with Mr. Moscovitch's revelation, so completely unaware of its significance."

FRANCIS WHITING HALSEY

A HIGHLY VALUED MEMBER of the editorial staff of THE LITERARY DIGEST passes in the death of Francis Whiting Halsey. Well known as an author as well as editor, it yet could be known to comparatively few of our readers who it was that conducted the department of Reviews of Current Books. It is often the penalty of anonymous journalism that readers may never know the hand that serves them until death may intervene to bring these silent workers their tribute of gratitude. Mr. Halsey's editorial work on this journal was supplemented by even wider activities in the publishing enterprises of this firm, and his latest devoted services were given to the assembling of the "Literary Digest History of the World War." With that labor all but completed he took his leave of life after a brief illness on November 24, having reached the age of sixty-eight. His entire lifetime was devoted to the pursuits of authorship and higher journalism. That he was among those who demonstrated that the way to authorship was legitimately reached through journalism is pointed out by Mr. Walter Littlefield, who contributes an appreciation to the New York *Times Book Review*, of which Mr. Halsey was the first editor:

"At a time when college graduates were still wondering whether journalism spoiled their 'style' or formed a stepping-stone to 'literature,' and journalism itself was still skeptical of their academic equipment, Mr. Halsey was graduated from Cornell University and began to edit a morning paper in Binghamton.

"That was in 1873 and he was twenty-two. At the home of his father, a country doctor, he had passed through the boyhood period of reading as an ardent admirer of the Mid-Victorians flavored with Poe, Willis, Hawthorne, Irving, and Cooper, and with a deep reverence for Jane Austen and Scott. In 1875 he joined the staff of the New York *Tribune*, where he contributed obituaries of the current famous dead and literary articles and 'wrote up' the Paris World's Fair of 1878. In 1880 he became a member of the staff of the New York *Times*, and in 1894 its literary editor.

"*The Book Review* was founded in 1896. Mr. Halsey edited it from its first number, printed on Saturday, October 10, until June, 1902, when he became literary adviser to D. Appleton & Co. In 1905 he was attached to the firm of Funk & Wagnalls in a similar capacity, but with a larger field for editorial work and authorship. And here he died in harness last Monday morning compiling a voluminous history of the war. Journalism had not spoiled his style; it had been more than a mere stepping-stone for him toward literature."

The time of the founding of *The Book Review* is cited as a "situation of skepticism, pessimism, and uncertainty" in the literary world of America, with the influence of European literature just beginning to show itself. Mr. Halsey's relation to this period established through the medium he guided is here noted:

"His formative influence, both journalistic and literary, and his subsequent experience in these fields fitted him to carry *The Book Review* in triumphant progress through the flood of books which was to follow and to write an intelligent volume on this abnormally prolific period of authorship and publication, called 'Our Literary Deluge.'

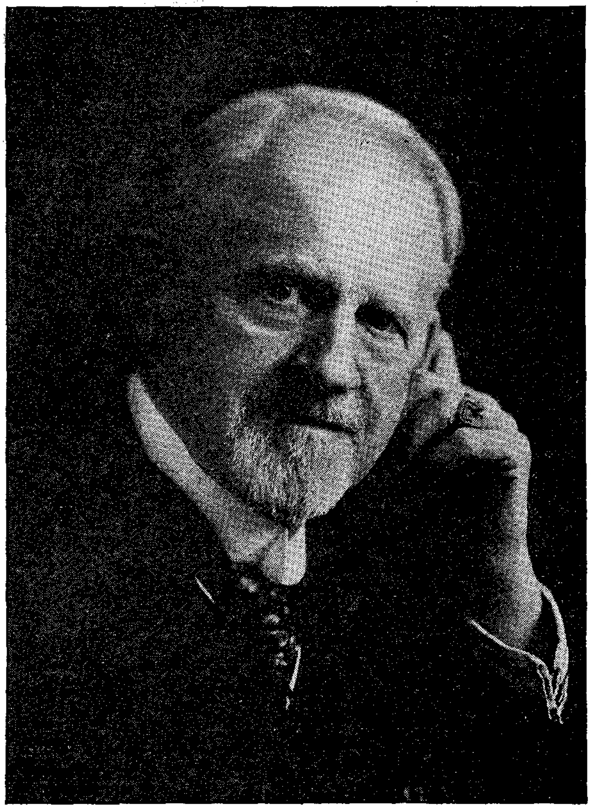
"He knew how to steer clear of the alluring coast of sensationalism and precocity on one hand and of the shoals of pedantry and staleness on the other—how to keep *The Review* in the deep channel, where the fishers for future literary hypotheses must needs observe his soundings.

"*The Book Review* became the newspaper of the rapidly expanding book world. Books were, for the first time, treated as news, and from a newspaper man's point of view. A paraphrase of *The Times* motto, 'All the News That's Fit to Print,' would have described *The Book Review*, 'All the Books That Are Fit to Read.' For there were very many unfit ones in that deluge.

"After Mr. Halsey left *The Book Reviiw* the same methods continued to prevail, as is abundantly eestified to by the authors who survived the deluge and whose words of gratitude and appreciation were published in the tenth anniversary number, October 13, 1906: James Lane Allen, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Thomas Nelson Page, Hamlin Garland, and Agnes Repplier were among them.

"The same rational characteristics which marked his editorship of *The Book Review* were present in his work outside, and nearly every achievement we can trace to the formative influence of his father's library in the village of Unadilla, in the northwestern part of the State."

The list of works that Mr. Halsey edited for this firm, besides the history which he left nearly completed, includes "The World's Famous Orations," done in association with William J. Bryan; "The Best of the World's Classics," together with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge; "Great Epochs in American History Described by Famous Writers," "Seeing Europe with Famous Authors," and "Balfour, Viviani, and Joffre, Their Speeches in America." Mr. Littlefield covers his work of an earlier time:

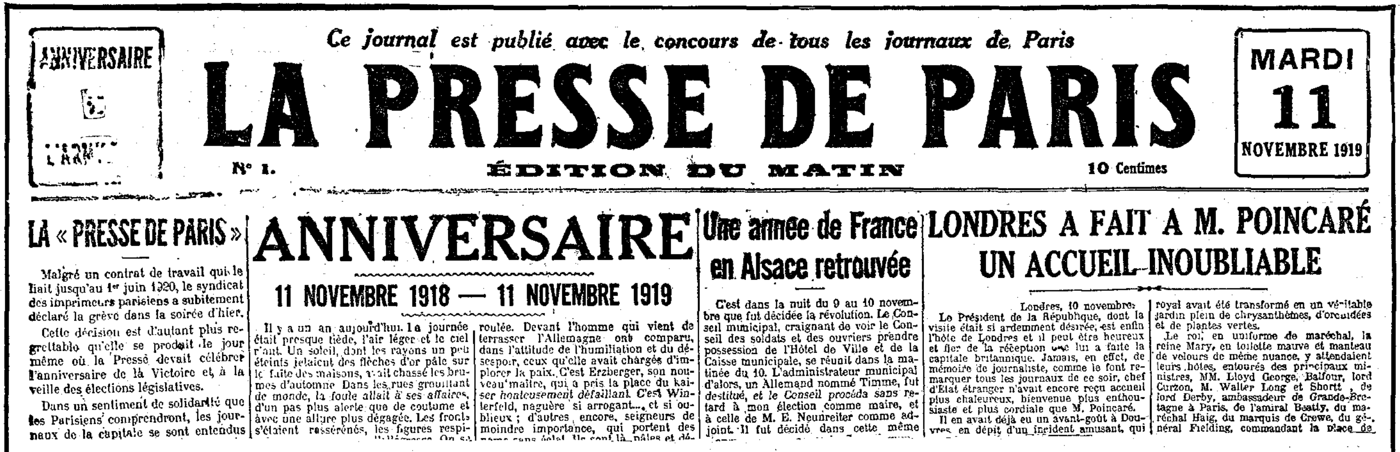


OUR LATE BOOK-REVIEW EDITOR.

Mr. F. W. Halsey, whose career in higher journalism covered nearly a half century.

"Toward literature, as a criticism of life, he turned the face of frankness in modest, unassuming mien. His 'Two Months Abroad' and the memoir of his wife, 'Virginia Isabel Forbes,' he wrote and had printed for circulation among friends. From the inspiration of Cooper came 'An Old New York Frontier' and 'The Pioneers of Unadilla Village,' while the books he edited, Mrs. Rowson's 'Charlotte Temple,' 'American Authors and Their Homes,' 'Women Authors of Our Day,' 'What Books to Read and How to Read Them,' etc., all showed his reverence for the fathers of American letters and their British contemporaries or forerunners.

"His lectures, for he lectured before many literary organizations of earnest, thoughtful people, were a reflection of his work as editor and author. Long before he died his judgment of what was fitting had been demonstrated by its survival. He was a modest, yet powerful influence with *The Book Review* in keeping the writing and publication of books on the right track during one of the most turbulent and prolific periods of authorship. As for the rest, his inspiring notes, altho never very loud, were the thoughtful products of a thoughtful man. He had the gift of being wholesome without being prudish, well read without being priggish. He loved his friends as he did the best books, and his love for both endured."



ANNIVERSAIRE

Ce journal est publié avec le concours de tous les journaux de Paris

LA PRESSE DE PARIS

MARDI 11 NOVEMBRE 1919

Nº 1. ÉDITION DU MATIN 10 Centimes

LA « PRESSE DE PARIS »

Malgré un contrat de travail qui le liait jusqu'au 1er juin 1920, le syndicat des imprimeurs parisiens a subitement déclaré la grève dans la soirée d'hier.

Cette décision est d'autant plus regrettable qu'elle se produit le jour même où la Presse devait célébrer l'anniversaire de la Victoire et, à la veille des élections législatives.

Dans un sentiment de solidarité que les Parisiens comprendront, les journaux de la capitale se sont entendus

ANNIVERSAIRE

11 NOVEMBRE 1918 — 11 NOVEMBRE 1919

Il y a un an aujourd'hui. La journée était presque tiède, l'air léger et le ciel riant. Un soleil, dont les rayons un peu éteints jetaient des flèches d'or pâle sur le faîte des maisons, avait chassé les brumes d'automne. Dans les rues grouillant de monde, la foule allait à ses affaires, d'un pas plus alerte que de coutume et avec une allure plus dégagée. Les fronts s'étaient rassérénés, les figures respi-

roulée. Devant l'homme qui vient de terrasser l'Allemagne ont comparu, dans l'attitude de l'humiliation et du désespoir, ceux qu'elle avait chargés d'implorer la paix. C'est Erzberger, son nouveau maître, qui a pris la place du kaiser *honteusement défaillant*. C'est Winterfeld, naguère si arrogant..., et si oublieux ; d'autres encore, seigneurs de moindre importance, qui portent des

Une année de France en Alsace retrouvée

C'est dans la nuit du 9 au 10 novembre que fut décidée la révolution. Le Conseil municipal, craignant de voir le Conseil des soldats et des ouvriers prendre possession de l'Hôtel de Ville et de la Caisse municipale, se réunit dans la matinée du 10. L'administrateur municipal d'alors, un Allemand nommé Timme, fut *destitué, et le Conseil procéda* sans retard à mon élection comme maire, et à celle de M. E. Neunreiter comme adjoint. Il fut décidé dans cette même

LONDRES A FAIT A M. POINCARÉ UN ACCUEIL INOUBLIABLE

Londres, 10 novembre.

Le Président de la République, dont la visite était si ardemment désirée, est enfin l'hôte de Londres et il peut être heureux et fier de la réception que lui a faite la capitale britannique. Jamais, en effet, de mémoire de journaliste, comme le font remarquer tous les journaux de ce soir, chef d'Etat étranger n'avait encore reçu accueil plus chaleureux, bienvenue plus enthousiaste et plus cordiale que M. Poincaré.

Il en avait déjà eu un avant-goût à Douvres, en dépit d'un incident amusant, qui

royal avait été transformé en un véritable jardin plein de chrysanthèmes, d'orchidées et de plantes vertes.

Le roi, en uniforme de maréchal, la reine Mary, en toilette mauve et manteau de velours de même nuance, y attendaient leurs hôtes, entourés des principaux ministres, MM. Lloyd George, Balfour, lord Curzon, M. Walter Long et Shortt, de lord Derby, ambassadeur de Grande-Bretagne à Paris, de l'amiral Beatty, du maréchal Haig, du marquis de Crewe, du général Fielding, commandant la place de

THE COMBINED PRESS OF PARIS,

Which joined forces to break the printers' strike in the French capital, and gave the world something new in the domain of journalism. We reproduce the top part of page one, which states that "this journal is issued with the concurrence of all the newspapers of Paris."

"AMERICA'S LITERARY FUTURE"

"TO THE AUTHOR with a tongue in his head America is a land of promise," says Mr. Clement Shorter in the London *Sphere*. He is moved to this observation by the number of young Englishmen he ran across on his recent visit among us "who were making quite a comfortable living by discoursing on books and kindred subjects to varied assemblies." Mr. Shorter was amazed to find some of them "making hundreds of pounds where they could only make tens" at home. Perhaps it is one of those ten-pound lectures that Mr. D. Willoughby gives on "America's Literary Future" in the London *Outlook*. Being obliged to speak from so distant a rostrum, his temper is not so suave, but, withal, he is not without hopefulness of our destiny. Only we sometimes miss the right track:

> "In various ways, however, America's men and women of letters are casting about for an interpretation of national life and ideals. One group is interesting itself in Sioux and Choctaw poetry. Its members are as much on the wrong track as the enthusiast for unadulterated English who would have me mold my style on the Venerable Bede; but they are symptomatic. They show, at least, a decent discontent with imitations of Victorian England. The high standard reached by the short story from the age of Poe and Irving, through Bret Harte, down to O. Henry and the present day, is also something considerable to the good. Here the triumph of American craftsmanship has been conspicuous. A good short story reflects a quite extraordinary amount of credit on its author. In my mind there is more doubt as to what estimate should be made of its habitual readers. Were the population of any country to show themselves unwilling to read anything which needed greater concentration, I should fear a certain scrappiness in its future culture.
>
> "Fortunately, our hopes have not to end where they begin. In literature there is no healthier sign than the critical attitude, and the best American writers of to-day are all critical. In vanished times of New England's hegemony there was, also, much criticism, but it was usually of Europe or the slave-owning South. Stedfastly it avoided self. Maliciously, but with more than a grain of truth, one Harvard professor wrote of this tendency to look abroad for faults as good proof that New England and old England were, after all, at heart a nation one and indivisible. The modern writers, particularly the novelists, are free from this reproach. Without sparing, they turn on people and things immediately about them. For evidence one need not drag Mr. Upton Sinclair from his jungle. With equal honesty, but without fanaticism, Mr. Winston Churchill ranges from the churches to clean government, and is always a reformer. Incurably too solemn he may be, but Mrs. Wharton has a lighter touch, and her satires on the position of her sex, certain aspects of New York life, and plutocratic society are immensely effective. No woman writing in our common language has a higher place among contemporary novelists. My country right or wrong, but especially when its actions are most open to adverse comment, is a not unnatural sentiment in a young State. It is the equivalent to a high protective tariff. I have no mind to upbraid it, but it does show a lack of confidence. The scourging of national weaknesses warns one, on the other hand, of a deep reserve of strength."

THE UNIQUE NEWSPAPER OF PARIS

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE brought forth in this country something which our kind contemporaries assure us may be regarded as one of the curiosities of journalism. Corresponding conditions in France gave birth to an even stranger product which represented the combined voices of all those newspapers whose individual utterances had been stilled by striking linotype-operators, machine-minders, and proof-readers. The great dailies of Paris were represented by a single sheet under the title *La Presse de Paris*. No other newspapers were issued, the single sheet taking the place of fifty, being printed at the works of the *Matin*, the *Journal*, and the *Petit-Parisien*. As explained to our readers, our staff of office stenographers filled the places and did the substitute work of experienced compositors; but the information reaching us in foreign papers does not reveal who were the *alter-egos* in the Paris newspaper war. It is not the province of this department to discuss the character or the merits of the dispute which led to the strike. It may be stated as a matter of news that the Socialist newspapers such as *Humanité*, the *Journal de Peuple*, the *Bataille*, the *Populaire*, and Mr. Paul Meunier's organ, *La Vérité*, were not silenced by the strike, since they had acceded to the demands of the workers. The correspondent of the London *Times* states, however, that their publication was prevented by "the newspaper *bloc*," which—

> "managed to come to an agreement with the master printers who own the works in which the above Socialist newspapers are printed, with the result that the latter, sympathizing with the *bloc's* point of view, refused to allow their machines to be used.
>
> "It would have been possible for the greater papers, such as the *Matin*, the *Petit Parisien*, the *Journal*, and the *Temps* to appear by using the reserve teams of non-union workers, but their directors realized the importance of standing solid with all proprietors against the printers' union and joined with their colleagues in the publication of one single newspaper, *La Presse de Paris*."

The physical aspect of the unique journal is thus described:

> "*La Presse de Paris*, of which copies reached London last evening, consists of four pages, somewhat smaller than those of *The Times*, one of them devoted to advertisements. As stated by our Paris correspondent, it is the offspring of the printers' strike. Some fifty newspaper directors, faced with the difficulty of producing their respective journals, decided upon the issue of one journal in common.
>
> "In the circumstances the production is a creditable one. On the front page space is found for an article on the anniversary of the armistice, and for a full account of Mr. Poincaré's visit to London, as well as descriptions of progress in Alsace and a journey to the 'Villa de l'Armistice.' There is also the manifesto of the proprietors defining their position *vis-à-vis* the strikers, and a short announcement to the effect that 'From

to-morrow (Wednesday) *La Presse de Paris* will have pleasure in reserving a portion of its space for the use of its Anglo-American contemporaries published in Paris,' these contemporaries being the Paris *Daily Mail* and the Paris New York *Herald*. A long account of the coal situation occupies a portion of the first page and turns over into the second, which contains, in addition to news paragraphs of adequate length, the ever-present *feuilleton*. *La Dernière Heure*, a 'feature' of all French newspapers, has the better half of the third page to itself. In this section the speeches of the King and Mr. Poincaré at Buckingham Palace are given fully. Room is found for several illustrations. Altogether *La Presse de Paris* deserves its name."

Promptly upon the appearance of this paper it was seen that the game could be played by two, and after the first day's issue reached the public the retort was concocted by the striking faction:

"The newspaper managers of Paris met this afternoon. It was arranged that a new newspaper, *La Feuille Commune*, should appear to-morrow at the same time as *La Presse de Paris*. It will be set up by compositors specially authorized by the strikers' union. It will be printed at the offices of the *Œuvre* and will be published twice a day—in the morning and evening."

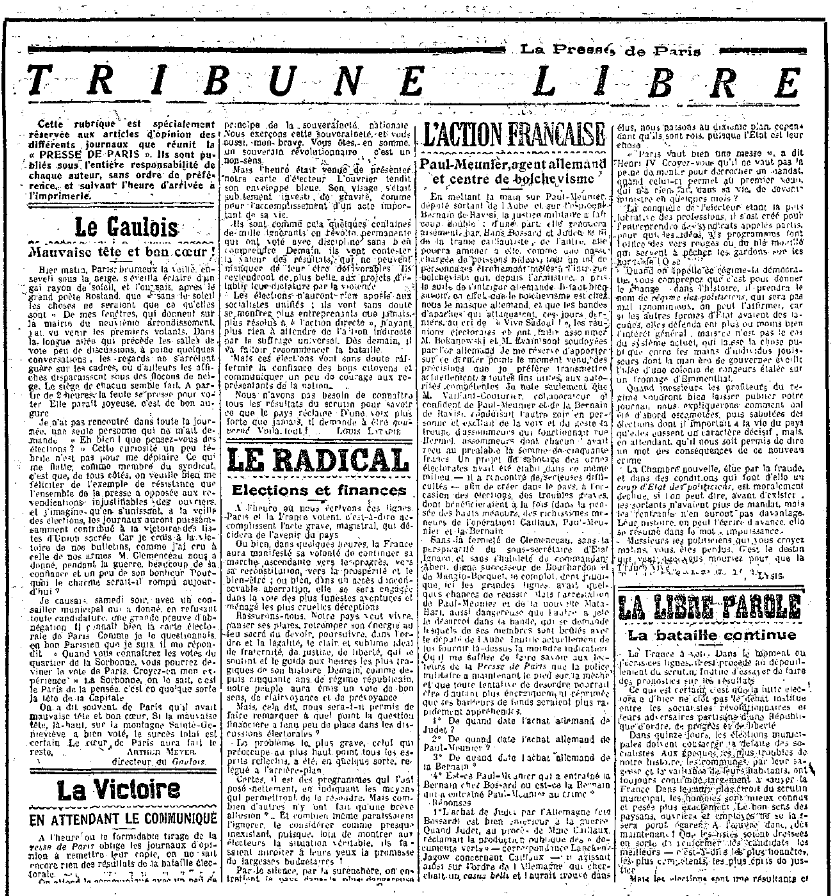
The strike ended on December 1 after a three weeks' vacation of the strikers.

INDUSTRIALIZING STRATFORD

JUST WHEN THE TRUSTEES of the Shakespeare School at Stratford-on-Avon are holding out to American boys the peculiar advantages of this place as a seat of education, the town fathers have done a thing that might be called peculiarly "American." They have brushed away all the objections raised to industrial expansion and voted to sell land for the erection of an aluminum factory. Shakespeare lovers as well as those devoted to the protection of old English towns with historic or literary associations have shivered at the proposal to dispel the somnolent quiet of this little Warwickshire town by the beating of factory-wheels and to poison its pure air by the smoke of factory-chimneys. Sir Sidney Lee, the biographer of Shakespeare, has been one of the leaders in an attempt to arouse the nation to the unwisdom of the proposed "desecration." He writes a last despairing cry to the London *Times* reviewing the complacent waving-aside by the commissioners of sentimental objections to making Stratford hum with industry, and finally asks if England will stand for it. First he writes:

"It is common ground that the land in question forms part of an estate which, being made over to the town by a charter of King Edward VI. for the welfare of the inhabitants of the borough, is, in the eye of the law, a charity to be administered in the inhabitants' interest. The commissioners, therefore, admit in their judgment that 'every topic which touches the prosperity of the borough has some relevancy,' but they deny that 'mere anticipations of a possible loss to the world's culture are material considerations.' All the pleas of the corporation are, in the paragraphs which follow, allowed *seriatim*. The commissioners pronounce themselves satisfied with the financial conditions of the sale. They do not think, on grounds that they set out in detail, that 'the historical and archeological character of the borough will be adversely affected.' The fear that the projected aluminum-works 'will be the beginning of a process of industrialization which will continue until Stratford-on-Avon has become a suburb of Birmingham' the commissioners deem to be 'remote and hypothetical.' They find 'unconvincing' the evidence which was tendered to the effect that 'the proper line of development for Stratford-on-Avon is that of applied art in home industries, and that advance in this direction will be blocked by the projected factory.' They do not agree 'that the proposed development of the school will be prejudiced.'

"The commissioners admit that to some extent the pressing housing problem of the borough 'will become more difficult if and when room has to be found for employees of the purchasing firm,' but they rely on the assurance given in evidence by Mr. B. C. Joseph, a chief partner of the firm, that 'tho the firm proposes to start with some 150 workpeople, and counts on employing eventually a great many more, his design is to bring over from Birmingham some thirty skilled employees, who will act as trainers to local labor, and that local labor wherever possible will be employed. The commissioners think that such inconvenience as may be suffered as the result of difficulties in this connection will not outweigh the advantages which will accrue to the borough in relief from problems of unemployment.'"



La Presse de Paris

TRIBUNE LIBRE

Cette rubrique est spécialement réservée aux articles d'opinion des différents journaux que réunit la « PRESSE DE PARIS ». Ils sont publiés sous l'entière responsabilité de chaque auteur, sans ordre de préférence, et suivant l'heure d'arrivée à l'imprimerie.

Le Gaulois

Mauvaise tête et bon cœur

La Victoire

EN ATTENDANT LE COMMUNIQUE

LE RADICAL

Elections et finances

L'ACTION FRANÇAISE

Paul-Meunier, agent allemand et centre de bolchevisme

LA LIBRE PAROLE

La bataille continue

THE EDITORIAL PAGE,

Where each Paris paper speaks in its individual capacity and produces an involuntary LITERARY DIGEST of editorial opinion. On the same page of which we give a part were the *République Française; La Petite République; Democratie Nouvelle;* Clemenceau's *L'Homme Libre*, and the English *Daily Mail* and Paris New York *Herald*.

It can't be denied that the people of Stratford are not much worried by the advent of aluminum-factories. In fact, says Sir Sidney:

"The commissioners' decision has been received with much jubilation at Stratford-on-Avon, where the Labor party has throughout the controversy vehemently attacked the opponents of the factory under what amounts, in my view, to a misapprehension. The local press pour no little scorn on those who have supported the view, which the commissioners have now rejected, that the bringing of Stratford-on-Avon (in however modest a fashion at this initial stage) within the zone of the metal industry of Birmingham was out of keeping with the historic tradition of the place, and prejudicial to its prosperity.

"No good purpose will be served by carrying this particular controversy farther. . . . Other countries have devised efficient methods of safeguarding for future generations old towns and monuments of historic significance. It is barely conceivable that when the full meaning of the result of the Stratford-on-Avon inquiry is generally realized this country should lag in this regard behind her neighbors."

A PROTESTANT VIEW OF THE CATHOLIC FORWARD MOVEMENT

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S REPORTED STATEMENT that "the Catholic Church is the only church in America that knows its own mind" points, for some of its Protestant observers, the fact that "there is nothing 'hit or miss' about the Roman Catholic propaganda." *The Congregationalist* (Boston) makes this observation, and takes it as a sign that Protestantism had better be more alert to keep pace. Protestants, it says, "should keep their eyes open to the fact that the Roman Catholic Church intends to move forward more strongly than ever before." It points to the "stronghold of Catholicism" that Washington is becoming, evidenced by the "conclaves held there since the war ended, in which leading Catholics from all over the country participated," and which "have helped to solidify sentiment and sharpen objectives." Not least noticeable, it is added, is "the forward movement of the Knights of Columbus," whose work has "welded its component parts together and inspired them with a new enthusiasm." The writer observes that "the visit of the King of the Belgians and his wife and son, all Roman Catholics, and that of the beloved Belgian Cardinal, have naturally accrued to the advantage of the Roman Church." And he also thinks that something is added to this advantage by the American soldiers' associations in France. "In the villages just back of the line the quiet little Catholic sanctuaries were the only Christian houses of worship available," and our soldiers "met with and grew in many cases to admire and love the faithful village *curés*." Of late this Church has "multiplied its avenues of approach to the public." "From official headquarters it sends out regularly to the secular press—as do many Protestant agencies—pamphlets and bulletins of a new and opinion-forming character that reveal extremely able editing." From this point *The Congregationalist* takes account of Protestantism and its relation to such a forward movement:

"Without specifying further, we have said enough to emphasize the point that Protestants should keep their eyes open to the fact that the Roman Catholic Church intends to move forward more strongly than ever before. If we should assert that it is the evident purpose of the leaders to make America Catholic they might come back at us with the rejoinder that Protestants would like to make the United States Protestant. We have no sympathy with virulent crusades against Romanism like that of which *The Menace* has been for a long time the conspicuous exponent. We have no desire to proscribe Catholics from their due share in shaping of legislation and administering public affairs. In the providence of God, Romanism and Protestantism must live together in America, and so far as possible work together, not for sectarian advantages but for the Christianization of the land and the world.

"But in so far as certain objectionable features in the historic policy of the Catholic Church influence its leaders to-day or are finding expression in ways inimical to freedom, tolerance, and genuine brotherhood, we believe that such attitudes and endeavors should be discovered, exposed, and resisted. The confessed desire of some Catholic leaders to secure a division of the public-school funds should be fully understood. In some States excellent laws designed to improve the public schools have encountered the stout opposition of Roman Catholic authorities. Only just now at the polls some men who had stood strongly in the legislature for a betterment of the public-school system were made the object of bitter and unsuccessful attack by the local Roman Catholic forces. We do not want to see either Protestants or Catholics lining up in hostile ranks on either local, State, or national issues. Certainly the Protestant Church will not be the first to drag into politics the religious issue."

The Congregationalist sees the absolute necessity of a closer solidarity on the part of the Protestant forces of America, "not primarily to combat Catholics, but to prevent Protestantism from splitting into too many parties, working at cross-purposes, and from becoming a collection of isolated and ineffective units." Further:

"We Protestants need to put out more literature of the first order, setting forth the fundamentals of our Protestant beliefs, both as respects Christian faith and practise and concerning the Christian order of society. Such literature as this would when necessary expose fallacies and sophistries, but in the main it would be constructive in character, aiming to make the Protestant interpretation and application of the Christian religion intelligible, attractive, and potent. . . . . .

"The new life and purpose in the Roman Catholic Church in America should not cause any Protestant reaction toward bigotry, but should be a spur to all Christian bodies, and especially to those that trace their lineage back to Plymouth Rock to be up and doing, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart."

TO SAVE GERMAN CHILDREN

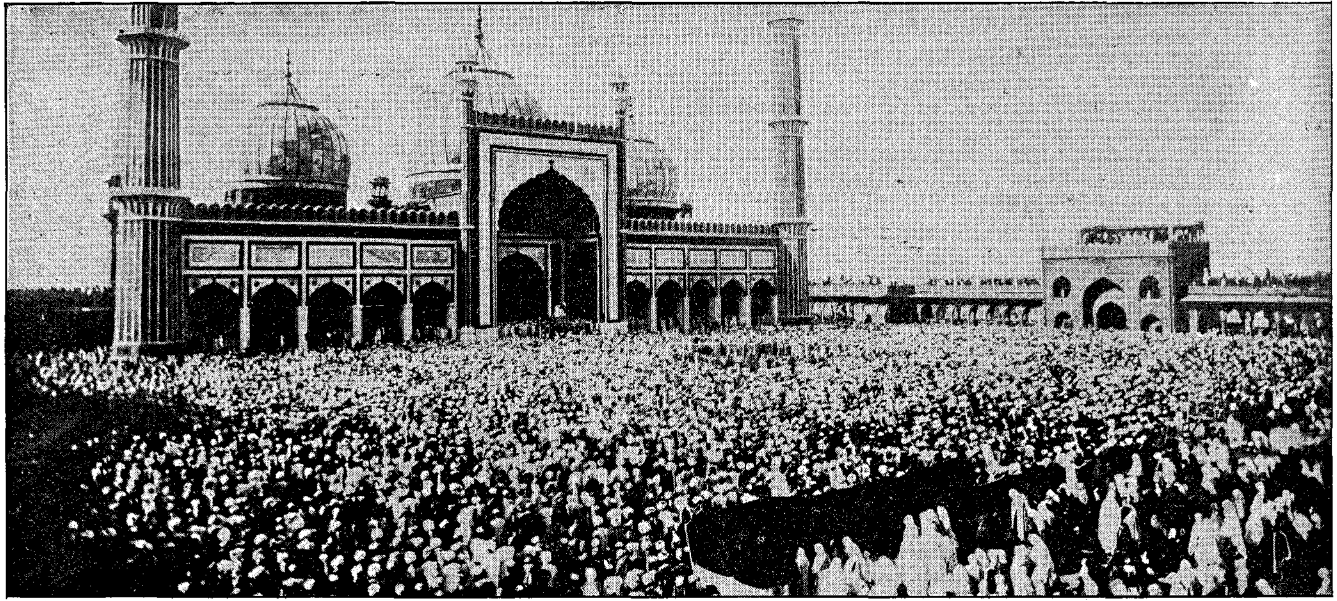
HOW TO EXACT REPARATION from Germany without punishment falling upon the children of that land is a question that is engaging a group of English women and men. The agitation which has exprest itself in a memorial to the Peace Commission is headed by the widow of the late Bishop of London, Mandell Creighton, and the document prays for a modification of the demand for the cession of 140,000 milch cows by Germany and Austria under the Peace Treaty. It is urged, says the Manchester *Guardian*, that "the reparation in question shall be carried out on such lines as may not entail a vastly increased mortality among children." Other names signed to the memorial are Lord Robert Cecil, Lords Crewe, Morley, Selborne, and Lansdowne, Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Cardinal Bourne, Dr. Clifford, the Chief Rabbi, and Mr. Arthur Henderson. Some indication of its contents is given in these lines:

"The memorial presses upon the attention of the Reparation Commission the alternative to the cession of cows which Mr. McDougall suggests and Professor Starling supports—viz., that Germany should be allowed to pay for cows to be imported from abroad into France and Belgium; and points out that some 60,000 milch cows are at present being imported into France from America."

The London *Times* in reporting the work of this committee makes these quotations from its memorial:

"The recent White Paper (Cmb. 280) on the subject of food conditions in Germany contains reliable evidence of the terrible suffering among children which the deficiency in the milk-supply is already causing in that country. The increase of tuberculosis in Germany has been immense, especially among the children of the middle class. In combating 'the white plague' milk is a prime necessity. In the interests of Europe and of the world we feel the German people should not be further hampered in their attempt to limit its ravages. Short as is the present milk-supply, we are told that, quite apart from the proposed cession of cows, it will soon be even less. . . . . .

"In view of the conditions which already prevail among the children of Germany, we can not but view with grave apprehension, and even horror, the consequences which must follow from any further reduction in the milk-supply—consequences which we can not suppose that those who framed the Treaty either contemplated or desired. It must be the universal desire of the civilized world to prevent any unnecessary extension of the infant death-roll which has already resulted from the war, and to avoid the terrible increase of bitterness and of unrest that would inevitably accompany it. The probable loss of infant life



A PRAYING CROWD BEFORE THE TEMPLE OF DELHI.

Such a concourse as lately assembled in Calcutta to supplicate in behalf of the Sultan as Califate of the Moslem world.

resultant on the immediate cession of 140,000 milch cows, and the further curtailment of the milk-supply thereby involved, has been estimated at 600,000 lives.

"We venture, therefore, to press on the attention of the Reparation Commission the concluding paragraph of the statement by Mr. McDougall (page 22 of the White Paper): 'The shortage of milk has already told heavily on the children, as shown by the great increase in mortality, deformity, and sickness, and the parents are already driven to distraction in their efforts to provide food which will keep life in the bodies of their children. The officials of the German Government . . . are prepared to pay for cows if they can be secured in any part of the world . . . and this appears to be a reasonable solution, since it precludes still further reduction of a milk supply already insufficient for the children's needs.' We have ascertained that Professor Starling likewise strongly supports this solution."

In a letter to *The Times*, answering a point raised by that paper on the subject of the needs of French and Belgian children, the committee, headed by Mrs. Creighton, writes:

"We wish to assure you that we do fully recognize the urgent claims which their needs have upon us. The milk situation, however, is incomparably worse in Austria and Germany than in France and Belgium, and the dangerous situation created by the spread of disease in those countries is one which affects us all, but more especially the immediate neighbors of Austria and Germany.

"That the milk shortage in France and Belgium is not creating very serious conditions is suggested by the fact that (1) Mr. Hoover's child-feeding scheme has been withdrawn from France and Belgium on the assumption that the need no longer demands it; (2) Mr. Hoover has recently handed over the surplus of his relief fund for Belgium in favor of a scheme for university education for the children of the poor in Belgium; no appeal has been made in the French or Belgian press for the relief of suffering children. If, nevertheless, there exists wide-spread suffering among children which has not reached the ears of the public, none would deplore it more than ourselves, as we believe much might immediately be done to meet it even without waiting some weeks for the arrival of the cows. Thus, condensed milk is available in considerable supplies. As regards, however, the general question of milk-supplies, you say the milk 'will not go round. Who is to go short?' We answer, adults."

A point made and emphasized in a second memorial signed by one hundred English men and women shows that the welfare of German children is not the whole of the question here involved. One of the signers, Dr. Ethel Bentham, "urged that in the interest of all countries the standard of child health should not be allowed anywhere to fall too low. She spoke of the likelihood of Europe as a whole being swept by diseases as the result of the enfeebled condition of the people in Central Europe."

WHEN THE EAST PRAYS AGAINST THE WEST

A SEA OF PEOPLE swaying with the emotions of prayer and supplication is a sight not likely to be seen outside of the East. Even there its occurrence with the magnitude of its recent happening must be unusual from the comments that are inspired in the native press. The special interest for the Western mind is the fact that these assemblies symbolize the protest of the Moslem world against the threatened dissolution of Turkey and the limitation of the power of the Sultan. It is plainly indicated that no mandatary power exercised by a Christian nation will be welcomed by Mohammedans. The Indian Moslems, we are told, do not wish to see the pro-Ally King of Hejaz set up as the Calif of Islam, even tho his appointment would immensely please the British.

On the contrary, they insist upon the Sultan of Turkey remaining the Calif and further insist upon the preservation of his temporal power over all the land strewn about with the emblems sacred to Islam—which, in effect, means the whole Turkish Empire. The reason why October 17 was observed as a day of mourning, and Moslems and Hindus kept their shops shut and fasted, can be easily gathered from the following excerpt from an editorial note in *New India* (Madras):

"Madras has rarely, if ever, witnessed a more imposing or a more impressive demonstration than that which was organized to condemn uncompromisingly the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and to demand that the Khalifa (Calif)—the great spiritual ruler of Mussulmans throughout the world—shall be maintained in all the dignities and honors of his exalted office. . . . Large numbers of Hindu shops were closed throughout the city, as, of course, all Mussulman places of business. . . . Prayers and fasting, *Zenana* (secluded women's) celebrations, mourning processions, addresses at the mosques—all took place with extraordinary fervor, and the culmination, the apotheosis, of them all, was reached in the afternoon when procession after procession, bearing red and green flags with Arabic inscriptions, chanting prayers, their members seeming lost to external surroundings in the ecstasy of their appeals to God, and walking almost blindly to the appointed place, wended its way from north, south, east, and west to that part of the Madras beach.

"The beach was a wonderful sight. Almost as far as the eye could see there were crowds and crowds. For the most part, red-capped Mussulmans dominated the scene, but a large number of Hindus were also present, and every leader was there—Hindu and Mussulman. The impression was that of an open-air mosque. Dotted here and there were groups of Mussulmans engaged in prayer, and at the central place—a vast circle of over 20,000 people with a small platform packed with the notabilities of Madras as the center—prayers were being recited, to which 'A-meen,' 'A-meen,' 'A-meen' (Amen) came thrilling from every single Mussulman throat . . . the picturesque, white-robed figure of the leader of the Mussulman community—Khan Bahadur Kuddas Badsha Sahab—stood out almost like a messenger from some other world summoning Islam to defend itself against the onslaughts of its enemies. It was a religious meeting, a meeting for the worship of God, a meeting in honor and in defense of the faith. And above all it was striking, overwhelming, testimony to the stupendous unity of Mussulmans throughout the world, to the fact that their religion is their life."

As in Madras, so in other cities in India, Moslems and Hindus observed October 17 as the day of fasting and prayer. Here, for instance, is an account of what happened at Calcutta, extracted from the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* (Calcutta)—a Hindu and not a Moslem organ:

"Besides one overflow meeting, which was attended by not less than five thousand people, a sea of human heads were seen in the *maidan* (the great open space in Calcutta), facing the Town Hall. The most modest computation would place the number of people who joined in this demonstration at 50,000. The Town Hall itself was packed to its utmost capacity. In fact, it was not a meeting in the general sense of the word and many of the formalities of the ordinary meeting had to be abandoned. It was, in fact, a congregation of people where they flocked to express their inmost feeling."

The resolutions passed at the meeting at the Town Hall, Calcutta, give, in a concrete form, the demands made by Moslems —demands supported by the Hindus of India. We reproduce from the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* the principal resolutions:

"1. That in view of the fact that the Sultan of Turkey is the Khalifa (Calif) of Islam and that the Khalifat (Califate) and the custody of the Jazirat-ul-Arab (Arabia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Syria, and Palestine) are interdependent, this meeting is of opinion that the placing of the Jazirat-ul-Arab or any part thereof under direct or indirect non-Moslem control or protection would be an intolerable interference with the Califate and in contravention of the Islamic religion, and this meeting therefore strongly protests against the attempts that are being made by the Peace Conference to encroach upon the religious rights of the Islamic world by placing the Jazirat-ul-Arab or any part thereof under direct or indirect non-Moslem control.

"2. That this meeting indignantly condemns all invidious distinctions which are being made on account of religious prejudices between Moslem and Christian peoples with regard to the Turkish question, in direct disregard of the avowed assurances and promises of the British Government on the strength of which the Allies won the victory with the help of their Moslem subjects. This meeting expresses its considered opinion that if any invidious distinction be made in the treatment of Moslem and non-Moslem Powers its inevitable result will be that the Moslem subjects of his Majesty will remain in a state of perpetual anxiety and unrest.

"3. That this meeting strongly expresses its considered opinion that the same principles of self-determination be applied in the case of Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Arabia (where the whole or the majority of the population are Moslems) which are being applied to the Christian populations, and the above countries be not severed from the Turkish connection. That this meeting is further of opinion that self-government within the Turkish Empire may be granted to those provinces which may express a genuine desire for self-rule without any sort of foreign instigation and interference.

"4. That this meeting views with alarm and consternation the proposals for creating a Christian International Government in Thrace and Constantinople which it considers will be an act of unparalleled injustice and directly opposed to all principles of self-determination. That such proposals are in direct violation of the public promise made by his Majesty's Prime Minister on behalf of the Government on January 5, 1918, and are bound to shake the faith of the Moslem world in the pledges given by the British Government.

"5. That this meeting views with indignation and sorrow and expresses its deep resentment and most emphatic protest against the wanton seizure of Smyrna and other places in Asia Minor by the Greeks and the brutalities committed by them. That this meeting is of opinion that the silence of the Allies toward, and their sufferance of, the barbaric cruelties perpetrated by the Greeks raises a suspicion in the minds of the public as to the sincerity of the claim of the Allies that the war was undertaken in support of weak nationalities."

GOING TO CHURCH IN RUSSIA

THE STATE OF MIND of the people of Petrograd during last Easter is pictured in the London *Times* by a Russian who shows what consolations the people are able to extract from the practise of their religion. The writer is Mr. Paul Dukes, who lived in Petrograd during the early part of the war and returned there for a period of ten months, observing the *Soviet* rule "as a Russian among Russians." "He learned to look upon Bolshevism with Russian eyes," says *The Times* in an introductory note, "and the point of view he presents contrasts therefore with that of those writers who have seen Russia only under official Bolshevik guidance." On Easter eve, Mr. Dukes says, he "stood in the great cathedral of St. Isaac in the midst of the throng which filled it to overflowing." The day had been productive of anxieties, because "all sorts of rumors had circulated, one wilder than the other—that the churches were to be closed, that the priests would be arrested, that the congregation would be fired on as they emerged from service." Continuing:

"The rumors were but typical of the state of the public mind, for probably nothing was farther from the intentions of the authorities.

"People hurried to church along the pitch-dark streets, hugging the walls of the houses. Tension was in the air, and, contrary to custom, I carried my revolver ready for use at an instant's notice. It seemed to me a bitter irony that on this of all evenings such a precaution should be prudent.

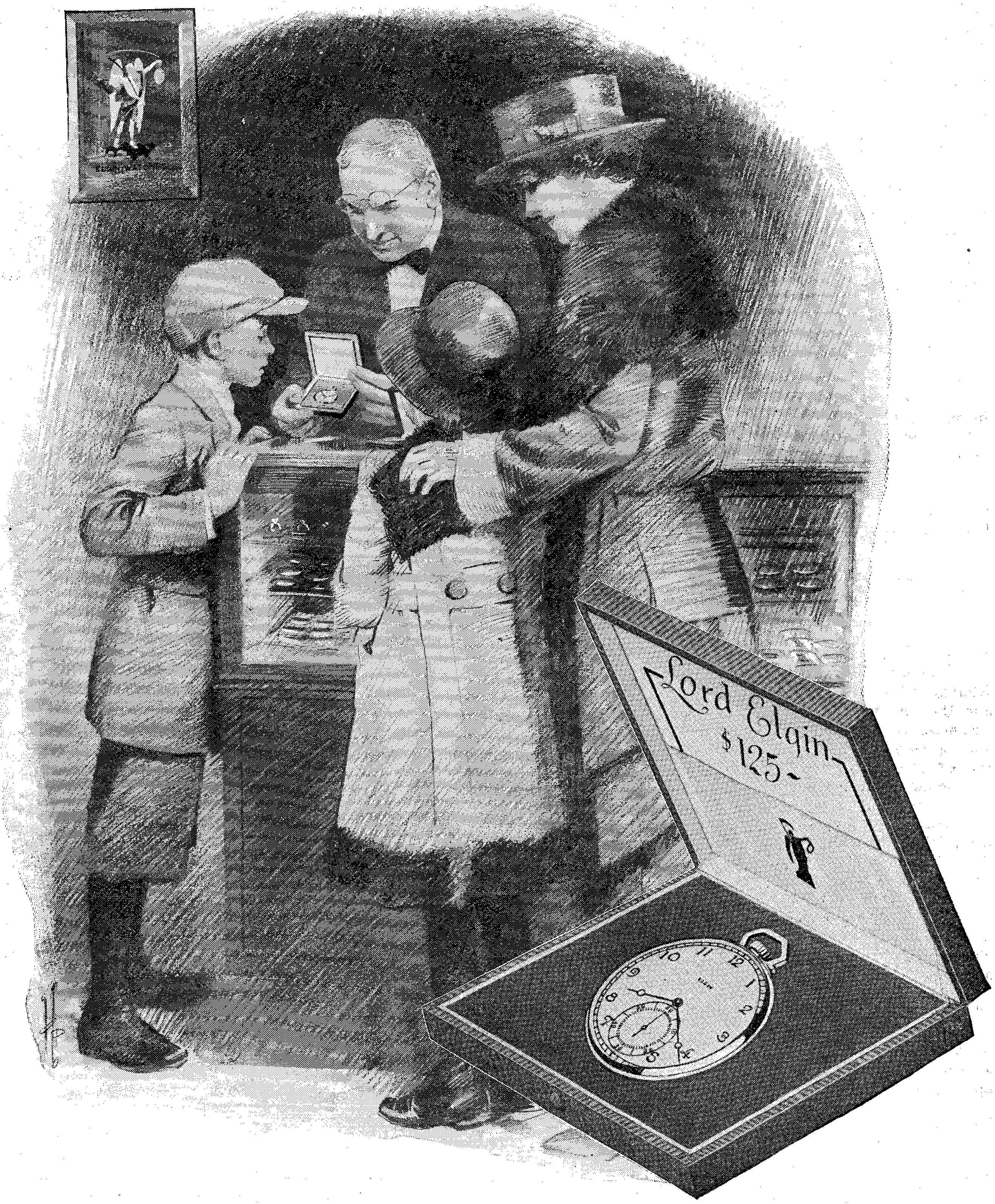
"Round the churches the people gathered in groups with candles, and awaited the beginning of the midnight service. Easter was late and the evening was warm. From the interiors the chanting of the priests and the choral responses floated out on the evening air.

"I pushed my way into the great cathedral just as the midnight service was beginning. How still the people stood! It was the saddest Easter I have ever experienced. Sadness was imprinted on every face. Every church was crowded—except those the authorities have turned into cinematographs. Overflow services were held after midnight out in the streets. In the national grief the Russian people are seeking comfort and consolation from the same source as of old. You heard nothing of this in England."

Mr. Dukes turns to consider how "the press" welcomed the national fête. The press, he says, sarcastically, "in 'free' Russia, where for a year past no publication which does not bear the title of 'Communist' has lived for more than a few days; where not only no newspaper, but not a book, not a pamphlet, not an advertisement may be printed except it conform with the views of the dominant party," speaks in this manner:

"No jeers were too bitter, no gibes too caustic. 'An extinct and ludicrous superstition.' 'The faith of idiots and old women.' The *Izvestia* published long obscene rimes directed against the clergy. *The Red Gazette* had some couplets, entitled 'Christ—the Bolshevik,' in which Christ was depicted complaining to God that the people no longer listened to him, so he had handed them over to the Bolsheviki. Every one knows the priesthood in Russia was corrupt, but the effect of Bolshevik treatment of them has been to make the people regard every priest as a martyr. Many priests are kept alive nowadays on the secret alms of the populace.

"In the villages the Communist authorities are quite out of hand and often obey or disobey the orders issued by the Central Government just as they please. In the largest towns also instances of recalcitrance occur, and lower officials particularly like to display their independence. A cook, Popoff, was appointed in April to be director of all the communal kitchens and restaurants in Petrograd. He chose to close down the dining-room of a doctor of my acquaintance who supplied daily, with great difficulty and gratuitously, twenty or thirty specially prepared dinners to invalid children. The motives the cook gave were that it was private enterprise, and consequently 'speculation.' "



"A Christmas Present for Dad"

"Well, my boy, those are all fair questions, and I can answer you in three words—three short words that for fifty-five years have told the story to twenty-two million enthusiastic watch owners—"*It's an Elgin!*"

The watch they are admiring is the $125 Lord Elgin—one of the most beautiful of the many Elgin Models.

Elgin Watches

To crown the Christmas feast

For the zestful nibble 'tween courses—
For that "at peace with all the world" sequel to the dessert—
Blue Diamond California Almonds.

Nothing rounds out the perfect dinner so well as that aristocrat of relishes—dainty salted almonds.

And on Christmas of all days you will want only the highest-grade almonds grown—Blue Diamond Brand—"from the valleys of California." The finest nuts of the finest crop of almonds the world produces.

Ask your grocer for Blue Diamond Almonds—fresh, soft-shelled, full-meated, perfect.

Almonds are best when right from the shell—crack them yourself and get *all* their flavor and goodness.

CALIFORNIA ALMOND GROWERS EXCHANGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
A non-profit organization of 3,000 American Citizens

BLUE DIAMOND BRAND

Almonds

from the Valleys of California

CURRENT - POETRY

A SEA poem of unusual quality is "The Seal," in the London *Athenæum*. Notable in this poem is the adroitness with which the author gives us a complete picture of the harbor, its inhabitants, and the legend of the seal. It may be remarked that the Great Blasket is the largest of the Blasket or Ferriter Islands, a cluster of rocky islets off the western coast of Ireland.

THE GREAT BLASKET: THE SEAL

By Robin Flower

The little bay ringed round with broken cliffs
Gathers the tideborne weed,
And there the islanders come day by day
For weed that shall enrich their barren fields.
Here, since the cliff-path gaped,
Cloven by the winter's wrecking storms,
They had gathered to remake the shattered way.
We idled as they labored
With listless, laughing talk of this and that,
When suddenly a seal,
Rising and falling on the changing tide,
Lifted a dripping face and looked at us—
A mournful face more sad
Than the gray sadness of a moonlit wave.
We spoke, and in a moment it was gone,
And an unpeopled sea
Washed up and died in foam upon the shore.
Said one: "He's lonely after his brother still,"
And so we heard the story,
A mournful memory of the island, cherished
By the old dreaming people
And told round the dim fire on winter nights.
One twilight of late spring
The men had killed a seal out on the beaches
And brought it to a sea cave for the skinning,
And as they worked red handed
A voice out of the sea called: "Brother!" once.
And then "Brother!" again. Then silence, only
A wind that sighed on the unquiet sea.
So, standing in the surf,
They saw as now a seal rising and falling
On a slow swinging sea.
They lifted their red hands, and he was gone,
Silently slipping into a silent wave.

The actual events of the world-war have thrown a new light on the high deeds and romance of other conflicts, as deftly suggested in a ballade in London *Punch*, which is marked by a subtle blending of humor and pathos.

A BALLADE OF BATTLES

By Patlander

We read of old heroic deeds
Clanging through Homer's wonderlay,
Of how bronze-harnessed warrior breeds
Drave black ships through Ægean spray
And warred until their beards were gray,
Because, forsooth, a princeling's glance
Was bright and led a queen astray.
Then was the flood-tide of Romance.

Oh for the rain-swept Crecy meads,
When Edward's goose-quills bit their way
Among the French king's knights and steeds,
Humbling their arrogant array.
That was the game for men to play,
To take a prize or snap a lance,
To sack a town or bite the clay,
Then was the flood-tide of Romance.

The rapt imagination feeds
On Rupert spurring, plumed and gay,
'Gainst iron horsemen chanting creeds
While deep drums roll and trumpets bray.
The thund'ring squadrons crash and sway;
Sword rings on sword, a radiance
Of white steel whirls above the fray.
Then was the flood-tide of Romance.

L'ENVOI

Prince of some peace-lapped latter day,
Reading of our locked lines in France,
Mayhap you too shall sigh and say,
"Then was the flood-tide of Romance."

Folk ashore always seem to be wishing in the songs that they were at sea, while those at sea have an equal longing to reach port. These lines in the New York *Times* express very charmingly the former desire:

I WISH I WERE SETTING OUT TO SEA

By Ethel Wolff

I wish I were setting out to sea,
Under an evening sky,
With the wet wind blowing against my face,
And the spray upspringing like fairy lace
As we went hurrying by.
The swing of the waves would bring me peace—
Swaying now low, now high.

I wish I were setting out to sea,
Bound for a far-off shore,
And watching the twinkling coast-lights glow,
Fainter and paler, as on we'd go,
Until they could show no more.
The wail of the wind would send me to sleep,
Sweeter than e'er before.

I wish I were setting out to sea,
Hearing the throbbing screw
Dim through my dreaming the whole night long,
With its low monotonous humming song,
While the miles behind us grew.
The sea, and the wind, and the song, all three,
Would gird my soul anew.

"The business girl" is a figure familiar in plays and stories, as well as on the covers of fiction magazines. A poetic presentment of her that is simple and genuine appears in the Toronto *Mail and Empire*.

THE BUSINESS GIRL

By Lillian Leveridge

With steady, pauseless pace she hastes
Along the crowded street,
That echoes, morn and noon and eve,
The clangor and the beat
Of grinding wheels and venders' cries
And tramp of hurrying feet.

Her eyes are bright, her step alert;
Her spirit joys to know
Herself a wave of this life-tide
That surges to and fro;
Her own allotted task a work
No hand but hers may do.

The flaunting shows of wealth and pride
Are passed unheeded by;
No art is there to swerve her steps
Or win one envious sigh,
But, lo! a window full of flowers
Has caught her ardent eye.

To-day wild asters of the wood
The place of honor hold.
They bring a glimpse of heaven's own blue
And sunlight's peerless gold:
And memories of far-off things
Their petals fair enfold—

Of wind-swept hills and perfumed vales
Where dreaming sunbeams lie
Upon a myriad swaying blooms
That almost seem to vie
In color and in loveliness
With yon low-bending sky;

Of forest stillness that enfolds
In warm and close embrace
A thousand little loves that know
The smile on Nature's face,
And find within her sheltering arms
A blest abiding place.

The business girl amid the toil,
The hurry, and the din,
Feels that the wild has opened wide
Its arms to take her in;
She knows that all true things and sweet
Are still her own to win.

Sir J. M. Barrie ventured to set down "What Every Woman Knows" in a play, and the all-embracing title of "Everywoman" is used in the Sydney *Bulletin* for an avowal by a woman poet.

EVERYWOMAN

By Nina Murdoch

I have the quiet eyes of chaste Penelope
And all her healthful ways,
As with a simple song I move dispassionately
Through the persistent days,
Soft as a summer breeze that winnows the sun's gold
With breath not hot nor cold.

And yet I know that I am Cleopatra, too!
With mouth for love as keen;
With leaping pulse and blood as warm and rich in hue
As fired that Eastern queen.
I could be wanton, too, in conquest, fierce as she
Who gladdened Antony.

So I that am two women go disguised as one
All my life long!
And witless men who mark some strange thing said or done,
Some discord in my song,
Dream of no cause, but cry; "All women are wrought so!"
Which is the most men know!

One of England's most musical and most prolific poets, Theodore Maynard, is among the literary men from the other side who are visiting the United States this fall on a tour of lectures. The melody and feeling that characterize Mr. Maynard's verse are in good evidence in *The Lyric* (New York), in these lines:

HOLIDAY

By Theodore Maynard

When every bird on every tree
Has sung with all its might;
When flowers amid the meadow grass
Are growing in the light—
Let every heart that leaps at play
Each butterfly awing,
Rejoice to see a holiday,
A holiday, a holiday,
A happy-hearted holiday,
Because it is the spring!

When Christmas snows are on the roof,
And little children sit,
Eating their puddings and their pies
Beneath the candles lit!—
Since God was born on Christmas day,
Let every girl and boy
Ring all the bells of holiday,
Of holiday, of holiday,
The jolly bells of holiday,
That fill the world with joy.

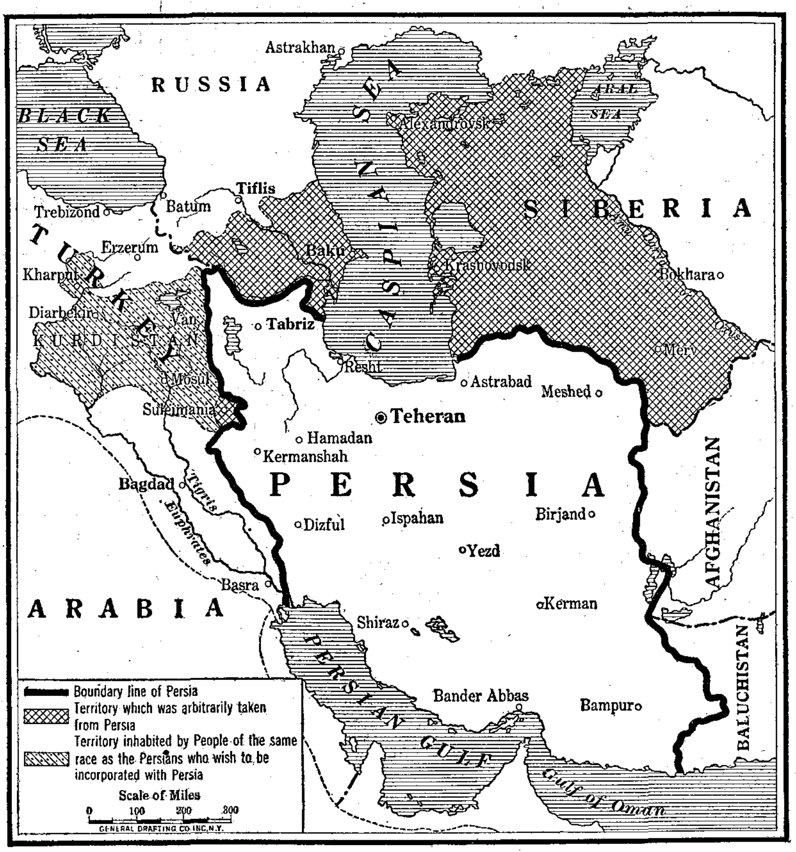
My love and I in autumn woods
Sweet scented from the rain
Once wandered for a holiday,
A holiday, a holiday,
When love went with us all the way,
And led us back again.
And tho no Christmas snows that morn
Lay on the fields so green,
Yet God within our hearts was born,
The little lamb of God forlorn—
Because it was a holiday,
A holiday, a holiday,
The sweetest day of holiday,
When love was in us born!

RECONSTRUCTION-PROBLEMS

"NATIONS IN REBIRTH"—a series of articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School Use

PERSIA

A SURPRIZE AT THE PEACE-TABLE. — During the Peace Conference it was announced to the world that an agreement between Great Britain and Persia had been reached at Teheran, the capital of Persia. The comment awakened in the press by this announcement is fully treated in THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 4, under the caption "Britain's Hand in Persia." In that article record is made of an objection to this agreement taken by the Secretary of the Persian delegation at the Peace Conference. The claims of this delegation, as presented here, are quoted from the memorandum of the Persian delegation at Paris, which is signed by Mochaven-Ol-Memalek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Persia. Persia's independence, it is charged, has been violated from three points of view—political, economic, and juridical. Most attacks were of Russian origin, we are told, and tho British policy was opposed to the Russian, and England desired as much as possible to mitigate the oppressive methods of her rival, nevertheless, "in her eagerness not to be outdone by Russia, England often followed the former's example, and she found it at times opportune to act in agreement with Russia." In answer to the accusation of some that by the new British-Persian agreement Great Britain virtually establishes a protectorate in Persia we have the official denial of the British Government through Earl Curzon, from whom we quote as follows:


Astrakhan
RUSSIA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
Alexandrovsk
ARAL SEA
SIBERIA
Tiflis
Trebizond
Batum
TURKEY
Erzerum
Baku
Kharput
Krasnovodsk
Bokhara
Diarbekir
Van
KURDISTAN
Tabriz
Mosul
Resht
Astrabad
Meshed
Merv
Oxus
Suleimania
Teheran
Hamadan
Kermanshah
Bagdad
Tigris
Euphrates
PERSIA
Dizful
Ispahan
Birjand
Yezd
AFGHANISTAN
Basra
ARABIA
Kerman
Shiraz
BALUCHISTAN
PERSIAN GULF
Bander Abbas
Bampur
Gulf of Oman
Boundary line of Persia
Territory which was arbitrarily taken from Persia
Territory inhabited by People of the same race as the Persians who wish to be incorporated with Persia
Scale of Miles
0
100
200
300
GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC. N.Y.

PERSIAN BOUNDARY CLAIMS.

"I do not conceal from myself that, fully as we understand the agreement concluded between us, suspicions have been aroused as to its real character. Those suspicions rest in the main upon a misconception which it should not be difficult to remove. I see it stated in some quarters that this agreement is a veiled protectorate of Great Britain over Persia. I take it that a protectorate means some assumption of exclusive responsibility and some curtailment or restriction. I find no evidence of such a condition of affairs in the agreement. I would have been no party to any attempt to set up a British protectorate over Persia. In any case it would have been impossible, because Persia would neither have asked for nor accepted it. On the contrary, she would have resented it and resisted it. I should have been opposed to it because it would have been contrary to our repeated engagements, and, in the last resort, because I should have regarded it as inimical to British interests. We have, or shall have, as a result of this war, pretty well enough to do in the eastern parts of the world. If you assume a protectorate you assume certain responsibilities which tend to attain the weight of a heavy burden. Above all, you are compelled to give financial assistance on a scale which may ultimately be overwhelming. Therefore, neither I nor my colleagues would have consented to or acquiesced in anything like the creation of a British protectorate over Persia. Those who believe that the British are going as a result of this agreement to settle down in Persia to Anglianize, to Indianize, or to Europeanize it in any sense of the term are grossly mistaken. All we want to do is to give to Persia the expert assistance and the financial aid which will enable her to carve out her own fortunes as an independent and still living country."

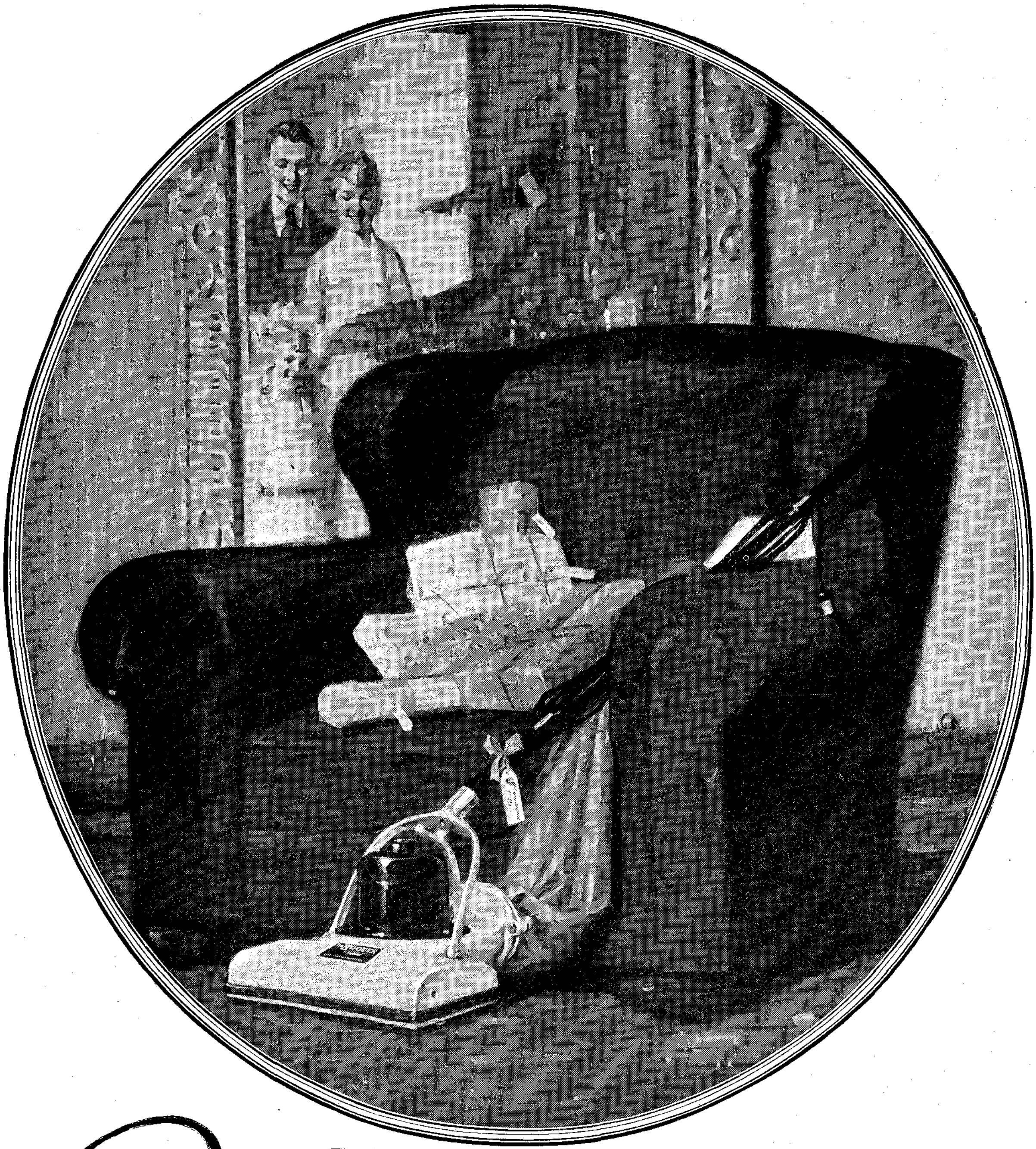
In the claims for Persia's independence in political status, freedom of agency in her courts, and freedom of action in commerce and trade, it is demanded that the following compacts be definitely considered as void: (1) The Anglo-Russian accord of 1907. (2) The Note of 1910 prohibiting concessions of a political and strategical nature to foreigners. (3) The ultimatum of 1907, "compelling Persia to bind herself not to take into her service foreigners without the previous consent of Russia and England." The Persian delegation desires foreign Powers to abstain from intervening in the internal affairs of Persia, we are told, and also wishes to have armed forces of foreign Powers and their consular guards withdrawn from Persia. Also, the delegation would have foreigners placed on the same footing as Persians in all matters affecting the payment of taxes, and would have all treaties between Persia and foreign countries revised "to the end that all clauses contravening the political, juridical, and economic independence of Persia be eliminated."

On the subject of Persia's territorial integrity we are informed that attacks in the north were made by the Russians and in the west by the Turks. The Persian memorandum relates further:

"The Russians first began in the Caucasus. During two wars which they made upon Persia they took possession, in 1813 and 1828, of an important portion of Persian territory. Later on, the Russians, profiting by the fact that Persia had become exhausted by these wars, as well as by those against the Turks, advanced in the direction of the Transcaspian Province. Finally, in 1881, the Persian Government felt obliged to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Czar in order to fix a frontier-line and put an end to Russian invasions. As a consequence of this delimitation of frontier, a great portion of Persian territory was again cut off. That was the region comprised between the rivers Amou-Darya and Atrek.

"The wresting of these provinces from Persia constituted by itself an act of iniquity; but Russia did not stop even at that and, in the course of territorial negotiations and arrangements made with Persia, she committed still many other injustices. As an instance, we will cite the case of the delimitation of frontier made in Transcaucasia. It was agreed that in that direction the Araxes River would separate Russia from Persia, but in the eastern

(*Continued on page* 96)



Give Her a Hoover

IT *BEATS*......
AS IT SWEEPS
AS IT CLEANS

The only care that her rugs require. And a life-long reminder of your consideration for her.

THE HOOVER SUCTION SWEEPER CO.
The oldest and largest makers of electric cleaners
NORTH CANTON, OHIO HAMILTON, ONTARIO

WORLD-WIDE TRADE FACTS

GERMAN FINANCIAL POSITION SUMMARIZED

La Journée for October 10 gives the following summary of the financial position of Germany:

Following France's example, Germany is trying to reduce her floating debt by the issue of a lottery loan for an amount not to exceed nine billion marks.

The table given below shows to what a startling extent Germany has increased her debt since the signing of the armistice:

	In Billions of Marks		
	August, 1914	November, 1918	August, 1919
Debt of the Empire			
Consolidated debt	5.2	96	90
Floating debt in Treasury notes	0.4	+ 45	76
Debt resulting from Treaty	...	?	?
Debt of Individual States			
Consolidated debt	17	17	17.5
Floating debt (secured by Treasury notes with the Loan Bank and State Banks)	0.1	+ 9	+ 12.5
Debt of Communes			
Consolidated debt	11 to 12	+ 11.5	+ 12.5
Floating debt	?	+ 7	+ 10
Increase in five years without including provisions of the Treaty	...	...	+ 185

It is necessary for the individual States to consolidate their floating debt immediately and at any price.

The issue of a long-term lottery loan would make it possible for the Empire to make a further issue of relatively short-term Treasury notes. The total of this issue would have to be used to meet the following expenses (in billions of marks):

(*a*) 4.5 for indemnity to devastated German countries, of which three billions are for eastern Prussia.
5.0 for pensions to war-victims.
0.5 indemnity for property requisitioned during the war.
0.5 compensation to commercial companies for war-losses.
0.25 for the sale of food-products at low rates.
0.15 for repatriating war-prisoners.
0.25 for the completion of the Merseburg factory.
10.5 for extraordinary expenditures for the seven months until March 31, 1920 (1,500,000,000 per month).
21.5
(*b*) 3.5 for deliveries to be made to the Entente and indemnity to be paid to the proprietors (locomotives, cars, farm machinery, coal, boats, cables, etc.)
9.5 indemnity to persons whose property was liquidated by the enemy.
13

To this must be added more than one billion to pay for food purchased in Brussels, food which will, however, be resold at a profit; and then there is the renewal of Treasury notes issued in 1914: 200,000,000 in October, 1919, and 400,000,000 in 1920.

One can easily see the size of the task which has to be faced. The lottery loan is the only means by which the German Empire can raise the necessary amount for the credit which must be the basis of a further issue of Treasury notes.

Taxes would be insufficient: ten billions are counted on from the tax on wealth, three billions from the liquidation of war-supplies, which it is hoped can be resold abroad at a profit.

Germany has an advantage in issuing a loan in view of the fact that she has plenty of wealth within the country, and that, in all except the Rhine district, industry and trade are not ready to take up credit for themselves.

In March, 1920, the debt of the country will be 200,000,000,000 marks at least, provided the Empire does not yet have to pay a very large part of the charge imposed by the Peace Treaty.

JAPANESE SHIPPING

The capacity of Japanese shipyards for 1920 is estimated to be 1,300,000 tons. Official investigations indicate a construction demand of 800,000 tons, 100,000 more than this year. Assuming the price of tonnage to be 300 yen, this would require a capital investment of 240,000,000 yen by shipping interests. Only a bright future for Japanese shipping would justify such an investment.—*Japan Advertiser.*

EXPORTS OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS TO MARSEILLES

In August of the present year 123 crates of clocks and 60 crates of extra flat wrist-watches arrived in Marseilles from the United States. These were the first shipments of the kind, and Swiss watch and clock manufacturers are viewing the new American competition with anxiety.—*Guaranty Trust Company Bulletin.*

WORLD CROPS, 1917–1919

(United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Crop Estimates.)

The years given in these tables relate to the period during which the harvests take place. In the countries marked with an asterisk (*) the harvests extend from the end of one year to the beginning of the next year and for these countries the years are for 1918–19, 1917–18, and 1916–17, respectively. The late figures are subject to revision.

WHEAT

	Area (000 Omitted)			Production (000 Omitted)		
	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917
North America	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
United States	71,526	59,110	45,089	918,471	917,100	636,655
Canada	17,283	17,354	14,156	193,689	189,075	233,743
South America						
*Argentina	16,976	17,875	16,089	184,268	219,431	77,393
*Brazil	.....	.....	.....	......	......	3,307
*Chile	.....	.....	1,272	......	28,292	22,498
*Uruguay	.....	976	780	......	13,060	5,390
Europe						
Denmark	124	140	131	......	6,330	4,296
France†	11,316	10,993	10,357	177,978	225,736	134,575
Alsace-Lorraine	167	.....	.....	......	......	......
Germany†	.....	3,547	3,573	......	90,330	81,791
Italy	10,502	10,798	10,437	154,000	176,368	139,999
Luxemburg	.....	24	22	......	512	388
Netherlands	162	143	122	......	4,823	3,452
Norway	.....	41	20	1,139	1,087	430
Portugal	.....	.....	685	......	......	5,560
Spain	10,388	10,228	10,340	133,939	135,703	142,674
Sweden	.....	381	329	......	9,003	6,864
Switzerland	.....	203	139	......	7,095	4,556
United Kingdom	.....	2,793	2,103	......	96,079	66,350
Asia						
British India	23,764	35,487	32,940	280,075	370,421	382,069
Japan	1,376	1,390	1,393	29,800	32,923	34,745
Africa						
Algeria	2,507	3,186	3,222	26,294	49,774	23,151
Egypt	.....	1,286	1,116	......	32,555	29,834
Morocco	.....	1,865	1,464	......	22,697	15,656
Tunis	1,190	1,413	1,310	7,000	8,451	6,963
*Union of S. Africa	953	25	755	8,600	8,833	8,200
Australasia						
*Australia	8,648	9,775	11,533	80,835	114,734	152,420
*New Zealand	209	281	218	6,659	6,808	5,051

† Excluding Alsace-Lorraine.

ADVANCE IN PRICES SINCE THE ARMISTICE

(The National City Bank.)

Among the imported articles which show a marked advance in prices in the countries from which the merchandise is drawn are rice, advancing from an average of 5.4 cents per pound in October, 1918, to 8.6 cents per pound in September, 1919; coffee from 9.9 cents per pound in October, 1918, to 24 cents per pound in September, 1919; jute from $68.50 per ton to $96.88; calfskins from 36.5 cents to 49.7 cents; goatskins from 43 cents to 77.6 cents; mattings for floors from 18.5 cents per square yard to 23.3 cents; raw silk from $6.12 per pound to $8.04; and cane sugar from 4.68 cents per pound to 5.55 cents.

On the export side, the advances include cotton duck, advancing from an average of 53.3 cents per yard in October, 1918, to 84.2 cents in September, 1919; phosphate rock from $6.14 per ton to $10.35; canned salmon from 10 cents per pound to 18 cents; dried apples from 16.3 cents per pound to 21.6 cents; cheese from 32.1 cents per pound to 41.8 cents; cottonseed-oil cake from 2.8 cents per pound to 3.3 cents; news-print paper from 4.1 cents per pound to 5.2 cents; refined sugar from 7 cents per pound to 8.4 cents; bacon from 29.5 cents per pound to 33.3 cents, and goat and kid upper leather from 34.5 cents per square foot to 61.2 cents.

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS IN FRANCE

The official estimate for 1919 just issued is as follows: The corresponding figures for 1918 are given in parentheses.

Area in acres: Wheat, 11,315,524 (10,992,762); maslin, 223,922 (206,415); rye, 1,816,605 (1,745,687); barley, 1,339,000 (1,371,059); oats, 6,815,290 (6,120,749).

Production in bushels: Wheat, 177,977,983 (225,735,755); maslin, 3,524,813 (3,648,309); rye, 27,833,114 (28,934,824); barley, 23,625,596 (27,474,827); oats, 168,302,746 (176,504,134). (*Le Bulletin des Halles, Bourses et Marchés.*)

KLENZO
DENTAL CREME
A Rexall PRODUCT
KLENZO

Reclaim Your White Teeth

THEY ought to be white and gleaming. They ought to make your smile a joy.

For white teeth are *natural*—darkened, discolored teeth are unnatural.

Get back your natural right by starting today to clean your teeth with Klenzo Dental Creme—the cream that cleans, polishes, and restores the enamel of the teeth to its natural whiteness, making it resist decay.

Klenzo is a snow-white dental cream, made by a formula unlike any other dentifrice. Its snowy foam reaches the crevices of the teeth, dissolving foreign deposits and polishing the enamel clean.

And all the while, it imparts a wonderful refreshing sensation which is evidence that it is doing its work—that Cool, Clean, Klenzo Feeling.

Get a tube today at the nearest Rexall Store. And note that the new tube of Klenzo—at the same old price—contains more for your money.

If your teeth do not show a marked improvement after using it ten days, the druggist will refund your money.

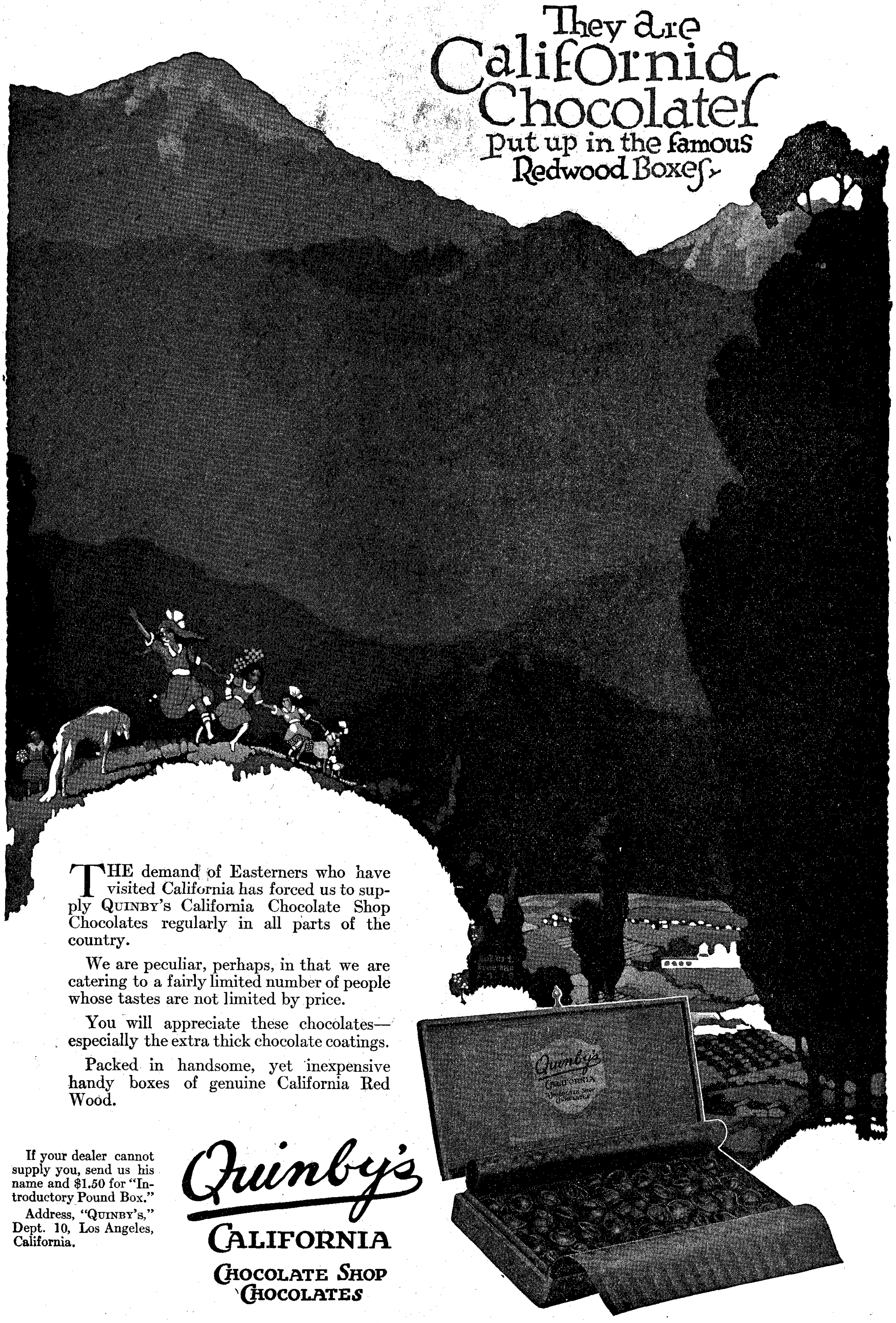
25¢

In Canada, 35c.

At The 8000 Rexall Stores Only

UNITED DRUG COMPANY

BOSTON TORONTO LIVERPOOL PARIS


They are
California Chocolates
put up in the famous
Redwood Boxes
Quinby's
California
Chocolate Shop
Chocolates

THE demand of Easterners who have visited California has forced us to supply QUINBY'S California Chocolate Shop Chocolates regularly in all parts of the country.

We are peculiar, perhaps, in that we are catering to a fairly limited number of people whose tastes are not limited by price.

You will appreciate these chocolates—especially the extra thick chocolate coatings.

Packed in handsome, yet inexpensive handy boxes of genuine California Red Wood.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and $1.50 for "Introductory Pound Box."

Address, "QUINBY'S," Dept. 10, Los Angeles, California.

Quinby's

CALIFORNIA

**CHOCOLATE SHOP
CHOCOLATES**

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

A SELECTION FROM THE SEASON'S BEST NON-FICTION

Abbott, Lawrence F. Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co.

This volume does not pretend to compete with the official biographies of Roosevelt, recently published. Mr. Abbott is a modern Boswell telling all he knows of a friend of long standing. He considers Mr. Roosevelt from various angles, observing him around the editorial table of *The Outlook*, visiting him in the White House, going with him abroad on his foreign tour, and even serving as his secretary at the time Mr. Roosevelt was touching shoulders with all the crowned heads of Europe. Mr. Abbott's observation is scarcely brilliant or penetrating; his explanations of policies are too partizan to be convincing. But the book as a whole admirably suggests Roosevelt's aliveness—as do the striking pictures with which the volume is enriched.

Bullard, Arthur. The Russian Pendulum: Autocracy, Democracy, Bolshevism. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This is an excellent handbook on autocracy, democracy, and Bolshevism. It is written by one who has had sufficient experience in Russia to know the subject through inside evidence. From a discussion of the personalities of Lenine and Kerensky to a description of what their régimes countenanced, Mr. Bullard has proceeded to give unity to his subject by tracing the progress of the Russian temper from that pitch which resulted in the overthrow of autocracy as represented by the Czar to the establishment of an autocracy as represented by Bolshevisn. It does not seem possible to grasp the Russian situation from books, but Mr. Bullard's treatment almost persuades one that without the reading of his book a reader can not hope to have a broad understanding of the disintegrating forces in Russia and will not understand the rights and the wrongs of the treatment of Russia by other nations. As a concise statement of conditions "The Russian Pendulum" admirably fulfils its purpose.

Davison, Henry P. The American Red Cross in the Great War. New York: The Macmillan Company.

It is an astounding record of organization put into book form that Mr. Davison attempts here. Every one of us knew of its activity; we were probably part of it ourselves. Pamphlets and official reports impress upon us its large world import. But here, in the compass of a comparatively few pages, we get the entire picture of the manner in which the Red Cross grew into a powerful agent of Mercy, with such cooperation on the part of the public as the world never knew before. Whether it served reciprocally with the Y. M. C. A. is not emphasized by Mr. Davison; in fact, we do not recall any reference to that organization, possibly because Mr. Davison did not wish to confuse the two activities, so different in their fundamental appeal, and yet so parallel in their accomplishment.

De Man, Henry. The Remaking of a Mind. A Soldier's Thoughts on War and Reconstruction. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The author, a prominent member of the Belgian labor party, has attempted an analysis of his personal reactions from the war. He has minutely, entertainingly, and brilliantly analyzed how his ideas on internationalism, labor, capital, and particularly Socialism, have been enlightened by close observation of the behavior of all classes of society under war-strain. He has visited all the countries involved in the great struggle, and those neutral countries identified with international problems. What he has to say of the United States is frank and should be of service to us in understanding ourselves. He believes that what Mr. Wilson advised for the remaking of the world has more ideal Socialism in it than any proposal offered by the Socialist groups; and his desire when he visited us was to see whether the idealism of the President was that of the scholar or whether it truly reflected the people whom the President represents. He is a believer in the United States of the World, and has decided that, if this union is not the outcome of the war, he will move his family to the United States.

This book should appeal to all thinking people; it is a remarkable example of intellectual judgment of communal endeavors. Identified with all the Socialist groups on the continent, what has the war left of the author's Socialism? This he tells in no uncertain terms.

Ellsworth, William Webster. The Golden Age of Authors. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Mr. Ellsworth's book gives a survey of American literary activity since 1878. From that date he was intimately associated with most of the leading writers of the day in his various capacities at the Century Company. His reminiscences are refreshing and full of personal flavor. In the days when Holland was editor, and Richard Watson Gilder was just beginning his career; when Mary Mapes Dodge, as editor of *St. Nicholas*, was able to gather around her such figures as Frank R. Stockton, J. T. Trowbridge, and others, literature was not quite the commercial proposition it is to-day. But Mr. Ellsworth, in his method of treatment, well details the gradual dying out of old methods with the older writers, and he is naively critical of the present. He counted among his friends General Grant and Joseph Jefferson, with both of whom he was associated at the time when they wrote their autobiographies. This volume, therefore, may in a way, be regarded as a chatty history of contemporary literature. It is excellently illustrated with rare photographs and reproduced autograph letters.

Fiske, Rear-Admiral Bradley A. From Midshipman to Rear-Admiral. A Record of Forty-nine Years in the United States Navy. New York: The Century Company.

The changes in the Navy from the time Rear-Admiral Fiske was a midshipman were many and devious, not the least being that the ships in which he had his initial voyages were sailing-vessels. From his earliest days Fiske wanted to be an inventor; his career is, therefore, punctuated by many successes in the patent line, some of which were of a purely commercial nature, while others were strictly professional, and were adopted by the Navy. His record, as detailed in this very sumptuous volume, was active and controversial, especially during the years preceding our entrance into the war, when he came into conflict with the Administration, and was reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The impression gained from reading this memoir is that Fiske found the Navy cramping to his ambitions as an inventor, and would probably have done better work had he had scope for his restless talents. He traces the changes befalling the Navy, its advance and its limitations. There are descriptions of world voyages and records of the Spanish-American War, with tributes to and from many of his associates. The book might have profited, from the standpoint of the casual reader, by condensation.

Ford, J. D. M. Main Currents of Spanish Literature. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Readers of Blasco-Ibáñez will welcome this concise treatment of Spanish literary history; for in it is sketched the rise of the Spanish novel. Admirers of the playwright, Benevente, who has recently been translated by John Garrett Underhill (Scribners), will find the survey of Spanish drama of interest. Besides, in this book, which is based on a series of lectures delivered by Dr. Ford, there are full chapters on the rise of the Spanish epic and ballad. One is glad, also, to have a handy sketch of Cervantes and Lope de Vega. "My aim is to afford a survey of certain important currents running through the history of Spanish literature as written in the motherland," explains the author, "and to call attention to the great worth of the literature produced by writers in Spanish America." This résumé of what the book contains reveals a handbook worth while at a time when there is little for the English reader to follow in this particular line.

Gallatin, Albert Eugene. Art and the Great War. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

This sumptuous volume gives a very comprehensive survey of the part played by pen, pencil, and brush in the Great War. Never before in the history of human conflict has the artist so closely followed the warrior. But instead of the charging knights of old, we have here the pictorial representation of machinery and high explosive, with the engines of industry behind the trenches. Mr. Gallatin gives, in the cases of the United States, England, France, and the Netherlands, a succinct account of what was done to picture the Great War, and he briefly sums up the work and the special ability of the artists whose efforts contributed to the winning of the war. The greater part of the book is devoted to beautifully reproduced examples of posters, cartoons, and sketches, with now and then a color reproduction of some canvas or etching. In the selection of the pictures Mr. Gallatin has tried to exemplify the varying phases of modern warfare. Seared backgrounds of ruins, in comparison with the martial conceptions of Meissonier, Detaille, and others, would indicate that in this war the artists went forth, not to depict the dash of the charger and the *chasseur*, but rather the tragedy of it all. The book is distinguished by beautiful typography, designed by F. W. Gaudy, and a commentary preceding each national section. There are one hundred full-page plates.

Hazen, Charles Downer. Fifty Years of Europe (1870-1919). New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Any one who wanted to know the far-seated causes of the recent Great War found an excellent résumé of events in Professor Hazen's "Europe Since 1815." It constituted many histories rolled into one volume, each nation receiving adequate treatment, and it was so arranged as to give a world perspective of the growth of the military idea and its menace. A much smaller volume is the present one by Professor Hazen. But in design it follows the larger work, and brings events to November 11, 1918. Problems in all the countries since 1870 are described, and by this close treatment one is made to feel the constant presence of preparation for some outbreak. The philosophy of "might makes right" was the dark cloud during all this period, until the cloud burst which brought down the arch-believer in "might," a victim of his own machine. Tho it will interest the general reader, the book is so constructed as to be suited for classroom use. Maps illuminate the various phases of the fifty years.

Henderson, Helen W. A Loiterer in New England. New York: George H. Doran Company.

With delightful illustrations, this book should prove a welcome gift to all lovers of Cape Cod and New England of the Massachusetts coast. The author has considered her subject historically, geologically, and humanly, with the result that the reader gets a complete survey of the conditions and traditions out of which have grown the present Provincetown, Plymouth, Salem, and other places till we reach Boston, where history is blended with something of the guide-book perspective, especially in the chapter, "Monumental Boston." What is it that makes for New England tradition? Miss Henderson furnishes a satisfactory answer, and her style is gracefully interwoven with sympathetic touches, pen-portraits that are human and striking. In format, while the book is a little heavy in weight, it is well printed, and the illustrations are reproduced with effectiveness.

Hudson, W. H. The Book of a Naturalist. New York: George H. Doran Company.

There is no more delightful experience than to go hand in hand, as it were, with a human naturalist, who thinks quite as much of the atmosphere of his subject as he does of scientific accuracy. This new book by Hudson is the kind to make one intimately share the experiences of the world of nature. It is written with a sense of humor, with a delightful appositeness of experience and anecdote. The author has the ability to make a story out of what he observes, to suggest the background, rich in color, and the particular feeling of the subject he happens to be treating. His subjects are simple—the bat, the rat, the dog, the common field-flowers are all appareled in celestial light, and his word-painting enhances the picture. Not in a long time—since, in fact, we first read Maeterlinck's "The Life of the Bee," and the first translations of Fabre, the "Insect's Homer"—have we met with a book containing so much beauty, freshness, and gentleness of observation. The typography deserves special commendation.

Maeterlinck, Maurice. Mountain Paths. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
Maeterlinck, Georgette LeBlanc. Maeterlinck's Dogs. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Maeterlinck sometimes takes up anew some old subject, like Chance, in "The Double Garden," and it becomes "Of Gambling" in the present one. Here, also, he continues his quandaries about the war, which were the chief topics in his "The Wrack of the Storm." Again he returns to his first love, insect life, and shows his admiration for Fabre. But what his mind most insistently dwells upon is life after death, a subject upon which he will lecture when he visits the United States in January. Hence the new volume, "Mountain Paths," instead of containing any new phases, reveals rather a deepening phase of his philosophic thought.

It is Georgette LeBlanc's book which will be new and novel and charming—first, for its own sake; then for the intimate pictures of the quotidian life lived by Maeterlinck. The saga of Golaud, the pen-pictures of life at St. Wandrille and elsewhere, the various habits and occupations of a philosopher and out-of-doors man will ever be grateful to the lovers of Maeterlinck.

Masefield, John. Reynard the Fox; or, The Ghost Heath Run. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This new poem by Masefield presents every varying phase of the hunt, from the gathering of the participants, through the rush and tear of the ride, to the final escape of the fox. Sense of distance is one of its distinctive qualities, sense of speed another. Masefield here exhibits some of the qualities of Chaucer in his character portraiture, the assemblying of the hunters reminding us in some of its treatment of the prolog to the "Canterbury Tales." The topographical descriptions are remarkably clear cut also. As a narrative of a fox-hunt, the entire poem is vivid, rough as the humanity it deals with, but often full of flashes; the general impression gained from the reading of this poem, apart from the excitement it creates, is that there is a succession of vividly colored sporting pictures, in which the fox psychology has the entire sympathy of the poet.

Massenet, Jules. My Recollections. Translated by H. Villiers Barnett. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Massenet showed great charm and graciousness in recording his career. This is a book which, had it been better translated, would have gained much in its simple survey of a life both notable for its success and for its collaborative association with contemporaries of the music and literary world. His were the days when François Coppée, Catulle Mendes, Gérôme, Anatole France, Ambroise Thomas, and A. Dumas, the younger, were in flower. Massenet presents crisp glimpses of these notables, and he traces his association with singers, his methods of discovering new talent, his difficulties in having his scores played as he wanted them, and then, one by one, the ever-increasing honors bestowed upon him. He discusses his own work, the evolution of libretti, in which he had notable collaboration, and the receptions given to such of his operas as "Thaïs," "Manon," "Mary Magdelena," and others. This volume is an excellent companion to the "Musical Memories" of Saint-Saëns. Both books would have been greatly improved by the addition of indexes.

Maurice, Arthur Bartlett. The Paris of the Novelists. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co.

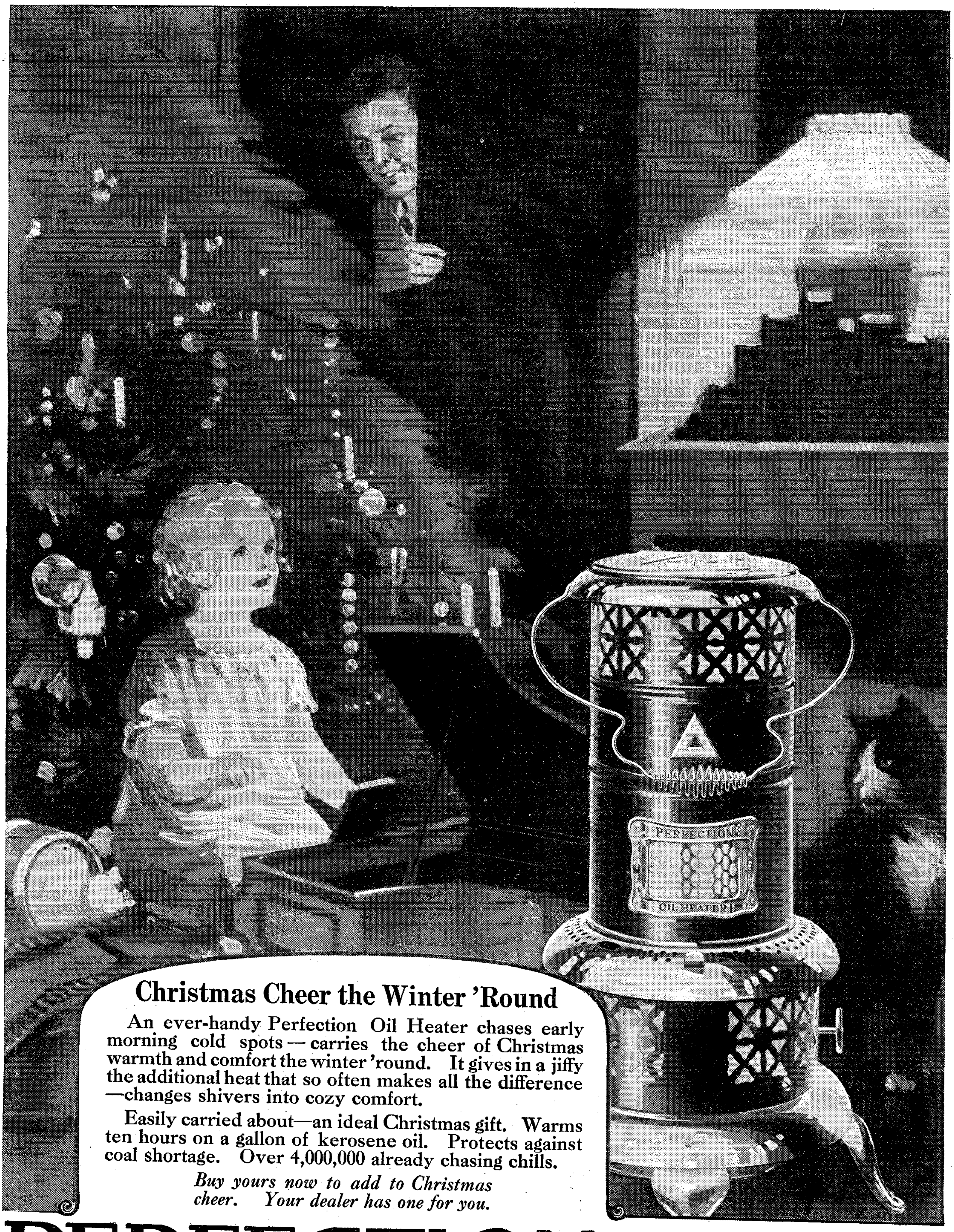
A thorough and very delightful courier Mr. Maurice proves to be, in this new book, which purports to follow the same pattern as "The New York of the Novelist," compiled some years ago. But in this new literary guide there is a tone which all who know Paris always reveal, a quality of familiarity, of slightly wicked joyfulness, of regret over the days that are no more. This spirit relieves the present book from the danger of being too much a catalog. Mr. Maurice mingles biography with topography in an easy style. The Paris of Hugo, Thackeray, Dickens, of the Three Musketeers, of Balzac, of Daudet, Zola, and Guy de Maupassant—the sinister streets of Paris lurking from the pages of Eugene Sue and Gaboriau, the Bohemian trails of Du Maurier—the Paris of recent novelists, and even the France of the battle-line—what better guide-book could one have than this, from a man who has hunted out for himself the old associations and joyed in the pursuit?

Maurice, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Last Four Months: How the War Was Won. With maps. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This book, by a fearless military expert, is bound to have a significant place in the analytical treatises on military tactics. After discussing the importance of military unity of command and the events leading up to the choice of Foch; after describing the general belief as to the part the United States might be able to play at a crucial period, when only a few divisions were in the field; after outlining the preponderance of strength on the part of the Germans and their superior positions, General Maurice, who at one time was himself Director of Military Operations on the British General Staff, proceeds to tell how Ludendorff was beaten by this unity of command; how the Germans were pushed back; how the British, supporting the shock of a huge increased foe, held their own, and finally recovered; how the American forces surprized every one by their unexpected handling of events. The text reads well, the style being direct and sparing of side-issues.

McCormack, John. His Own Life Story. Transcribed by Pierre V. R. Key. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

If the career of the singer, John McCormack, had been told in a less fulsome, adulatory fashion, the resulting book might have given a more thorough understanding of his qualities as a man and as an artist. The transcriber of this volume held long



Christmas Cheer the Winter 'Round

An ever-handy Perfection Oil Heater chases early morning cold spots — carries the cheer of Christmas warmth and comfort the winter 'round. It gives in a jiffy the additional heat that so often makes all the difference —changes shivers into cozy comfort.

Easily carried about—an ideal Christmas gift. Warms ten hours on a gallon of kerosene oil. Protects against coal shortage. Over 4,000,000 already chasing chills.

Buy yours now to add to Christmas cheer. Your dealer has one for you.

PERFECTION *Oil Heaters*

Made by
'THE CLEVELAND
METAL PRODUCTS CO.
7455 PLATT AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

CMP
HOUSEHOLD
PRODUCTS

Also makers of
ALADDIN
Cooking Utensils,
NEW PERFECTION
Oil Cook Stoves

conversations with Mr. McCormack—in fact, resided days at a time in his household, observing his smallest characteristics, and the total of these hours constitutes the narrative. It is in conversational form, during which "John" goes on with his daily living—a living which Mr. Key too often emphasizes as due to financial ease and comfort, hence the Rolls-Royce, the motorboat, and other luxuries wealth brings. Embedded in such material, one comes across the main details of McCormack's advance, forms some idea of his love of art and reading, sees his loyalty to his friends and his devotion to his family. Here also is described his devotion to his religion. But, on the whole, this narrative palls by reason of its press-agent character.

Palmer, Lieut.-Col. Frederick. Our Greatest Battle. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

It is probable that this detailed account of "Our Greatest Battle" will stand as one of our most distinctive records of the part played by the American forces on the closing phases of the war. Colonel Palmer has never written more entertainingly, has never shown more alert observation. His descriptions of what we had to do in order to "take over" from the French our line of battle, his analyses of our different divisions, and the personal equations constituting them; his treatment of the way in which our fighting knowledge had to be whipt into shape while we were actually fighting—all these aspects of the subject make the book as a whole the more absorbing. The chapters are minute in detail, while the atmosphere of stress and strain is admirably revealed.

Peixotto, Ernest. The American Front. Illustrations by the Author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Peixotto was one among a number of artists commissioned as captains in the American Army to go abroad and make official sketches of German depredations. These original sketches are now in the national archives. Some thirty-two drawings from Mr. Peixotto's pen form the basis for this new book, around which he has written a text outlining his progress along the American front. It is a narrative told with some dash. But one thing we looked for we did not find—a description of some of the difficulties he, as an artist, must have experienced in making his sketches. Certainly he must have faced romantic situations. The full-page illustrations are wonderfully graphic, their backgrounds full of the tragedy of the war.

Pinero, Arthur Wing, The Social Plays of. Vol. III, "Letty," "His House in Order." Edited by Clayton Hamilton. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

This library edition of some of the chief plays by one of England's best-known dramatists is much needed. Undoubtedly, out of the vast number of pieces from Pinero's prolific pen a selection was to be desired, a selection described by Mr. Hamilton as the weightiest examples of Pinero's dramaturgy. There are to be four volumes in the series, comprising eight plays; as Mr. Hamilton progresses in his work, his enthusiasm for his subject becomes better tempered with discernment. The first volume, in its introductions, bordered on adulation. That Pinero's plays are interesting there is no gainsaying; that they are distinctly of the theater can be seen by the skilful devices used by him in their construction. Mr. Hamilton's foreword to each play calls particular attention to structural excellencies. To readers intent on play anatomy, Mr. Hamilton's guidance will be welcome. The plays are all deeply interesting from the standpoint of story and character.

Rhodes, James Ford. History of the United States from Hayes to McKinley, 1877-1896. New York: The Macmillan Company.

In a short notice it is impossible to give due credit to such an admirable historian as Mr. Rhodes. He covers the years 1877-1896, analyzing thoroughly the administrations of Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison. There are clear-cut descriptions of party issues, excellent reflections of the spirit of national conventions, thrilling details of strikes which form a contrast with present-day upheavals. Mr. Rhodes enters thoroughly into tariff, monetary matters, and civil-service reforms; he also draws excellent portraits of the Presidents themselves. This is an authoritative addition to an already established history of the United States.

Saint-Saëns, Camille. Musical Memories. Translated by Edward G. Rich. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Musically, this is a very significant volume. It is not only a record of personal impressions, but it is likewise a critical survey of many aspects of musical history. Saint-Saëns gives us an excellent view of his contemporaries, like Massenet, Bizet, and the great Victor Hugo. As a student of the music of Berlioz, Meyerbeer, Offenbach, and Rossini, he is most interesting. The book has scholarly pretensions, discussing such questions as Art for Art's Sake, History and Mythology in Opera, and Anarchy in Music. It sounds a conservative note, in the face of musical innovation which has characterized the history of modern music in France.

Seitz, Don C. Artemus Ward (Charles Farrar Browne). A Biography and Bibliography. New York: Harper & Brothers.

No one could possibly write the life of Artemus Ward without making full use of the peculiar humor of which he was the inventor. But when a comparison is made of the work accomplished by Don Seitz in reproducing the time and image of Artemus Ward, with the work done by Albert Bigelow Paine in painting the portrait of Mark Twain, it will readily be seen that the biographer of Ward has somehow failed. He had two phases of mid-nineteenth century American life to depict—the life of early Middle-West journalism and the spirit of the show business in the minstrel days. Neither of these shines forth with any brilliancy in Mr. Seitz's chapters. Fact and narrative are so heterogeneously mixed that there is an entangling result; and there is such a profuseness of quotation from newspapers regarding the excellent qualities of Artemus Ward that one obtains rather a press-agent method than a luminous reflection of the humorist's spirit. The book's chief recommendation is that it is the first official biography of the great humorist. An excellent bibliography is appended.

Thayer, William Roscoe. Theodore Roosevelt. An Intimate Biography. Boston: *Houghton Mifflin Company.*

There are so many books on Roosevelt this season that they of necessity repeat themselves. Personally, the present reviewer would rather read "Roosevelt's Letters to His Children" than either the Abbott or the Thayer volumes, for the simple reason that we believe the time is not quite ripe for anything more than an appreciative portrait of the former President. Mr. Thayer, as a lifelong friend, forestalls criticism by saying that he is writing with every effort to measure impersonally the real position of his subject, but this can not be done, and Mr. Thayer falls repeatedly into, not the historian's, but the partizan's position. The book is interesting, but shows haste in its compilation, and not quite the thoroughness one would exact, were the task done later rather than so close on the death of Mr. Roosevelt.

Van Dyke, John C. American Painting and Its Tradition. Illustrated with Reproductions of Paintings. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

In these days of attempted revolt, it is just as well for us to read of the tradition out of which our permanent things have come, and no better guide have we in the realm of art than Professor Van Dyke. He has chosen, in this new book, such American artists as Inness, Wyant, Martin, Homer, La Farge, Whistler, Chase, Alexander, and Sargent; and while treating them biographically, he does so only to give the circumstances surrounding their early inclination to paint. The period covered is from 1878 to 1915.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL STUDIES

Johnson, Allen [Editor]. The Chronicles of America. Ten volumes, 8 x 5 in. *Bound in cloth.* New Haven: Yale University Press. 1919.

In the previous notices (January 25 and May 3, 1919) we outlined the principal features connected with this enterprising and commendable project. The third instalment of ten volumes now before us completes three-fifths of the entire work. The volumes have not come from the press in numerical order, desirable (altho scarcely possible) as this would have been. With this new instalment the first division, entitled "The Morning of America," comprising ten volumes, is now complete. This will enable the reader to get the background of our history, so necessary to a proper understanding of the later volumes and an intelligible view of the stirring events of the present. He who would understand American history, says Ellsworth Huntington in the first volume of the series,

> "must know its mountains and plains, its climate, its products, and its relation to the sea and to other parts of the world. He must know more than this, however, for he must appreciate how various environments alter man's energy and capacity and give his character a slant in one direction or another. He must also know the paths by which the inhabitants have reached their present homes, for the influence of former environments upon them may be more important than their immediate surroundings."

After one has read this first volume he will realize in some measure at least the extent to which the well-being and civilization of America are due to physical environment.

The volumes now noticed comprise Volume 1, "The Red Man's Continent"; Volume 8, "The Quaker Colonies"; Volume 9, "Colonial Falkways"; Volume 16, "John Marshall and the Constitution"; Volume 18, "Pioneers of the Old Southwest"; Volume 20, "The Reign of Andrew Jackson"; Volume 32, "The Sequel of Appomattox"; Volume 44, "The Cleveland Era"; Volume 46, "The Path of Empire," and Volume 50, "The Hispanic Nations of the New World."

The publishers hope to produce ten more volumes this year, and the final ten in the early part of next year.

"Know them by the Jet Black Tread!"

Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP CORD TIRES

GENEROUSLY oversize, with a heavy tough tread of proportionately massive jet black non-skid Vacuum Cups. Built of the highest quality materials, every step in their construction constantly and carefully supervised. Vacuum Cup Cord Tires are a *Pennsylvania* product, your *guarantee* of reliable, prolonged, trouble-free service-performance. Sold at moderate, *standardized* prices, uniform throughout the United States.

Adjustment basis—per warranty tag attached to each casing:

Vacuum Cup Fabric Tires	6,000 Miles
Vacuum Cup and Channel Tread Cord Tires	9,000 Miles

Makers of Pennsylvania Auto Tubes "Ton Tested"

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY
Jeannette, Pa.

Export Dept., Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.
Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

LADY ASTOR, FROM VIRGINIA, FIRST WOMAN M. P.

A VERY LIVELY CONTRIBUTION, not only to the ancient and honorable British Parliament, but to the general gayety of politics in England, hails from America. Lady Astor, born Nancy Langhorne, of Albemarle County, Virginia, took her seat in the House of Commons on the first of the present month, after a campaign that somewhat excited both England and America. She used her wealth, wit, and a personaliy which the American newspaper correspondents variously referred to as "charming" and "sassy," in a whirlwind campaign. The seat which she won was vacated by her husband, Major Waldorf Astor, when he was elevated to be Viscount Astor upon the death of his father, Viscount (William Waldorf) Astor of Hever Castle and New York City. Her enormous wealth, drawn largely from New York real estate, and her American birth, gave hecklers material of which they took every advantage, but, we are told by a correspondent of the New York *World*, she met every onslaught "with a flashing courage which she boasted of having derived from the very pilgrims who helped make Plymouth famous, parrying every thrust with a quip or a *bon mot* or a witty story." She has six children, a fact of which, says the New York *Evening Post*, "she boasted on one occasion during her canvass." Even tho she ran as a Unionist in a Unionist stronghold, and was elected by a plurality reduced by nearly fifty per cent. from that by which her husband had previously won the seat, it is generally agreed that her campaign represents a triumph of personality over adverse conditions. Had she run in opposition to the Government, according to several British authorities, she might have won by a largely increased majority.

THE NEW MEMBER FROM PLYMOUTH.

Backed by American cleverness and dash, the former Nancy Langhorne becomes the first active woman member of the British Parliament.

While numerous Liberal and Radical newspapers in this country and England have objected to her and all she stands for, the New York *Times* presents this exceedingly complimentary appreciation:

> Twenty-odd years ago: A Virginia belle, dancing all night in Richmond or riding to hounds in the Albemarle hills, playing a great deal, thinking none too much along conventional lines, yet always brilliant, alert, witty, with a mind that made up in natural flash what it lacked in serious training; altogether fascinating, temperamentally fit for endless social gayeties in town or grueling outdoor sports in the country—a typical Southern girl of the leisurely, pleasure-loving type not unusual in the aristocracy of her day in the Old Dominion.
>
> To-day: A British viscountess, wealthy beyond imagination, still beautiful, turning from the world's pleasures with which she has been surfeited to seek new excitements in the field of British politics, candidate in yesterday's election for a seat in the House of Commons; using her old wit and fluency, and sometimes displaying her old temper, in a picturesque campaign among the rough elements of her neighborhood, still fascinating, still the same Nanny Langhorne who contributed to the fame of the "five Langhorne sisters" and made their beauty a by-word.

This is Nancy Astor, who has been making many American hearts warm by her piquant campaign in English Plymouth. According to her friends here, it is their old Nanny Langhorne who has been letting the staid old Britishers know that, English peeress as she is, she has not forgotten her American traditions, and is not ashamed of them. "Do not think for one moment," said she the other day when she was heckled for not confining herself to American charities, "that I am ashamed of my Virginia blood. I married in England; my interests for ten years have been in Plymouth; every drop of blood in my veins is Anglo-Saxon, and I am proud of my American birth."

Mrs. Lewis C. Albro, a friend of Lady Astor from the days when both ran around in short skirts in Albemarle County in Virginia and shocked the neighbors by their tomboy pranks, laughingly gave some of her impressions of her old playmate.

"It is very difficult to tell offhand the things that will give people an idea of Nanny Langhorne. You can't put your finger on individual instances that will show her brilliancy, wit, and good humor. Not because there weren't any individual instances, but because the general run of her conversation and her life were filled with them.

"There are phases of Nanny's character of which the world at large has little conception—her loyalty to her old friends, no matter of what station they are, her deep sincerity and honesty, and her sense of religion; all shot through with her rich, colorful spirit. These are the things that made her the favorite she was and is.

"Nanny has always been deeply religious, not in the sense of being a devout church woman, but in having a fine faith in the words of the Bible. She knew her Bible as none of the rest of us ever pretended or hoped to know it. She would on the most untoward occasions quote Scripture at us in a manner that only she could do and not offend us. It was the vibrant, sincere spirit behind it that made it possible.

"She was always different from the rest of us. It was no unusual thing for Nanny Langhorne to act as nursemaid when she thought the situation demanded it. She would go into a train, drest as the Langhorne girls knew how to dress, and find a tired old mother wearily taking care of a half-dozen children. Nanny would look at the woman, then at the young tribe of unwashed youngsters, and decide immediately that there was something she could do in the way of evening things up a bit. In spite of the expostulations of the embarrassed mother she would bundle the children off into another section of the car, and tell the woman to take a nap. Nanny took care of the children. And Nanny loved it. So did the children, I might add.

"It was not that Nanny thought that she had to be charitable because the Bible said so. She was just simply following her natural inclinations. She always did that. She never did things in order to be spectacular, altho very often what she did was spectacular. It just happened that Nanny's natural inclinations went that way.

"She always hated the term charity. She hated the things it implied. And yet I believe there is no other woman on the other side who has the reputation she has of taking care of folk. Nanny

CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

NOTHING but neglect can impair the beautiful riding quality of the Cadillac.

In principle and in manufacturing practise, it is too certain, too positive, too well established, to develop eccentricities of performance.

The vast majority of owners enjoy the same unvarying comfort every day of their ownership.

How true this is, is strikingly evidenced at the great resorts visited by tourists from all parts of America.

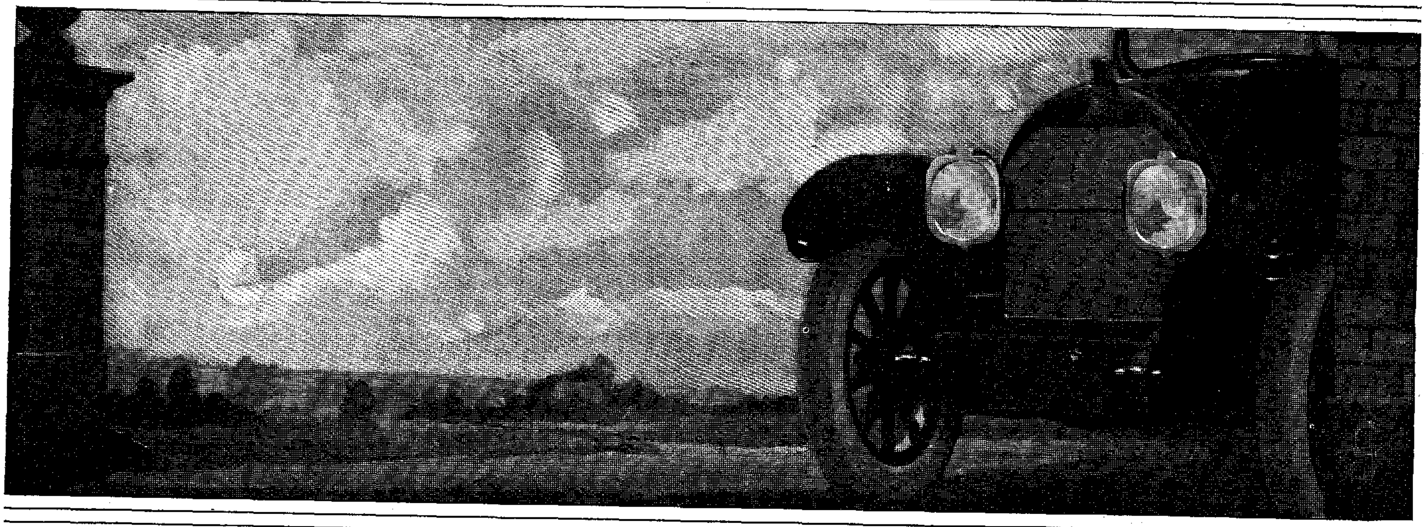
Cadillac after Cadillac rolls in, day after day—each one conspicuous by reason of its splendid performance, and yet each one like every other.

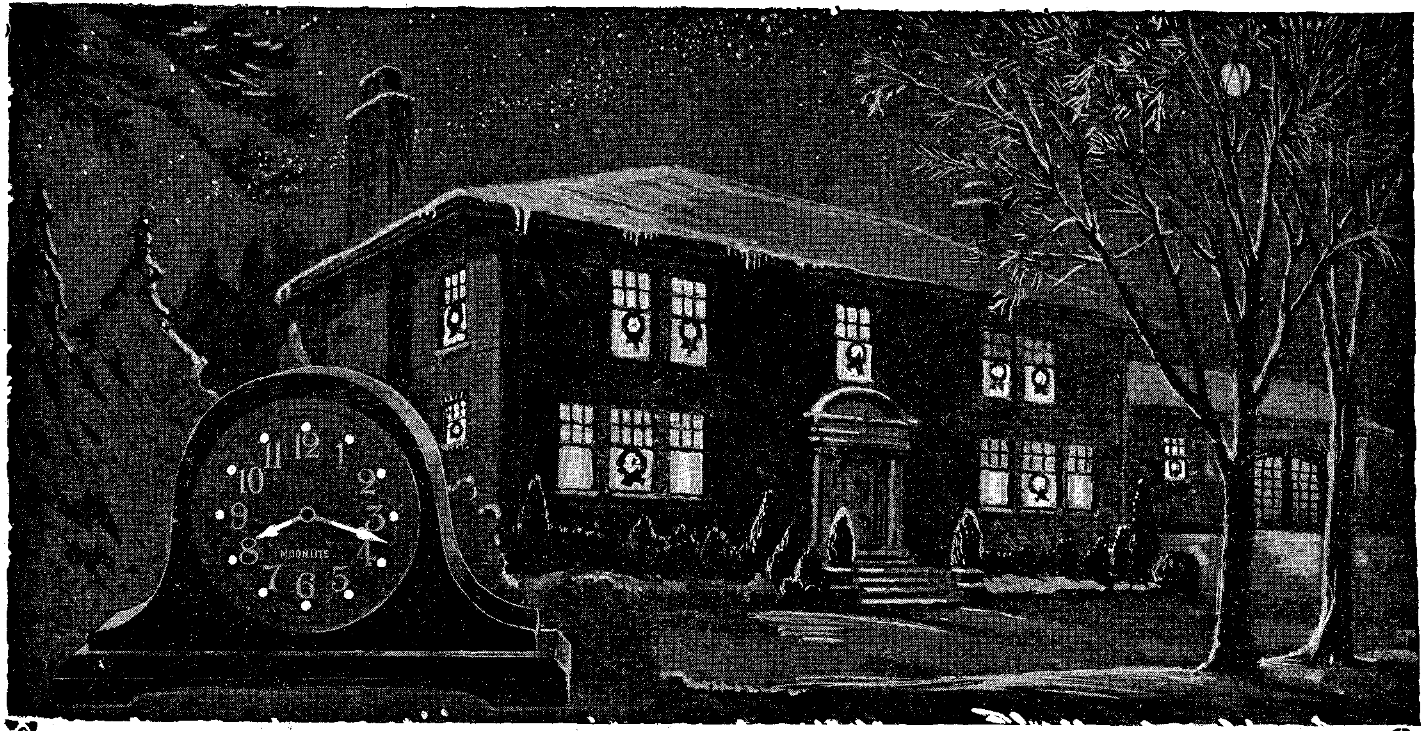
Where there is even a slight variation, it is through lack of care, and usually a few moments' attention corrects it.

Hundreds, and even thousands, of miles they come, these Cadillacs—each owner with the same story of continuous and unalloyed comfort and satisfaction.

That story is repeated wherever the Cadillac is sold, and that is the secret of its wonderful and ever growing popularity.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH





Lighted windows framing holly wreaths say "Christmas time" in the same plain way that the radium signs of

GILBERT Night and Day Radium Dial Clocks

tell the time of night.

Their supreme utility—glowing the hour by night, showing it plainly by day—makes them the most helpful and most welcome of all timepieces.

Their clearer, longer-range readability is a scientific achievement. Gilbert Radium Clocks have maximum visibility. The design and harmonious coloring of the dials are both practical and artistic; the material, shape and position of the luminous signs *opposite numerals* "make night time plain as day."

Give Gilbert Radium Clocks to family and friends this Christmas—ideal gifts. And have one yourself for real time-telling service, the day 'round, year in and year out.

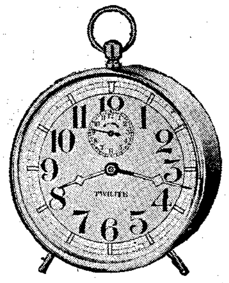
Select from the several models your dealer will gladly show you

William L. Gilbert Clock Co.

DEPT. L. D.

Good Clockmakers Since 1807 at

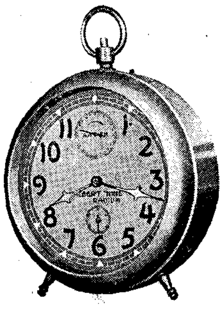
Winsted - - - Connecticut



TWILITE — RADIUM DIAL

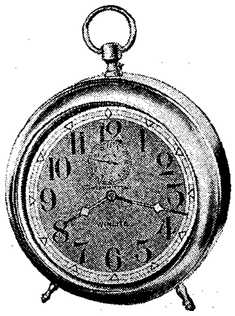
One day alarm clock 6½ inches high

DEALERS :— Handle Gilberts—the perfected Radium Clocks. Your customers are relying on your progressiveness. Write for paying proposition.



GILBERT NINE —RADIUM DIAL

Nine day clock with automatic alarm, 7 inches high



WINLITE — RADIUM DIAL

Intermittent alarm—one day movement, 6¾ inches high

Langhorne not only takes care of the folk who need her help on the other side, but also of those over here. She has always kept a special account in Richmond for this work. There is a little girl in the Sheltering Arms Hospital in Virginia who has for years received an annual income from Nanny Langhorne. Nanny didn't want her to feel that she was just a charity patient. Whenever Nanny comes to Richmond one of the first visits she pays is to this girl.

"After Nanny married into the Astor family we wondered what her attitude would be when she came back to visit her home in Virginia. We didn't have to wonder very long. It was the same old Nanny Langhorne whom everybody adored. She visited her old school-teacher, and 'sassed' her in the old way. When she came to visit us—our home was next door to hers—one of her first questions was, 'How is the old Home-Ruler?' She was referring to an old Irish maid of ours from whom she used to wheedle cookies.

"Nanny Langhorne, tho not physically as strong as her sisters—she is a small, slight woman, not at all of the statuesque type of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson—was more than their equal as a sportswoman. It was no unusual thing to find her playing football in the street with the boys of Richmond. Her tongue was as quick as the rest of her young body. None was spared her good-natured sallies.

"She could, however, be just as caustic as she was kind. She was a good sport above all. Nothing enraged her so greatly as to have a decision of any sort based on prejudice instead of justice. Once at the Warrenton Horse Show Nanny was showing a favorite of hers which, according to the best opinion of people who were authorities on horseflesh, was in line for the first ribbon. Another woman, an older woman, was showing her horses. She was better known at the track than Nanny. The other woman's horses got the first and second ribbons, and Nanny's got the third. Nanny was pretty mad. When that third ribbon was awarded her she turned to the judges and said: 'Don't you think there is some old mule in Mrs. ——'s stables that would like this ribbon? I certainly don't want it.'

"Nanny has never broken away from her connections on this side of the water. No matter how arduous her work was she always managed to keep in touch with her old friends. Her letters are full of the flashes that make her talk so entertaining. They are short, almost blunt, but always typical of her. She has a habit of abbreviating her words. A short time ago when she heard I was laid up in bed she wrote me one of her laconic notes.

"'Why don't you try C. S.? Aff'ly, Nanny.' By C. S. she meant Christian Science. She has been a Christian Scientist for a number of years. It's a good thing for her. Altho she has never suffered from any serious physical ailment, she is nevertheless subject to overstrain of her nervous abilities.

"A short time ago an old boyhood friend of hers received a letter from her. Again it was the old Nanny. 'Dear St. George,' it read, 'how is your family? I have five children and I don't think the end is yet.'

"When Nanny married Waldorf Astor there was a great to-do in the Astor family. His father was very ambitious for his son and wanted him to marry into the English peerage. But the son had met Nanny. That settled it. Nanny knew of the objection. What's more, she could understand it. After the old gentleman had given his consent Nanny wrote him a characteristic letter. She neither played the humble pensioner nor the gushing in-law. She simply stated clearly and concisely what she thought of his decision. She told him that she thought it was quite wonderful that he had consented to a marriage between her and his son.

"Nanny's house in England has always been open to her Virginia friends. But no matter who go there they are made to feel at home. She dispenses a hospitality that is entirely Virginian in its flavor. The owner of a big clothing-store in Richmond—a place everybody down there knows—went over to England not so long ago. Nanny heard of his arrival and immediately asked him to come and spend a week-end at her place. She took him about with her and drove him around the country just as she would any of her English friends. It made no difference to her whether he was a clothing-store keeper or the Crown Prince of Norway."

John Powell, an American pianist, another of Lady Astor's friends, who knew her as Nancy Langhorne in the old days in Virginia, is also quoted, in an enthusiastic vein, on the subject of the new British M. P.:

"It was as a hostess in her home in England that she has been most successful. She has reached a point of great power in English politics, and she has been able to do this without sacrificing a particle of her old Virginia simplicity. I remember distinctly my last week-end at her house. It was remarkable for the difference in political opinion that was gathered there and for the ease with which Nanny Langhorne with her old 'sass' kept things on a happy, easy basis. It was in January, 1914, a half year before the war broke out.

"Mr. and Mrs. Asquith were there—he was the Liberal Prime Minister at the time. Arthur Balfour was there; so were Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Lord Roberts, Sir Horace Plunkett, J. L. Garvin, of *The Observer*, Philip Kerr, Ernest Shackleton, and many others. There was a good deal of political talk at the dinner-table. After the ladies left Winston Churchill and J. L. Garvin carried on a hot and bitter discussion on the Irish question, while the rest of us sat around and listened. There in Nanny Langhorne's house I heard a debate between two of the keenest minds in England of the kind that had never been heard on the floor of the House of Commons. It was flint against flint, and the fire the friction brought forth was stupendous. Some of the incidents that happened in the world-war found their birth that evening.

"I remember distinctly, for instance, Winston Churchill's saying that he had his finger on the pulse of the European situation and that five days before war was declared the English Fleet would be lined up in the Channel in full war-strength ready to protect the country. War was declared later. The English Fleet had been lined up in the Channel five days before, under the pretense of holding a naval review in honor of the King's birthday. This hasn't anything to do with Nanny Langhorne, really, but it will give you a general idea of the things that were discust in her home.

"To go back to her in particular, however, I remember the picture she made

Guaranteed
All Wool

$8.50

REG. IN U.S. PAT. OFF.
Thermo
Knitted
Sport Coat

For the out-door man

Nothing could be more welcome than a snappy looking Thermo Sport Coat.

Looks like a higher priced coat but costs only $8.50 and it is guaranteed all wool.

Then at home, around the fire-place these cool days and nights you will find this the ideal coat for indoors. Nothing fancy about it—just a sensible, comfortable, lounge-about coat that helps a man to feel comfortable.

Guaranteed All Wool

Made in heather mixtures, blue, brown, green, olive, oxford gray.

If your dealer doesn't sell the Thermo Sport Coat write us and we will see that you are supplied.

Swansdown Knitting Co.
Makers of Thermo Coat Sweaters
349 Broadway
Dept. L New York

going up the winding stair and leaving us men to talk. She wore a simple pink gown that made her look like a charming girl of sixteen. She stood there poised on the stairs with her head thrown back 'sassing' Arthur Balfour, who returned her 'sass' in kind.

"Previous to that visit I came to see her one day after returning from a long tour on the Continent. I had played to people of all nationalities but my own; I was hungry for an American face and starved for a Virginia voice. I decided I'd call up Nanny Langhorne and see if she'd see me. She told me to come over for tea. When I entered the room my heart fell at the sight of a tall, statuesque woman standing near Nanny. I didn't want to be presented to anybody; I was tired and weary; I just wanted to talk to Nanny Langhorne and people like Nanny.

"However, the lady was there, and the only thing to do was to be polite and make the best of it. Nanny, with a great show of ceremony, presented me, and in the dim-lit room I delivered myself of a courtly bow. I didn't catch the name, but it didn't matter much. To my amazement I heard a perfectly good, old Virginia voice exclaim in great exasperation: 'John Powell, don't you know me? It hasn't been but four years since I last saw you.' The voice was familiar, it was perfectly good Albemarle County, but I couldn't place it. I murmured my apologies. That was too much for Nanny, who stood watching us in great amusement. She explained that it was Irene, her sister—Mrs. Gibson, you know. I said something about the darkness of the room, my stupidity, and words to that effect, when Nanny burst in with, 'Oh, it's all right, John! Irene ought to remember that one doesn't grow younger in four years!'

"While I was there Nanny told me that she was giving a dinner shortly to the Crown Prince and Princess, now the King and Queen, of Roumania. After the dinner there was going to be a reception, and she asked me if I would come and play. Instead of receiving just an invitation to the reception I got a note from Nanny asking me to come to the dinner. I went. The place was full of royalty of every nationality. And I was there, and Helen Christian, an American girl, was there. We were two of Nanny's old friends, we were both from Virginia, and, according to Nanny's code, we were both as good as the best. Helen Christian sat beside me. She was greatly excited. 'There's the Duke of Connaught,' she would whisper, 'and there's the King and Queen of Norway, and there's the Earl of So-and-So, and the Prince of That-This-and-That, and here we are, John Powell, just two plain Americans—because Nanny Langhorne is our friend.'

"Her tongue saved her on many an occasion. I remember a story that is told about her when she first entered English society. It seems that the ladies of the peerage were inclined to snub Nanny Langhorne. Now, anybody who has ever known Nanny Langhorne knows that Nanny, who is not a bit of a snob herself, will not take snobbery from others. However, these ladies did not yet know her. King Edward was still alive at the time. He had met Nanny and had taken a great fancy to her. He had heard of the coolness of English society toward the young American and decided to take a hand in the game. He invited himself one day to tea at the Astors'. When a King invites himself to tea or dinner or whatever, he chooses his own guests and sends out his own invitations. King Edward proceeded to invite the very cream of English society. He came, and so did they. Nanny was at her best that day and the King spoke with her at great length. Her 'sass' and his sallies filled that corner of the room.

"This did not suit the pleasure of the ladies of the land. They decided to break up the party of two. Bridge was suggested. Nanny smiled and said she didn't know how to play cards. The ladies insisted. Now, Nanny honestly did not know how to play bridge; she did know how to amuse the King, and she wasn't going to be bored when she could avoid it. With her most fascinating smile she declared that she couldn't tell one card from another and added, quickly, 'Why, I don't even know a king from a knave.' King Edward laughed heartily. The ladies fled and Nanny was firmly established in the royal good graces. After that she wasn't long in winning her way into the heart of the King's England. She has that rare gift for the social graces and amenities which wins hearts everywhere.

"All this gives a superficial picture of Nanny Langhorne, Lady Astor. Nobody can tell of the truly wonderful things she does, for very few people know about them. It is only in instances where you can be of help to her in helping others that she lets you know about the work she is doing. That is what made me familiar with her charity work in Virginia. That is what makes a number of English men and women speak of her with great respect and affection when they talk of the work among the poor of their country. Nanny Langhorne, with her 'sass' and her wit and the fine loyalty and sincerity that lie beneath them, is a character of whom we Americans might well be proud."

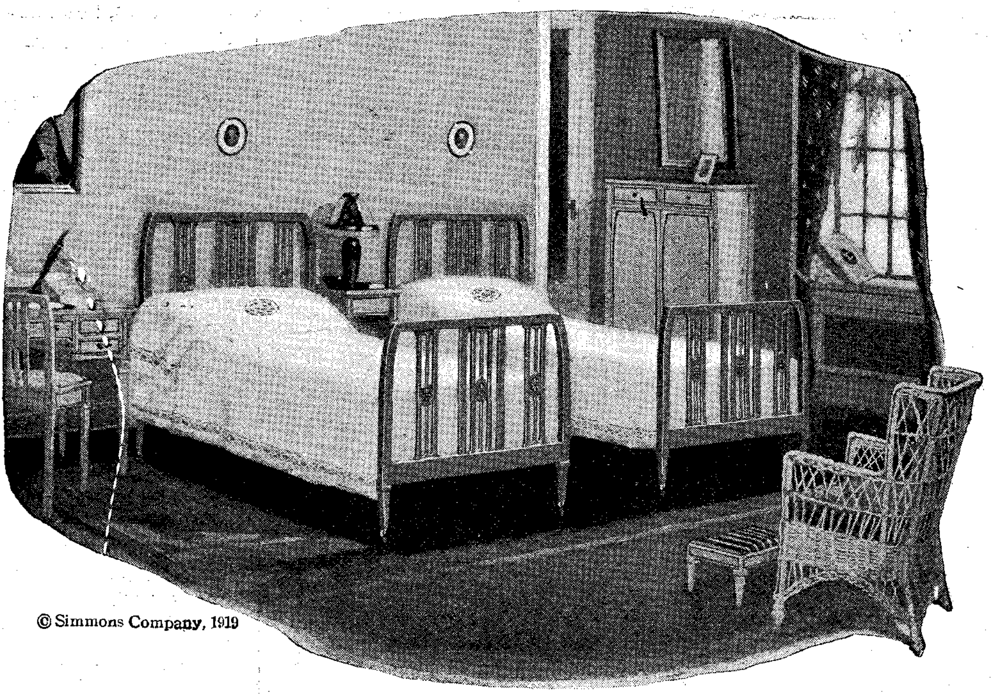
Nanny Langhorne —she was christened Nancy Witcher—is a daughter of Chiswell Dabney—his friends knew him as Chilly—Langhorne; and the Langhorne country place, Mirador, in Albemarle County, was a famous center of good times and good living. She was first married in 1897 to Robert Gould Shaw, 2d, of Boston, member of a family with notable Abolitionist associations, and Back Bay society had a taste of the quality of her tongue, her temper, and her independence before it came to British society's turn. As Mrs. Shaw her loyalty to her old friends and to the Virginia traditions in which she had been born, and as the Virginia phrase is "raised," was not less conspicuous than it is now that she is a British peeress with a famous American millionaire fortune to support the title. There are many picturesque stories of the things she did and said when she was transplanted from the Southern to the Northern atmosphere. The Shaws were divorced some six years after the marriage.

To the Labor press, and to a great part of the more radically inclined newspapers both of England and America, *The Times's* attitude toward Lady Astor and all she represents seems, to put it mildly, undemocratic. Mrs. Astor—many ultrademocratic editors disdain to give her the English title which, they say, was bought outright with the late Viscount Astor's American millions—is undoubtedly a very bright and witty woman, they agree, but her supporters have carried snobbery and adulation of the "parasitic" classes to an outrageous extreme. Several English conservative newspapers objected that Lady Astor's campaign resembled circus stunts, but to such an authority as the Cleveland *Citizen* (Labor) this characterization is hardly strong enough. The *Citizen's* somewhat sarcastic comment runs:

> The daily cablegrams from Plymouth, England, explaining what a wonderful person Lady Astor is have ceased, and now the country can settle back once more and watch American politicians engage in their favorite pastime of doing nothing without being interrupted by snobocratic news-purveyors employed in disposing of tommyrot. Mrs. Astor is undoubtedly a bright, beautiful, brilliant, and vivacious, virile, virtuous woman, who can hold her own in any fish-market, or tell men they are drunk or to get drunk, and become sweet if they are not and get away with it, but we are thankful for one thing, and that is, after wading through several columns of daily slush for several weeks we discovered at last, on the day after the polling in Plymouth, that the lady's Labor party opponent was one W. H. Gay and the Liberal nominee was Isaac Foot, both very common individuals no doubt who deserved no mention prior to that date. What passes for "democratic" American journalism—to tout the parasitic class to the skies and snub ordinary folk!

PROSPERITY BREEDS LAND-GAMBLING IN THE MIDDLE WEST

FRENZIED speculation in farm-lands is creating a mighty stir in the Middle West. Two-dollar corn and hogs at twenty cents a pound on the hoof have sent land-prices sky-rocketing, and visions of fortune overnight appear to have changed a large part of the population from sober, safe, and sane agriculturists to wild-eyed chasers of the "get-rich-quick" will-o'-the-wisp. The craze has assumed such proportions, we are told, that Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture has sent eight investigators of the Government to make "a survey of the situation." The "day of reckoning" is apparently what alarms the Government. Most of the land speculators, it is said, pay down but a very small amount on their purchases to "bind the bargain." In the great majority of cases they arrange for a substantial payment on the "first of March," the beginning of the farmer's "fiscal year." The question that bothers Secretary Houston, it seems, is what's going to happen when the multitude of land-buyers who have to borrow begin to clamor for money to make good their promises to produce anywhere from $20,000 to twice that sum on March 1. The Farm Loan Board in Washington is reported to have notified the land-banks under its jurisdiction not to advance more than $100 an acre, but this falls somewhat short in the liquidation of debts based on a price of $400 an acre or more. As a matter of fact, however, we learn that but few of the buyers purchase with the expectation of being required to raise the money they promise to pay. The land they buy for



© Simmons Company, 1919

This new art of design in METAL BEDS

By SIMMONS COMPANY

AS EVERY woman knows, the bedroom is the hardest room in the house to furnish.

The day of the "bedroom set" is past—repetition of design is no longer considered attractive in bedroom furnishings.

In spite of their weak design, old-style metal beds have been accepted because of their undoubted cleanliness.

Nothing much could be done to better the design, because of the limitations of the available tubing, with its seam and rough spots.

* * *

Now, at last, Simmons Company has removed these limitations.

It has produced a new seamless tubing, which can be worked freely into the beautiful designs of the artist—providing a smooth, even foundation for the enamel finish.

Your choice of Ivory, Decorative Colors and Hardwood Effects.

And if you prefer Brass Beds, you will find also some very beautiful Simmons models in polished and satin finish.

How beautifully adapted to carry out the highest type of design is shown in the "Stuyvesant" (No. 1802)—one of the striking new series of designs recently produced by Simmons Company, now on sale in all the leading stores, in both Twin Bed and Double Width models.

This move towards *true design* in metal beds is an example of Simmons Leadership—the latest chapter in twenty-five years of Simmons effort towards better beds.

The foundation of the whole Simmons program is the principle—*Beds Built for Sleep*.

It was Simmons Company that first saw the need for *quiet beds*. Beds free from squeak, rattle and knock. Beds that invite nerve and muscle to *relax*.

That is the purpose of the Simmons Pressed Steel Corner Locks.

And in Springs—Simmons has perfected two types which yield to every contour of the body, yet support it in every sleeping position.

THE SLUMBER KING—a spring composed of flexible steel strips with spirals of high-test spring wire; so combined that the spring action is equal in all directions.

Regular finish, silver gray oxidized—rustproof.

THE MOUNT VERNON—the Simmons improvement on the box spring idea.

Finish, oxidized copper — rustproof.

And it is the Simmons Company which has consistently advocated the *Twin Bed* principle.

If you have children in the family, it may interest you to know, too that Simmons Company has carried out this same sleep idea in a most attractive series of Cribs.

* * *

Simmons Beds cost little, if any, more than the old-style beds.

Prominent merchants everywhere can show you these new Simmons Beds, Brass Beds and Cribs. They are the fastest selling items in the dealer's stock.

If you have any trouble finding them, a post card to us will bring you the names of merchants who can give you what you want.

SIMMONS COMPANY, Kenosha, Wisconsin

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA NEWARK, NEW JERSEY MONTREAL, CANADA

SIMMONS BEDS-*Built for Sleep*

What you wanted when you were a boy

MEMBER OF TOY MFRS. U.S.A. AMERICAN TOYS

YOU fathers of growing boys—don't you remember what you wanted for Christmas when you were the same age as that lively youngster of yours—wanted more than anything else in the world?

Right you are—you wanted a gun. And that boy of yours is just as "gun-hungry" as you were.

You had a gun when you were a boy—or you should have had. Probably it was a Daisy—that safest of all guns for a boy who isn't quite old enough for a hunting rifle. Don't put off getting your boy a Daisy; it bridges the gap until he is ready for a larger gun.

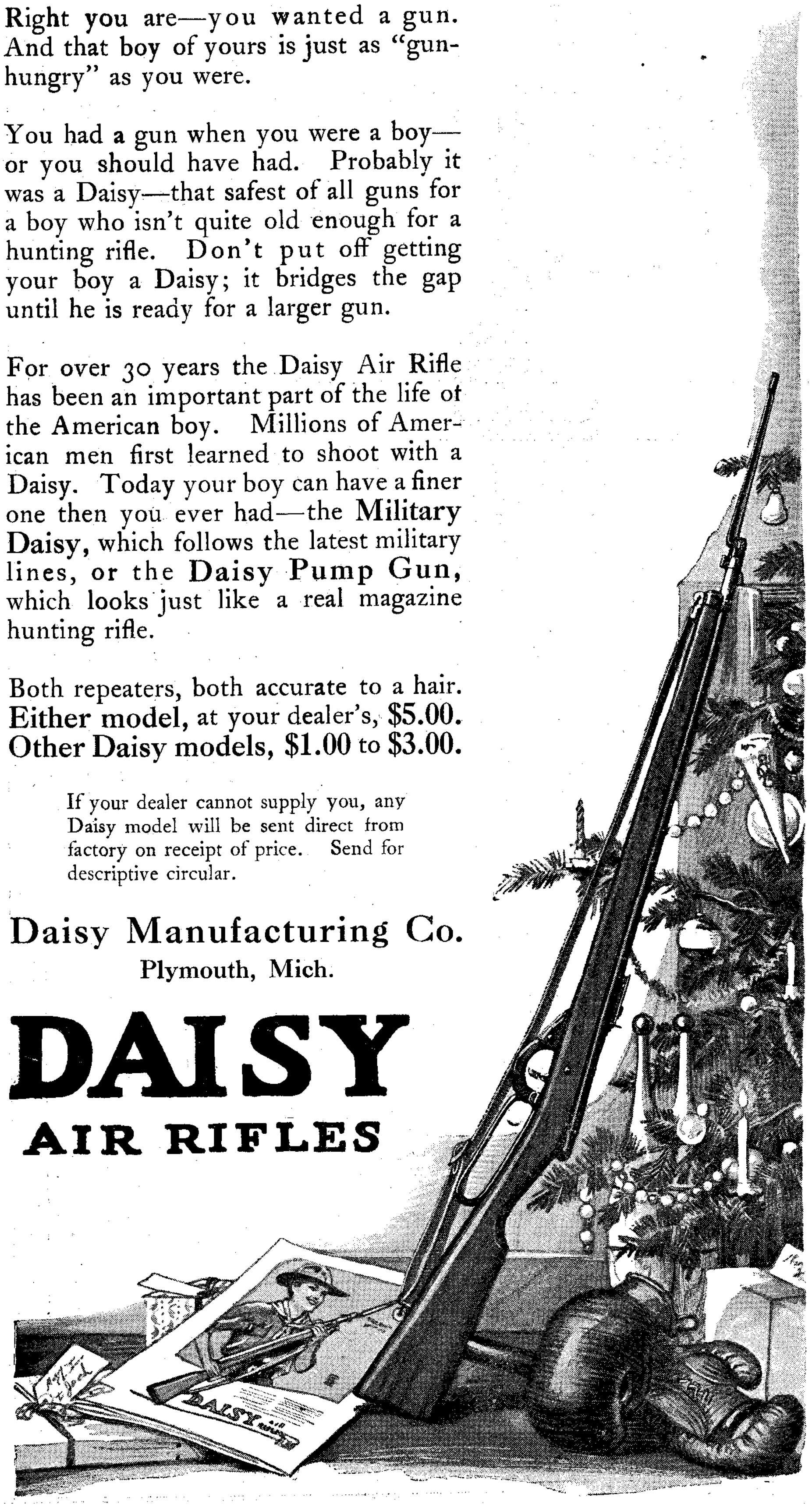
For over 30 years the Daisy Air Rifle has been an important part of the life of the American boy. Millions of American men first learned to shoot with a Daisy. Today your boy can have a finer one then you ever had—the **Military Daisy,** which follows the latest military lines, or the **Daisy Pump Gun,** which looks just like a real magazine hunting rifle.

Both repeaters, both accurate to a hair.
Either model, at your dealer's, **$5.00.**
Other Daisy models, $1.00 to **$3.00.**

If your dealer cannot supply you, any Daisy model will be sent direct from factory on receipt of price. Send for descriptive circular.

Daisy Manufacturing Co.
Plymouth, Mich.

DAISY
AIR RIFLES



$400 an acre this week they expect confidently to sell for at least $425 next week. This will not only yield them a profit of $25 an acre, but will also relieve them of all obligations besides. Owing to its productiveness, Iowa seems to be the center of this wild storm of farm-gambling, which has turned the State into "a regular agricultural Wall Street," to quote the language of a writer in *The Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock), who goes on to submit these samples of Middle-Western financial "high jinks":

> On January 15, this year, a real-estate dealer purchased a farm of 186 acres at $275 an acre. Holding it a few months, he sold the farm and received $380 an acre. The profit here was $19,350. Up to a year ago the purchaser had been a tenant. He paid a real-estate dealer $2,000 down, agreed to pay him $24,000 next March, and gave him a mortgage of $44,680, due in ten years at 5½ per cent. interest. This, it will be noticed, was rather a large and daring venture for a man who was no more than a renter in 1918. Between now and next March he must arrange for a cash payment of $24,000. Perhaps he hopes to sell the farm in the meantime, and thus pass the burden to some other speculator.
>
> Another man belonging to the tenant class bought a quarter section, 160 acres, last May for $302 an acre, which meant a profit of $154 an acre to the seller. The transaction called for $48,320, cash and mortgages, on which, at 5½ per cent., the yearly interest will amount to $2,416. This farm, up to its sale, was rented for $1,600 a year. The profit of the seller was $24,640, less $640 paid to his agent.
>
> A farmer of forty-five, owning 240 acres of land, concluded to test his luck at gambling. In July, this year, he bought 160 acres, six miles distant from the farm on which he lives. He paid $465 an acre for the land, which four days earlier had been sold for $425. The advance, it will be seen, was $6,400, or $1,600 every twenty-four hours.
>
> In this case the purchaser, a farmer, it should be remembered, paid $2,000 in money, bound himself to pay $26,000 in money on March 1, 1920, and gave a $46,000 mortgage, at 5½ per cent., due in ten years. The "investment" amounts to $74,400; the yearly interest is $4,092, which is at the rate of $25 an acre. Will any one deny that this farm has been "overcapitalized"? Can cheap corn be grown on the farm or cheap pork produced?
>
> Thirty-five years ago a farm of 167 acres was sold for $40 an acre. A tenant recently has been paying a cash rent of $8 an acre for the land, which equals $1,336 a year. On August 1, 1919, this farm was bought by a commercial traveler for $225 an acre, or a lump sum of $35,575. A margin of $2,000 was given the seller. The commercial traveler is to pay $35,575 on the first day of next March. On the basis as it now exists, the buyer will receive $1,336 a year in rent and pay $2,066 in interest. Taxes will be another charge. The agent's commission was $1,000. Likely as not he is looking around in behalf of the commercial traveler for another buyer.
>
> In addition to the money he made in growing his crops, a landowner in central Iowa, now seventy years of age, has amassed a small fortune through the increase in the value of his farm. He bought, in 1909, 348 acres at $160 an acre. Last June he sold the farm for $350 an acre. His profit was $56,120, or an average of $5,600 a year

during the decade that he owned the land.

Two bankers were the purchasers. They made a cash payment of $21,800 and gave the seller a mortgage of $100,000. The bankers own seven other farms, containing about 1,800 acres, all of which are in the market at marked-up prices. Another banker, purchasing 760 acres at $300, sold out inside of thirty days at $400. The profit in this transaction was $16,000.

The proprietor of a garage bought, in April, also this year, a quarter section at $190 an acre. Thirty days later the land was sold for $220 an acre, at a profit to the owner of $4,800. This farm, in 1918, had an estimated value of $160 an acre. The last purchaser of the land, a young farmer, says that he will cultivate it himself. It would seem that he is an actual investor, inasmuch as he made a money payment of $5,000. The balance, $30,200, he has promised to pay on March 1, 1920.

Two young farmers purchased a farm of 120 acres for $300 an acre. The transaction totaled $36,000. Only $1,000, however, or less than 3 per cent., was paid down. Next March a cash payment of $7,000 will be due. Two mortgages were given—one of $12,000 for ten years at 5 per cent. and the other of $16,000 for twelve years at 5½ per cent. What will happen to these two young farmers if they fail to sell the farm by plowing time next spring?

The purely speculative nature of many of these transactions is clearly brought out by the fact that often the buyers plan to lease the farms they buy at a rental that falls far short of meeting the annual interest on the indebtedness assumed by the purchaser. The following examples are given:

Seven years ago a farmer of forty-three bought 100 acres of land for which he paid $185 an acre. In July, just passed, he sold the farm to a retired farmer living in town at $400 an acre. The first farmer made a profit of $215 an acre, or $21,500 altogether. The purchaser, himself an experienced farmer, paid $2,000 in cash, agreed to pay $8,000 in money on March 1, 1920, and gave a ten-year mortgage for $30,000 at 5 per cent.

This man says that he bought the farm as an "investment" and will lease it to a tenant. But his interest charge will be $2,000 a year, or $20 an acre. Does he expect ever to find a tenant who will pay enough to meet the interest? And when will he get that $8,000 that he must have on hand March 1 next?

Take the case of another farmer living on a farm valued at $2,000. During July, this year, he bought 80 acres ten miles from his home, paying $34,800 for the tract, which was at the rate of $435 an acre. His interest charge is $1,914 a year. He says he intends to rent the property.

But he must first find a tenant who will pay almost $24 an acre in rent if he hopes to get a return sufficient to meet the interest only. It would seem that this man is also a speculator, no matter what he says to the contrary.

In 1917 a farmer of thirty-eight put away his reaper and high plow and moved to "town." During May, 1919, he purchased a farm containing 311 acres for $314 an acre.

The seller of this farm, a retired man, made a profit of $71,906. A tenant had been paying $15 an acre as rent. He is to continue his relations with the new owner. Fifteen dollars an acre times 311 amounts

IF, instead of the one engineer alone, the firemen and the conductor and the brakeman and the porter and the passengers themselves all took a hand at running the locomotive, travelling on the railroad would be uncertain and unsatisfactory. You get the best results when you have one man, or one thing, in charge. In the

HATCH
ONE BUTTON
UNION SUIT

there is just the one master-button at the chest to do the work that a whole row used to do not so well. It saves you time in buttoning and unbuttoning and insures a smooth, even fit in place of the wrinkling and gapping you used to get the other way. It brings the Satisfaction Special of the Underwear Line into the station on time—every time.

It saves, too all the bother that comes when there is a whole row of buttons and button holes to keep in order. And even if the one sturdily fastened button of this splendidly made garment should somehow come loose, there is an extra button hole into which an ordinary collar button can be slipped to do the work.

The Hatch One-Button Union Suit comes in superfine cotton, worsted and mercerized materials. A catalog describing the complete line will be sent free on request.

This garment is featured at the best stores everywhere, but if you cannot get it easily and quickly, send your size with remittance to our mill at Albany, N. Y., and you will be supplied direct, delivery free.

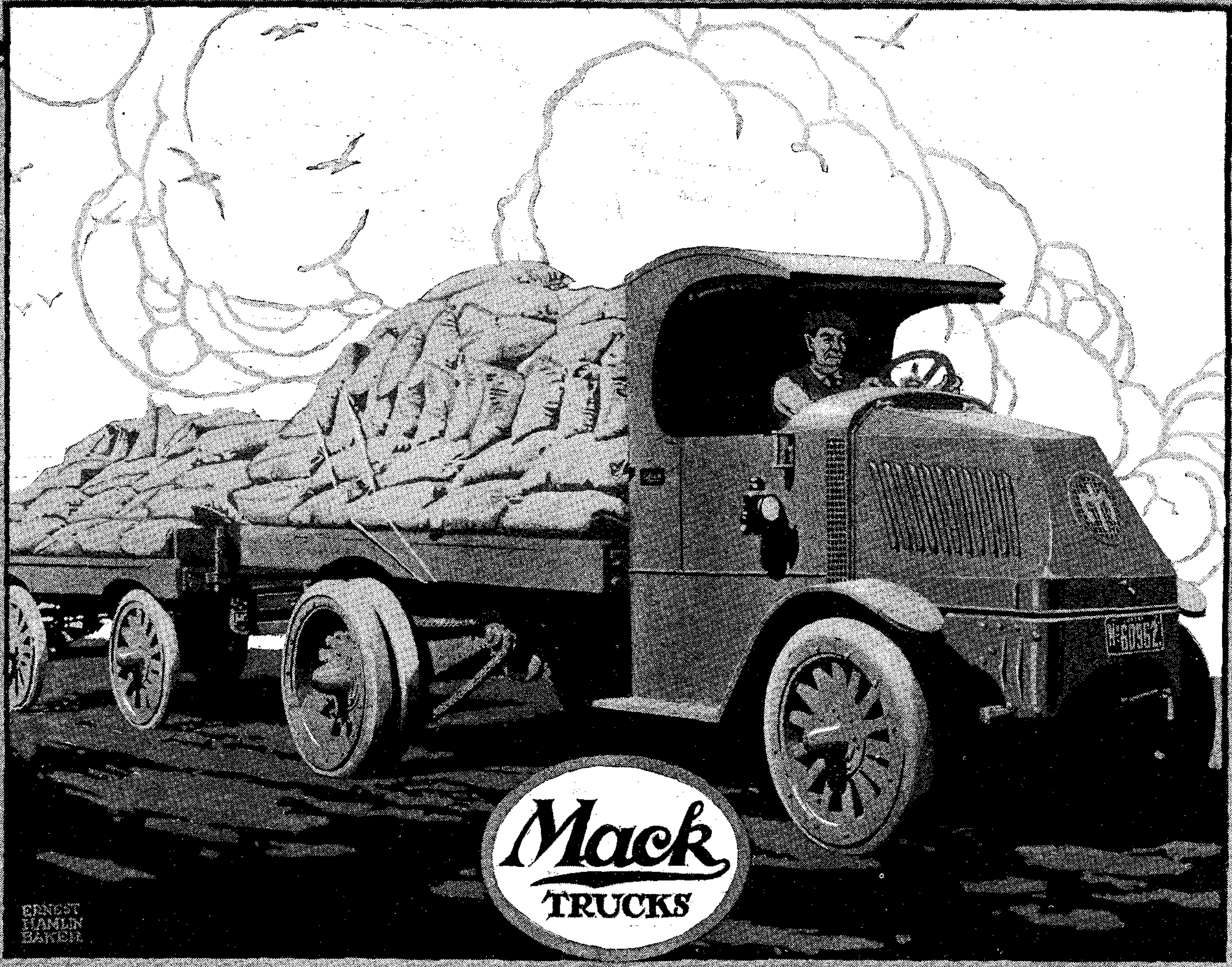
Men's Garments
$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00
6.00, 7.00

Boys' Garments
$1.50, 2.00, 2.50

ONE BUTTON Hatch UNION SUIT
PATENTED JUNE 16, 1914

FULD & HATCH KNITTING CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.

MANUFACTURED



—built, *not assembled*

The vital parts of the MACK chassis—axles, engine, transmission, frame, radiator, etc.—are built and finished at the MACK plants. Their refinements in design, materials and construction account for MACK superiority in power, strength, stamina, economical operation and reliable performance.

Per ton of rated capacity, MACK Trucks have the most powerful engines. The crankshafts are the largest and strongest used in any motor trucks. Chain drive delivers more power to rear wheels under all conditions than is possible with any other present form of drive.

Capacities 1½ to 7½ tons—tractors to 15 tons. Special bodies and mechanical equipment.

Send for detailed information.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY
NEW YORK

"PERFORMANCE COUNTS"

to $4,665. The present proprietor of the farm gave $2,000 in cash, pledged himself to pay $18,000 in cash next March, and signed a mortgage of $77,654. His "investment" totals $97,654; his loss, accordingly, on the showing of the figures, is $705.97 a year.

We are told that practically no farmer will admit that he is gambling in land. His "fliers" in finance are camouflaged under the term "investment." There is a record of one man, however, who frankly confessed that he purchased a farm of 120 acres purely for speculation. He kept it three months and then sold it for $10,800 more than he paid. And once in a while somebody seems to buy a farm with the honest-to-goodness purpose of operating it. The following are examples:

> Nineteen years ago a young man of twenty-two purchased a 123-acre farm at $60 an acre. Last May he sold it to another farmer at a profit of $35,670.
>
> He received $2,000. The balance, $41,500, is to be paid by next March. Practically, this was a cash transaction, or will have become one if the balance is met promptly, as was agreed, and is not deferred. The purchaser, a farmer aged thirty, says that he will move on the land and operate it. His investment was $43,500. The money is worth at least 5 per cent. Interest, then, will amount to $2,175, or about $17.68 an acre. In Iowa cash rent ranges usually from $7 to $10. This transaction, even if the land did cost $350 an acre, ranks among those that are called "conservative" among Iowans at this time.
>
> In Nebraska lives a wealthy farmer, made wealthy by agriculture. He owns 600 acres of land. Twenty-two years ago he moved to Nebraska from Iowa. Like many men who leave the homes of their youth, he hoped that some time he could return and dwell among old scenes and friends. Finding that to be impracticable, he purchased an Iowa farm for his son.
>
> The farm, bought through an agent, was owned by a brother of the man in Nebraska, who had purchased it on a speculation. Seller and buyer learned of their relationship after the transaction had been closed. The Iowa brother paid $5,000 down, agreed to pay $20,000 next March, and gave a mortgage of $40,000, running ten years at 5 per cent. The farm contains 200 acres and was sold for $65,000.
>
> So highly does the Nebraska brother think of Iowa land that he went ahead and made a second purchase, paying $51,000 for 120 acres, which was a price of $425 an acre. Land at such a figure, a long distance from a city, would flabbergast any farmer east of the Indiana boundary.

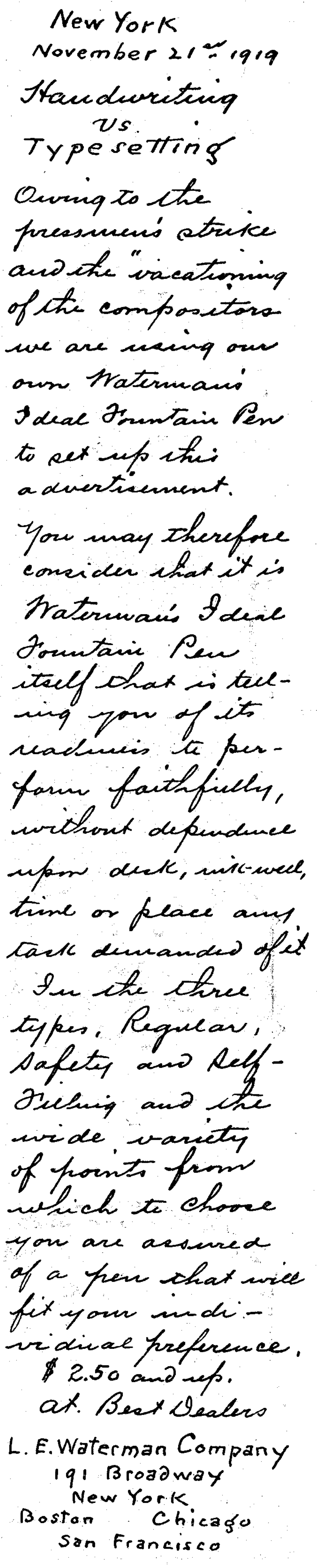
As a first step toward applying the soft pedal to the land boom, the Department of Agriculture has suggested to farmers that they should require as an initial payment in a land deal not less than one-third of the sale price. If this suggestion were generally followed, it would cause the speculative frenzy to subside forthwith, it is said. The Government also cautions farmers against selling their land unless they are fully informed as to its present value. An instance of failure to do this is given:

> An opulent farmer, with two Iowa farms, one of 300 acres and the other of 200 acres, "retired" and moved to California. He left an experienced tenant on the smaller property. Doubtless he received letters and newspapers from his former home, but they seemingly failed adequately to describe all that was going on among his old neighbors and friends.
>
> So when his trusted tenant asked him to name a price for the 200-acre farm he promptly replied that $225 seemed to be fair all around. The tenant closed the bargain at once. On the day after the papers were signed the tenant could have sold the farm at a profit of $30,000.

LABOR UNREST, HIGH PRICES, AND EXTRAVAGANCE IN '65

MUCH comfort is gained, in these days of extravagance, fear, doubt, and social unrest, by a writer in the Duluth *News Tribune* who finds that similar troubles followed the War of 1865 without bringing the world to an end. He delves into the newspapers of the time, beginning with this modern-sounding report by a New York correspondent of the London *Times:*

> This war has brought the levity of the American character out in bold relief. The indulgence in every variety of pleasure, luxury, and extravagance is simply shocking. There is something saddening in the high glee with which the people here look upon a grievous national calamity. The jewelers' shops in all their cities have trebled their trade; the love of fine dresses and ornaments on the part of women amounts to madness. They have money and they must enjoy it.
>
> The New York *Independent* adds:
>
> "Ask Stewart about the demand for camel's-hair shawls. His answer is, 'Monstrous!' Ask Tiffany what kind of diamonds are called for. He will reply: 'The prodigious; as near hen's egg size as possible; price no object.'"
>
> Suddenly when the war ended, peace in the industrial world gave way to discontent. Wages remained stationary and prices for commodities rose. This was due to the inflation of the currency caused by the introduction of paper money. "Labor," says one writer, "assumed an attitude of hostility toward employers and took concerted measures for self-defense." The situation in New York, he says, was typical of the period.
>
> Eggs jumped from 15 cents a dozen to 25, cheese went from 8 to 18 cents a pound, potatoes advanced to $2.25 a bushel from $1.50—all necessities rose in value from 60 to 100 per cent. Wages, on the other hand, lagged behind. The average increase in all trades was about 25 per cent. As the discrepancy between wages and values of food and clothing became greater industrial unrest tended toward revolution. Labor entered into determined effort to offset the shrinkage of the dollar by forcing wages up and capital united to keep them down. The low pay of women was a special grievance.
>
> The tendency to increase the number of apprentices and to hire unskilled labor for the better paying positions was another cause of complaint. This and the employment of negroes led to violent protest, bloodshed, and murder. Longshoremen particularly took offense at this invasion. Along the docks of Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Brooklyn, and Boston negro strike-breakers brought on fierce riots in which many of both races were killed.



New York
November 21st 1919
Handwriting
vs.
Typesetting

Owing to the pressmen's strike and the "vacationing" of the compositors we are using our own Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen to set up this advertisement.

You may therefore consider that it is Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen itself that is telling you of its readiness to perform faithfully, without dependence upon desk, ink-well, time or place any task demanded of it.

In the three types, Regular, Safety and Self-Filling and the wide variety of points from which to choose you are assured of a pen that will fit your individual preference.

$2.50 and up.
at Best Dealers

L. E. Waterman Company
191 Broadway
New York
Boston Chicago
San Francisco

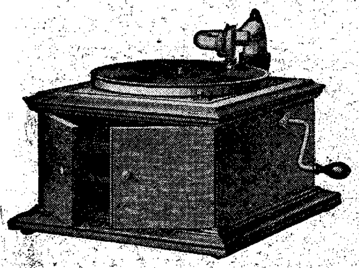
Select your Victrola

If you want your family and friends to hear th
greatest artists exactly as the artists themselves sang
is the only instrument for you. The most famous
make Victrola Records—and the Victrola is the o
made to play Victor Records.

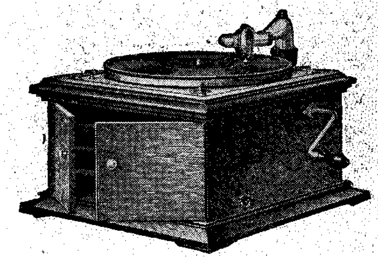
Any style Victrola you select will play perfectl
5,000 records in the Victor Record Catalog—will
interpretations of the world's greatest artists exa
approved their own work.

Get a Victrola! Get it this Christmas! The i
more than a Christmas gift—a never-ending source
family. See your Victor dealer today!

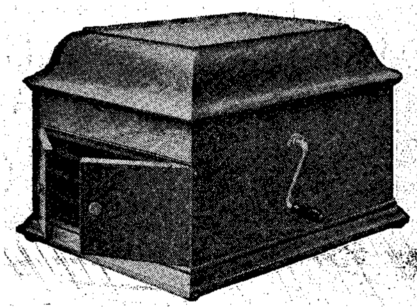
Victor Talking Machine Co., C



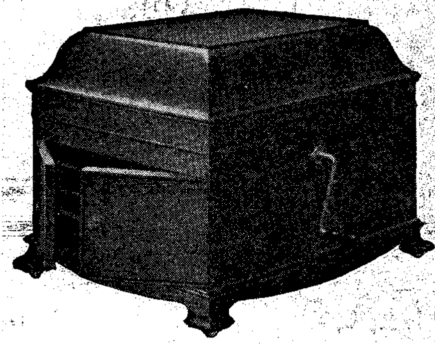
Victrola IV, $25
Oak



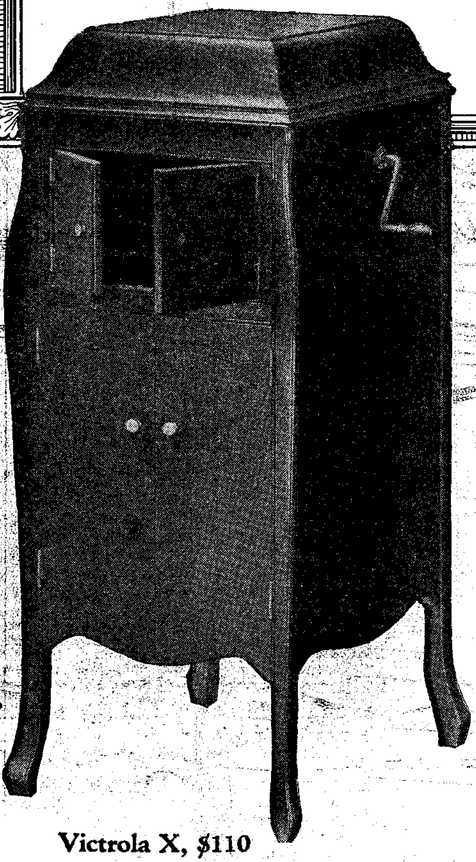
Victrola VI, $35
Mahogany or oak



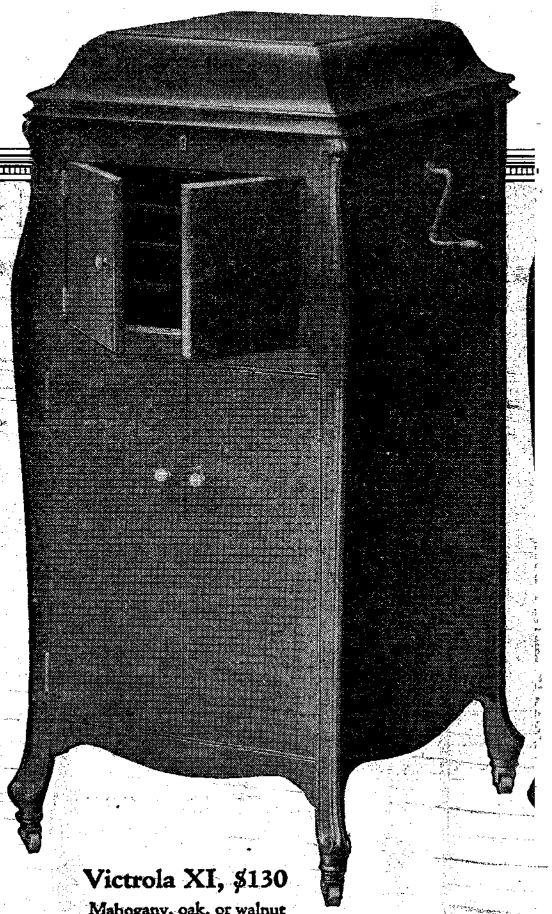
Victrola VIII, $50
Oak



Victrola IX, $70
Mahogany or oak



Victrola X, $110
Mahogany or oak



Victrola XI, $130
Mahogany, oak, or walnut

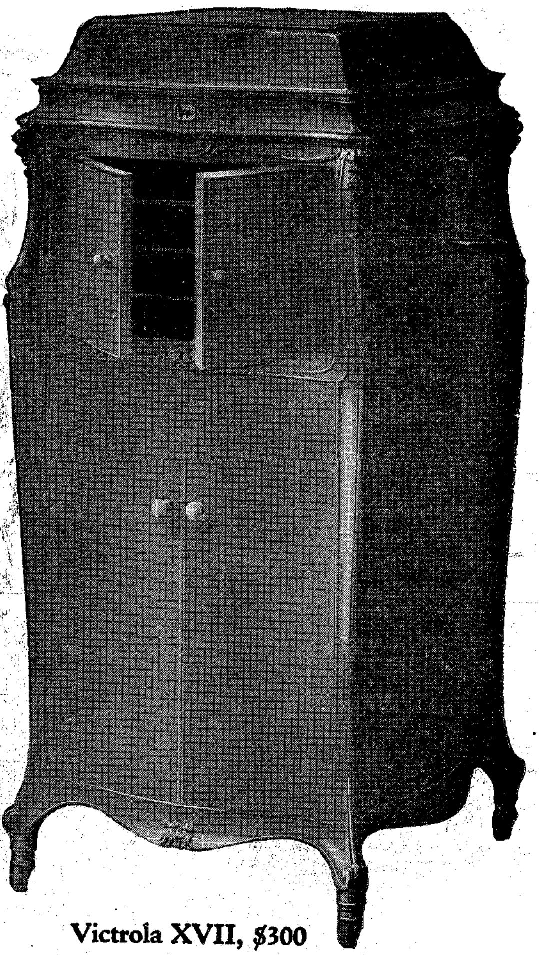
Christmas!

usic by the
the Victrola
ll the world
ent specially.

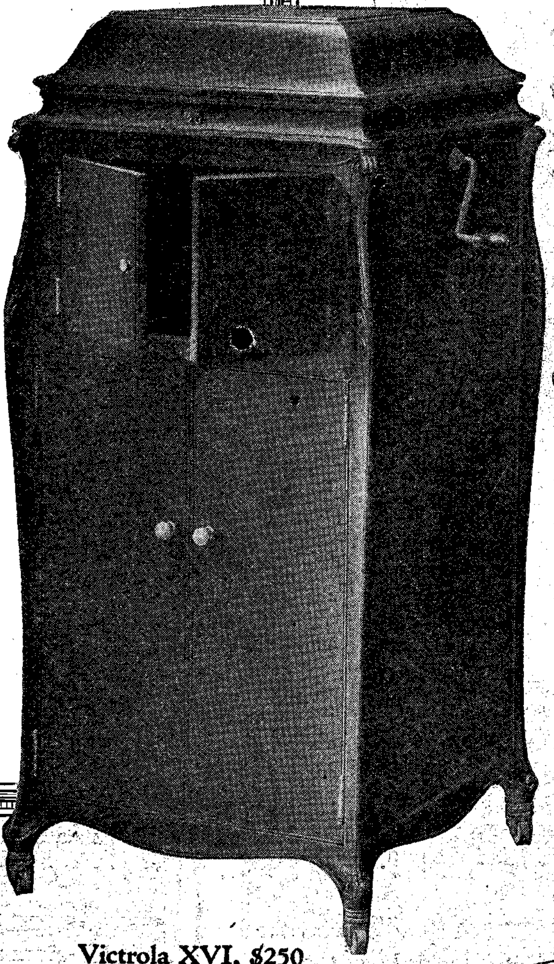
more than
the superb
heard and

nas gift, but
or the entire

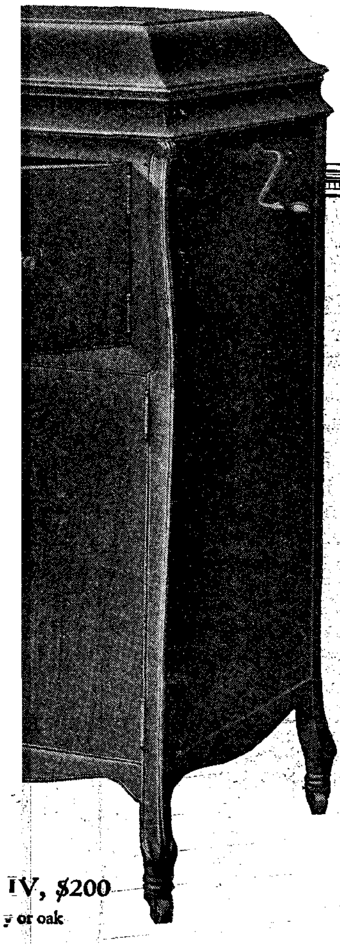
N. J., U. S. A.



Victrola XVII, $300
Victrola XVII, electric, $365
Mahogany or oak

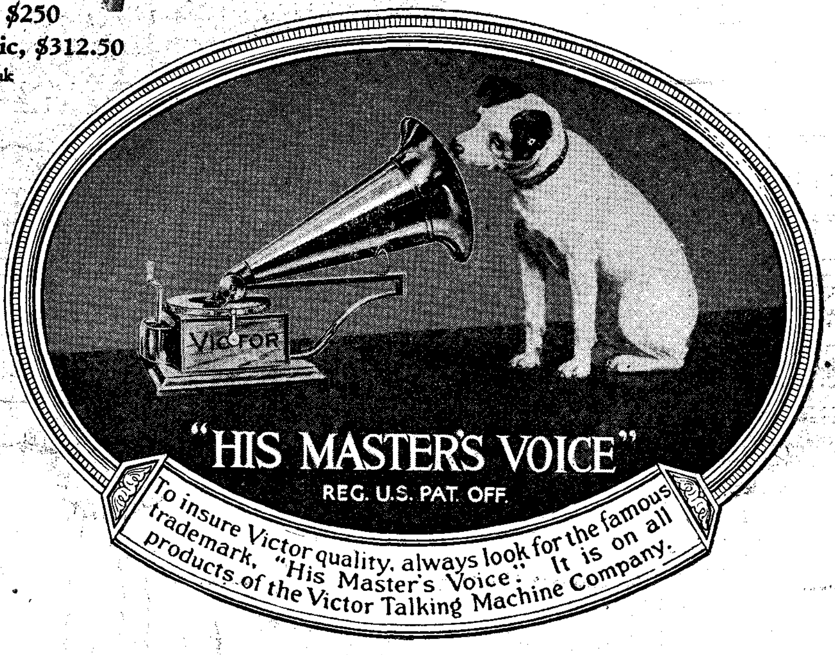


Victrola XVI, $250
Victrola XVI, electric, $312.50
Mahogany or oak



IV, $200
or oak

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month



To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

MEXICO'S LIVELY BANDITS AND SLEEPY FEDERAL TROOPS

THE MEXICAN BANDITRY BUSINESS, just now very much on the *tapis* because of the case of our Consular Agent, Mr. William O. Jenkins, is said by a recent correspondent-investigator to be about the most thriving profession in the more sparsely settled districts of our southern sister republic. The bandit, it is admitted, clings like an undesired vermiform appendix to most civilizations where the inhabitants are not too numerous to interfere with the freedom of his gun arm; in fact, newspaper readers will remember a recent reference to a perfectly good piece of banditry, including the hold-up of a passenger-train in our own Wild West. Nevertheless, there seems to be a wide-spread feeling that Mexico, judged only by the numerous Americans recently kidnaped and held for ransom, is displaying banditry symptoms with unhealthy frequency and violence. President Carranza claims that Consular Agent Jenkins was in cahoots with the bandits who captured him and obtained $150,000 before they let him go, but Harry L. Foster, a correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, asserts that the bandits down there are given altogether too much encouragement by the Mexican Government. Mr. Foster, among numerous other adventures, had the pleasure of being captured by bandits, together with the much greater pleasure of escaping from them a few hours later. He traveled through the country, trying to see things as they really were, and returned filled with grave doubts about the civilization of Mexico in general, and with harsh words for the Federal Army in particular. His simple and direct explanation of the Army's assistance in stimulating the Mexican bandit industry runs: "With an army like the Mexican Federal Army, banditry is the simplest and easiest calling in the country. And with every legitimate business overtaxed to pay for that same inefficient army, banditry is the only highly profitable 'profession' that is open to an ambitious young Mexican gentleman."

Courtesy of the Brooklyn "Eagle."

THEY SLEEP BETTER THAN THEY FIGHT.

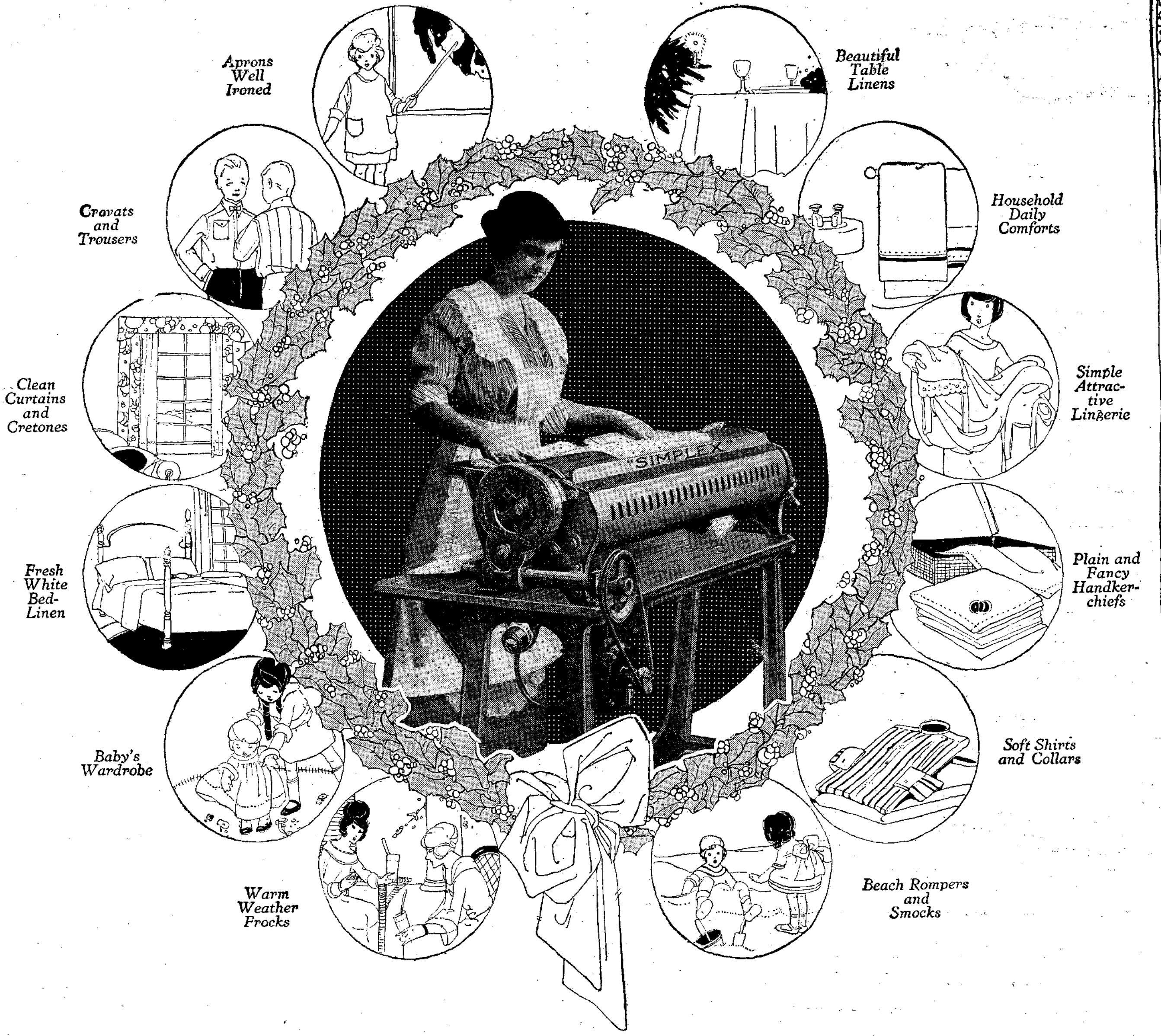
The principal trouble with Mexico, according to a recent investigator, is the Federal Army, which is most things that a respectable, efficient Federal Army should not be.

With regard to the quality of the Mexican Federals who are supposed to guard the hearths and homes of Mexican citizens Mr. Foster offers some personal information:

> Riding at night into the small cluster of adobe huts that comprise the average Mexican village, you are apt to see a figure some distance ahead come to life, block the narrow street, and call:
>
> "*¿Quien vive?*"
>
> It means literally, "Who is alive?" You do not take the trouble to halt, but respond in a bored tone:
>
> "*Gente buona.*"
>
> That means, "Nice people." It satisfies the soldier thoroughly, and, making no investigation into the truth of the statement, he leans against the mud wall of a convenient house and lapses back into slumber. For all he cares, you could be Pancho Villa himself. By the time you are passing him he is probably fast asleep, dreaming that an imaginary paymaster has come to give him the four months' back wages that the Government owes him.
>
> I once rode through a whole Carranza camp in hostile territory without being challenged. It was in the Yaqui country in northern Sonora, when I was with a party of American miners escaping by night from the Progreso Silver Mine in serious danger of an Indian attack. Suddenly we discovered that our mules were picking their way cautiously over human bodies. There must have been a hundred men sleeping there, with their rifles piled in a heap beside the trail.
>
> One of the sleepers yawned, stretched, and raised himself on his elbow to look at us.
>
> "Who are you?" we asked.
>
> "Federal soldiers," he said. Then he yawned again, rolled over, and went back to sleep.
>
> Those Carranzistas had been sent out to catch the Yaquis, and they were sleeping in the heart of the mountains, eighty miles from civilization, in the center of the Indian country, without guard or sentry of any kind.
>
> It explained in one example why Mexico is overrun with bandits to-day, why no train can run at night in the Mexican republic, why those that go out in the daytime are accompanied by escorts with machine guns, why men are seized by bandits within two miles of the big cities and carried away to be held for ransom, why fourteen-year-old girls are kidnaped and carried out of their own homes in rural Mexico, and why whole states are under the rule of leaders like Villa, Pelaez, or Felix Diaz.

Few of the bandit stories are published, we are told, partly because of the scarcity of American newspaper men in Mexico, partly because the Mexican Government keeps careful watch on news sent out over her wires, and partly because the true stories, when they do reach the American public, sound too incredible to be accepted. Furthermore:

> When the tales are published, the Mexican press quote them, deny them, and lament the fact that American yellow journals are libeling Mexico. And on the same page the same Mexican papers will probably have a story of a picnic party that went out into the outskirts of Mexico City to spend the day and were caught and held by bandits.
>
> I never believed the stories that I used to read about our southern neighbor. Like most readers, I rejected them as part of a German propaganda intended to embroil us with Mexico. Some of them may have been such. But after several months in Mexico, during which I talked with many people that had been held up, robbed, kidnaped, held for ransom, and during which I was myself caught in one wholesale railroad robbery, I am willing to believe anything that anybody tells me about Mexico, no matter how impossible it sounds.
>
> In the State of Tepic, down on the West Coast, for example, there is a slightly built Indian youth of some twenty-three years, who goes by the name of "Trinidad." . . . . . .
>
> "Trini" came down out of his mountain home into the plains of Sinaloa on June 9, of this year, with five of his desperadoes and his eye happened to fall on Guadalupe. The lady was


Aprons Well Ironed
Beautiful Table Linens
Cravats and Trousers
Household Daily Comforts
Clean Curtains and Cretones
Simple Attractive Lingerie
SIMPLEX
Fresh White Bed-Linen
Plain and Fancy Handkerchiefs
Baby's Wardrobe
Soft Shirts and Collars
Warm Weather Frocks
Beach Rompers and Smocks

A Never-to-be-Forgotten Gift

CHEER and happiness—the year round—go with the Simplex Ironer. Every housewife must keep her family supplied with fresh, clean clothing and linen. It's easily and economically done with the Simplex. Thoughtful husbands appreciate this and readily decide for the Simplex as the most acceptable Christmas gift.

The Simplex has the wonderful automatic feed board control. Simple and safe to operate. Piece after piece ironed so easily, so pleasantly—perfectly. Think of doing an average family's ironing in an hour! The saving in fuel, help, strength and laundry bills will pay for the Simplex Ironer in a year.

Already more than 100,000 enthusiastic women are using the Simplex Ironer. Our easy payment plan makes it possible for every home to have one.

Send for illustrated booklet—"Clean Linen in Abundance."

American Ironing Machine Company, 506-168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago
Eastern Sales Office: 70 W. 45th St., New York City
Pacific Coast Sales Office: 431 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
We also make Ironing machines and Laundry equipment for laundries, hotels, institutions and factories

SIMPLEX IRONER
"THE BEST IRONER"

It is a mark of intelligent house-keeping to possess a SIMPLEX IRONER.

fifteen years old, and in Mexico a girl at fifteen is a woman. Furthermore, Guadalupe was the daughter of the wealthiest ranchman in the El Tigre district. "Trini" announced to her father that he would be back at 2 P.M. the following day to take her away with him.

The ranchman promptly sent to the city of Rosario for protection. The commandant sent one hundred Federal soldiers to his ranch. Promptly at 2 P.M. the next day, while the troops were taking their customary siesta, Trinidad and his party galloped into the yard, seized Guadalupe, backed out of range of her father's rifle, and disappeared into the brush.

The soldiers were aroused and set out in pursuit. The bandits, however, succeeded in reaching one of their mountain passes, where they held off the entire hundred until dark. Then they made their escape, with the loss of only one man, Trinidad's brother, who refused to tell where the party had taken the girl. After the custom of the country he was hanged publicly without trial in Rosario.

Incidentally, the sight of a bandit hanging from a telegraph-pole beside the railroad-track is not an uncommon thing in Mexico. I have photographed several of them. One American claims to have counted seven of them in a day's journey. The native passenger does not take the trouble to look out the window at them.

Trinidad, whom I was describing, invariably follows the old Jesse James custom of notifying the authorities when he is about to enter a town. He has been known to enter the city of Rosario alone in broad daylight, to get a shave, covering the barber with his gun during the operation, to insure that there would be no attempt to collect the head-money offered for him.

An American whom I met had been in Rosario one night when the young bandit visited the place. It was a *fiesta* night, and the village had assembled to dance. The affair had been in progress but a short time when a horseman rode up to the open doorway and announced that his master, the celebrated Trinidad, was about to honor the town with his presence. Two minutes later there was not a person in the dance-hall, and when the clink of horses' hoofs sounded on the rude stone of the main street there was not a light or an unbolted door in the place.

"Trini" had only come to visit his mother, who lives in Rosario, and he molested no one. The police knew where he was spending the night, but not one of them would venture near the house. So thoroughly terrorized is the district that when a party of Americans, celebrating the last Fourth of July, galloped into the city with shouts and cheers and a few pistol-shots, they saw the lights go out ahead of them, and heard the bars hurriedly placed against the doors. The only person in view was a local policeman, rapidly disappearing up one of the side alleys.

Trinidad is only one of the smaller bandits of whom, on Mr. Foster's authority, there are probably several hundred, not only in the outlying states of Mexico, but even in the Federal District itself. Despite official statements that conditions are rapidly improving and that President Carranza now has his country well in hand, the revolutionist is more numerous and more active to-day than he has been at any time during the past three years. The correspondent asserts:

This is not, in my opinion, based merely upon a flying trip through Mexico hunting for faults. It is the opinion of every American I talked to in Mexico, most of whom had lived in the country for years. It is substantiated by the undeniable fact that not a train leaves Mexico City for Vera Cruz without a troop train before it, a troop train behind it, and an escort on the train itself. This line is the most important in the republic, and also the most carefully guarded, yet every siding along the way is filled with the burned and twisted remains of freight-cars wrecked and captured by bandits.

In several cases, as in that of Villa in Chihuahua, Pelaez in the Tampico oil-fields, Felix Diaz in Vera Cruz, and Meixuerio in Oaxaca, the revolutionary leaders are governing whole districts at their own pleasure, issuing their own paper money, levying their own taxes, and collecting toll for protecting property against the other bandits.

Their presence is accepted as a matter of course by both natives and foreigners, who make the best of it and try to run their business in spite of them. One American I met on the West Coast, who owns a gold-mine in the interior of Durango, has paid taxes to four local bandits at once, each of them collecting the money for protecting his property against the other three.

This mining-man is forced to ship his ore unsmelted nearly eighty miles at great loss, because if he sends it over the mountain-trails as gold bullion, the bandits invariably take it, despite their so-called guaranties of protection.

"Are you not afraid of your own life in that country?" I asked this American.

"Not at all," he answered. "Some bandits are all right if you handle them tactfully. I never carry any money, and I never carry a gun. All I want is a chance to talk to them. I always keep a bottle of *tequila* in my saddle-bags. If you just offer them a drink when they hold you up, and tell them it's all you've got, they're not always bad fellows."

Tequila is the native Mexican drink, made from the cactus. It tastes, smells, and acts like pure alcohol. Practically every one who travels alone in rural Mexico carries a bottle of it to offer to other travelers as an evidence of good will.

Altho everybody on a railroad-train or in a Mexican city carries a gun, usually a large pearl-handled affair, the lone traveler out in the cactus goes unarmed.

"What's the use?" one American said. "The bandit never gives you a chance to pull it. He comes riding along, like any other peon, with a *scrape* or blanket over his shoulder, and all the time he's got you covered from under that blanket. When he's on top of you, he just slides the blanket off and you're looking into the muzzle of his gun.

"Furthermore, they seldom travel alone. If one stands in the middle of the road and holds you up, you can be pretty certain that there are two or three more of them in the brush covering you. If they see you're wearing a gun, they're likely to make the thing certain by shooting you first, and doing the hold-up business later."

The Mexican bad man, as a rule, does not take foolish chances. There are some exceptional desperadoes who seem to delight in attacking parties that outnumber them three to one, but they are very few. The average bandit sizes up a situation very carefully before he attacks. A party of Americans, for example, went out duck-hunting one day near Mazatlan, driving out along the coast in an automobile. Reaching their hunting-grounds, one of them stayed with the car while the others went out with their shotguns. As the one man sat in the car, four horsemen rode up out of the brush and greeted him pleasantly.

"All alone?" asked one of them.

"Oh, no. I have a large party of friends near by," he responded.

The horseman looked around, evidently believing that he was bluffing.

"Would you like some cocoanuts?" asked their spokesman.

"Thank you, I don't think so."

"Well, I'd like some anyway." He dismounted and climbed to the top of a near-by cocoanut-palm. Instead of throwing down the nuts, he began to look over the surrounding country.

"I don't see anybody else," he said at last, and started down. At once the other three men unslung their rifles. By a fortunate chance, however, the shotguns of the Americans in the bushes cracked at this moment. They were only firing at ducks, but it had the effect. The four horsemen dug their spurs into their horses and disappeared.

One American citizen, A. Russel Crowell, who owns a large fishery and cannery at Teacapan, on the West Coast, has been visited five times by bandits.

"At all times when they've held me up there has been nothing particularly unpleasant about it," Mr. Crowell told me. "I never make the mistake of putting up a fight. If I were to kill one of them, his companions would lay for me and catch me sometime from ambush. Instead of fighting, I invite them to dinner."

On one of the visits the bandits were not satisfied with dinner alone and demanded money.

"How much do you want?" asked Mr. Crowell.

"Two hundred pesos."

Mr. Crowell opened his trunk, which contained 700 pesos. He deliberately counted out the 200. The rest of it he calmly replaced, locking the trunk again. The bandits were so thoroughly surprized by his coolness that they took the 200, thanked him, and went away.

These were what people living down on the West Coast would have classified as "good bandits."

Another good bandit, very popular in Central Mexico, is General Almazan. He is also a bandit with a great love for the dramatic. One day last spring he marched into the town of Cedral, in the state of San Luis Potosi, lined his fifty men in front of the *cuartel* where 200 Federal troops were stationed, and fired a volley through the door. Nothing happening, he fired a second volley. Then he ordered his men to break their way in. The *cuartel* was strewn with arms and ammunition, but not a soldier was to be found, the entire garrison having departed over the back fence.

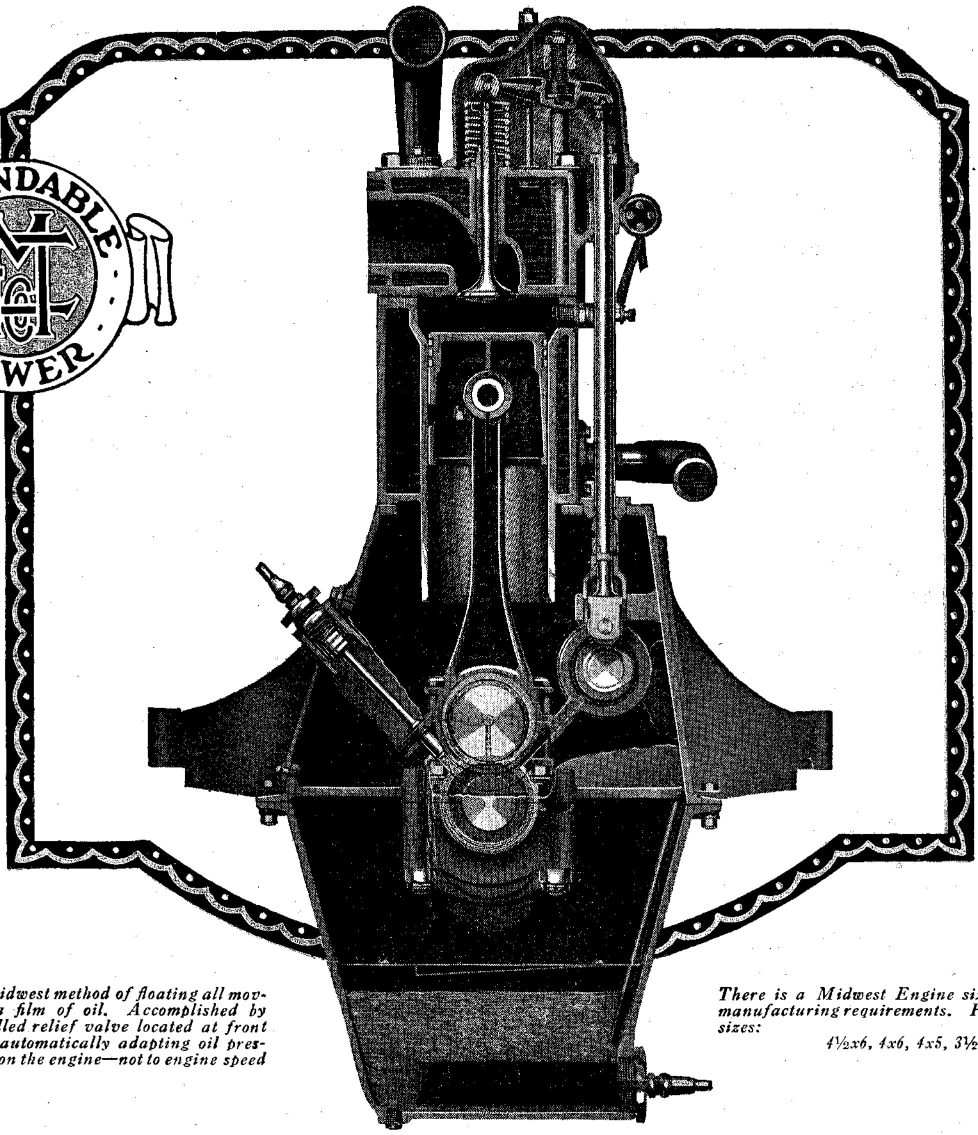
Concerning the personality and one of the exploits of this desperado, we read:

Almazan is a handsome Spanish gentleman of good family, six feet tall, with dark eyes and dark hair, after the fashion of a movie hero. He has controlled the southern part of San Luis

MIDWEST

TRUCK *and* TRACTOR ENGINE

DEPENDABLE POWER



Illustrating Midwest method of floating all moving parts on a film of oil. Accomplished by vacuum controlled relief valve located at front of bearing and automatically adapting oil pressure to the load on the engine—not to engine speed

There is a Midwest Engine size to meet your manufacturing requirements. Produced in four sizes:

4½x6, 4x6, 4x5, 3½x5

Truck and tractor engines, so far, have been built for heavy duty at slow speed. That was all right when trucks all wore solid tires and the speed of the engine was controlled by a "governor."

But, since pneumatic tires have been put on trucks, your truck engine must deliver both power and speed—average motor truck speed being the one big idea behind the adoption of pneumatic tires.

As a consequence, truck owners from coast to coast have ripped the governors off their truck engines; and you now behold a mechanical tragedy—slow speed truck engines forced to work at high speed.

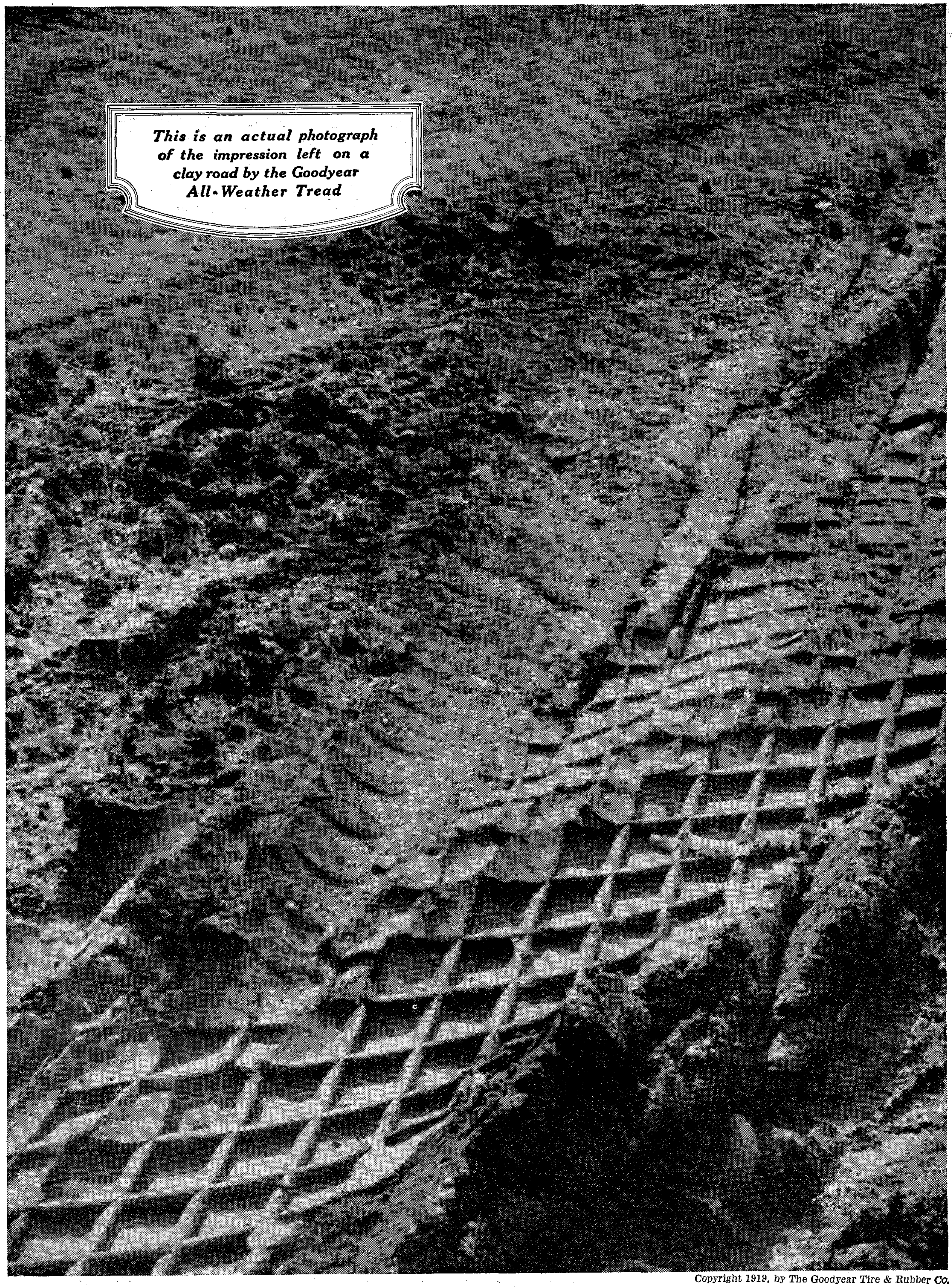
The Midwest engineers have anticipated this emergency, with this new Midwest truck and tractor engine—the first heavy duty engine ever offered to truck builders where speeds up to 1500 r. p. m. (for 4½x6 engine) *under full load,* are possible and with engine performance guaranteed. That is the unanimous opinion of those engineers and manufacturers who have been given an opportunity to make a study of this latest of all Midwest products.

For full particulars address Sales Division A.

MIDWEST ENGINE COMPANY ⸴ ⸴ ⸴ **Indianapolis, U. S. A.**

Copyright, 1919, Midwest Engine Company

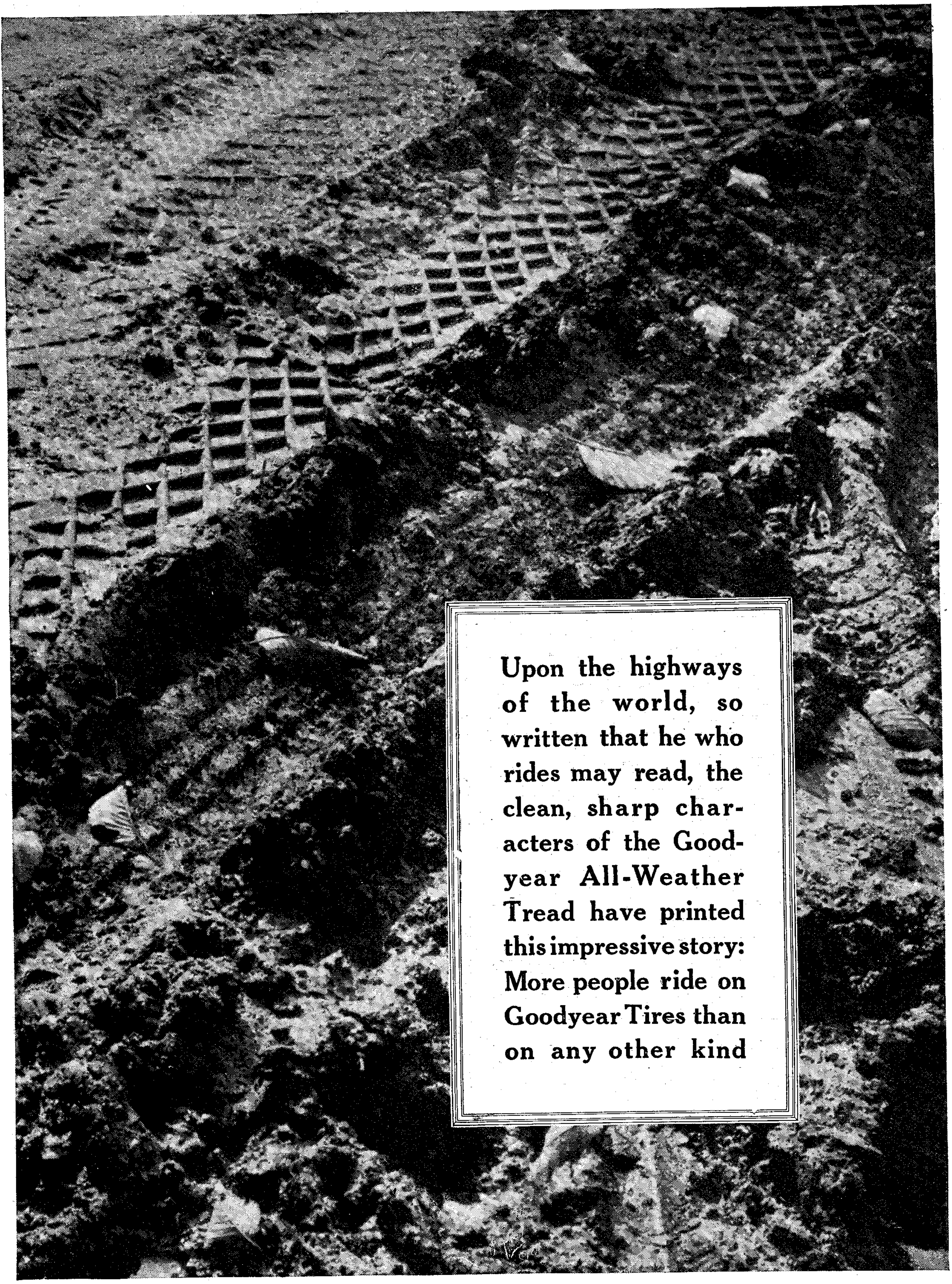
Dependable Power



This is an actual photograph of the impression left on a clay road by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
MADE IN U.S.A.



Upon the highways of the world, so written that he who rides may read, the clean, sharp characters of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread have printed this impressive story: More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind

CORD TIRES

> Potosi for several years despite numerous Federal expeditions against him.
>
> On the occasion of his capture of Cedral he looted no private houses, taking only from the stores such things as his men actually needed. To transport the goods, he was forced to commandeer five mule-carts.
>
> "I regret having to take these mule-carts," he apologized to the owners, "but I assure you that they will be returned to you the day after to-morrow."
>
> On the promised day Cedral was full of Carranzistas, two train-loads having been sent in to catch Almazan. Nevertheless, when the owners of the mule-carts woke up, they found their property back in the yards. The bandits had slipt into town during the night and returned them.
>
> It is not inferred from these examples that meeting a bandit is merely an interesting and diverting incident in an otherwise dull afternoon. The average person in Mexico, native or foreigner, has no desire to encounter him.

In Vera Cruz the correspondent met Dr. Charles T. Sturgis and his wife, Americans, who had been held by Zapatista rebels in Chiapas from June 26 to February 18, of this year. Dr. Sturgis was a dentist living a retired life with his family on his farm near Copacnala, Chiapas. For years he practised among the natives of the region, and was loved and respected by the Indians for miles around. However—

> One day a messenger came to the farm from Cal y Mayor, a Zapatista general, directing the doctor to come immediately to the rebel camp to perform dental work upon the chief. The doctor, naturally, was unable to comply. Within a few miles of his house were some Carranzista troops. To obey the order of the bandit was to suffer the confiscation of the farm, and probably imprisonment, on a charge of aiding the enemy. Dr. Sturgis sent to the chief a polite note, explaining his inability to come as directed.
>
> A few days later a party of bandits entered the Sturgis home, seized the doctor, his wife, and his wife's mother, took the doctor's instruments, and carried them off through the tropical jungle to the bandit's camp on the Rio de la Venta. The doctor was put to work on the bandit's teeth, while his wife was sent out with the native women camp-followers to cut wood and do other heavy work. Even Mrs. Sturgis's mother had to labor with the other women. She was neither young nor strong, and after a few weeks of it she died.
>
> Cal y Mayor, the Zapatista general, never lost an opportunity to injure and insult the doctor and his wife.
>
> "Why do you go out of your way to hurt us?" asked Mrs. Sturgis one day. She was a small woman, but with the fearlessness that most people acquire on the frontier.
>
> "Because you are a gringo," he answered. "And because your gringo President is a friend to my enemy, Carranza. Your gringo President is being paid one million dollars every year for recognizing my enemy. He is Carranza's paid servant. You Americans are too blind to see. All Americans are fools."
>
> "It isn't so," protested Mrs. Sturgis.
>
> "It is so. I know it."
>
> For months the chief promised to release the American and his wife, but failed to keep his promise. He used Mrs. Sturgis as a messenger to other bandits where it was dangerous to send his own men, and always holding her husband as a hostage for her safe return.
>
> At last, when Dr. Sturgis was too weak to do any more work the bandit released them. The doctor, being unable to walk, was given a horse, but his wife was made to go on foot. It was sixty miles through the tropical forest to their home, without so much as an Indian village on the way. They were given only five *tortillas* for food, but they found mangoes and other tropical fruits. They made the trip in six days, Mrs. Sturgis arriving with her feet swollen to three times their normal size. She had on an old pair of shoes when she started, but they fell to pieces on the second day.
>
> When they reached their farm, they found that Captain Oropesa, of the Federal Army, had declared them rebel sympathizers and had confiscated their entire property. The fields had been cut into lots and sold, and strange natives were gathering the crops that they had planted.
>
> American friends sent the doctor and his wife to Vera Cruz, where the Consul put them on a boat for the United States. They are now in St. Louis, very nearly nervous wrecks.
>
> Such incidents are not things of the past or even occasional incidents. They are every-day occurrences. Foreigners in Vera Cruz to-day are negotiating for the release of Joseph Devaux, Canadian, held for $3,000 ransom for the past four months by General Majera in Tustepec. A. H. Knight, British subject, is being held by another bandit in the same region for $8,000. Two weeks ago bandits picked up two German merchants horseback riding within two miles of Vera Cruz, and sold them back to liberty for $1,000 each.

"I have not been describing country that is in the hands of revolutionists," writes Mr. Foster. "Every story I have told happened in the part of the country nominally under the control of President Carranza and his Federal Government." He continues, leading up to mention of his own capture by outlaws:

> My entire trip was made through supposedly peaceful territory. In the first state, Sonora, I found the Yaqui Indians roaming about at will, killing natives and foreigners with impunity. The next state, Sinaloa, was fairly well ordered, except for Trinidad and other unimportant bandits. Reaching Mazatlan, in the south of Sinaloa, I could go no farther by land. The Southern Pacific of Mexico had been trying to build its railroad down through the state of Tepic to connect with Guadalajara and Mexico City, but every time they put up a bridge somebody burned it down, until the railroad quit trying.
>
> Tepic was so full of bandits with the ransom habit that Señor José Rico, the leading Mexican merchant and banker in Mazatlan, had for a time specialized in the business of ransoming the people that the desperadoes captured. One day, when he went down there with 5,000 pesos to purchase a gentleman's liberty, the bandits seized him and held him until his friends sent down 5,000 more. Since then he has given up the business, and any one who falls into the hands of the bad men is just out of luck.
>
> These gentlemen down in Tepic have a custom of accompanying their demands for ransom with a finger of the captive, nicely done up in a bottle of alcohol. Readers may recall the Whitehall case, which was given publicity some time ago. The American was held several months in this region, and after the money was sent to the bandits they killed him instead of releasing him.
>
> I carefully skirted Tepic, taking boat from Mazatlan to Manzanillo, where there was a railroad into Guadalajara and Mexico City. There, on June 17, Pedro Zamorra with fifty other bandits, wrecked our train near Colima, shooting the engineer, several members of our escort, one or two passengers, robbing all the people and stripping my companion and myself of our clothes. We had been wearing old uniforms that we had used with the American Expeditionary Forces, and they appealed strongly to the bandits' idea of dress.
>
> With two Mexicans, suspected of having money, we were carried off by the party, probably to be held for ransom, and were taken on a night ride when the party circled Colima to raid another train the following morning.
>
> We made our escape when some unknown men ambushed the bandits on the trail and put them to flight. Credit for this was given to a Major Salinas, whose troops had been dispatched from Colima to catch Zamorra. The truth, we learned later, was that an old German, by the name of Schoendube, believing that Zamorra was coming to raid his ranch, went out with his son and five cow-punchers and took the bandit by surprize, putting to rout his entire band.
>
> After this incident we ran into no more bandits. On the road to Mexico City, however, and later on the road out to Vera Cruz, we ran into numbers of people who had recently encountered them.
>
> This ground that I covered was all ground supposedly policed by the Carranzista troops.
>
> "Why don't they drive the bandits out?" I asked people. "The Carranza Government is spending fortunes for its army. One sees Federal soldiers everywhere, all over the country. Why do they not make one big drive and clean the country up?"
>
> "They don't want to," one man told me. He was an employee of the Government. "This bunch of generals are getting rich at their jobs, and if the bandits got cleaned up, the need for the generals would cease."

The most recent case of an American kidnaped for ransom is admitted by the El Paso *Times* and the Providence *Journal* to have "strange features." The bandit who did the kidnaping is credited with a statement announcing that he wanted, apart from a fat ransom, to show that the Carranza Government is incapable of performing its functions. The Providence *Journal* finds nothing suspicious in this announcement, nor in any other features of the case, but the El Paso *Times*, nearer to the scene of the difficulty, comments in more guarded fashion:

> The arrest of William O. Jenkins, consular agent for the United States at Puebla, Mexico, on a charge that he connived with the bandit chief who is alleged to have kidnaped him, with a view to extorting money from the Carranza Government for the payment of his ransom, is the most peculiar development of a

Why you can buy in *one* HOOD tire mileage that wears out *two* "standards"—*at less cost*

A "brass-tacks" talk — to puncture some fixed habits of tire-buying.

One tire's cost includes material, labor, overhead, distribution to dealers, selling expense. Buy two tires and you duplicate each of these costs.

To cover a certain mileage — say 9,000 — you may buy *two* "standard" tires — at twice the cost of one. Or you can, at a big saving, buy *one* HOOD tire that will cover the distance. "Hold on," you say, "Why should HOODS have double the mileage of 'standards'?"

HOODS contain an *extra quantity* and *extra quality* of materials. They are built up to mileage leadership, not down to a common price. All our statements of mileage are based on extensive records of actual on-the-road performance throughout the country.

Building into HOOD tires the *last half* of their doubled mileage takes only an additional *fraction* of the material and labor cost required for the *first half*. One double-mileage HOOD bears little more than half the overhead expense involved in making two "standards"; halves the distribution expense of two tires; cuts in two the selling expense.

Now for actual comparison. A 34 x 4 inch "standard" tire of a well-known make lists at $34.10. It *may* deliver 4,500 miles (until lately adjusted on a basis of 3,500 miles). For 9,000 miles the two "standard" tires required cost a total of $68.20. A 34 x 4 inch HOOD delivers, as proved in actual service, an average of 8,000 to 10,000 miles. Cost — $46.25. The saving of $21.95 that a HOOD brings you in 9,000 miles results from the economy in making and selling one "unit" instead of duplicating the same costs in two "units" that together cover no more mileage. *Can you afford to be without HOODS?*

Put on a Hood to-day
Forget it for a year

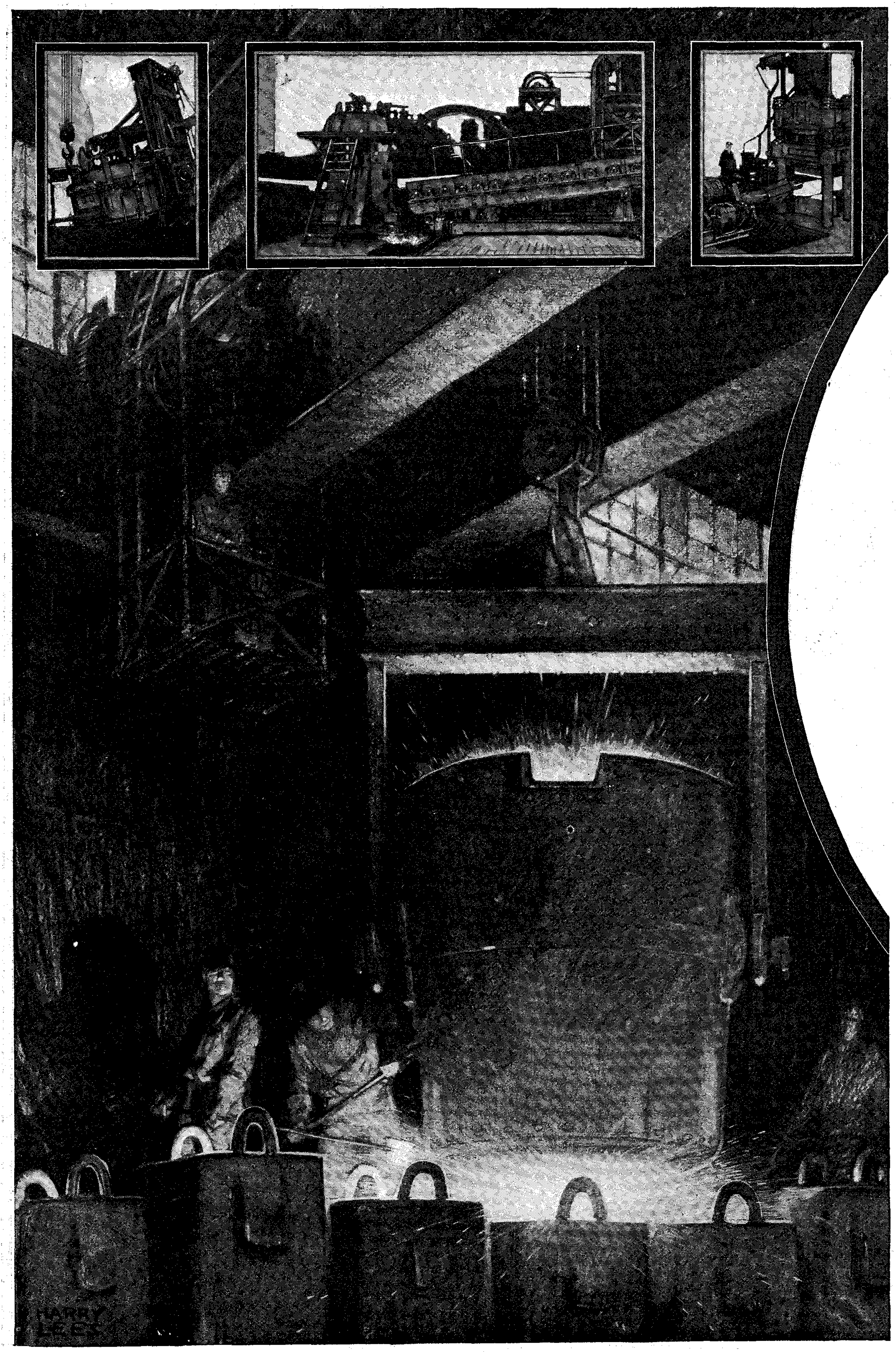
QUICK DETACHABLE 34 X 4
HOOD
EXTRA PLY
TIRES
HOOD TIRE CO. INC. WATERTOWN MASS.

You can buy
HOOD TIRES
at this sign

Ask the Hood dealer for proof. And write to us for free booklet, "The Why of the Extra Ply." It tells what you want to know about tires.

HOOD TIRE CO., INC
21 Nichols Avenue
WATERTOWN - MASS.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri


HARRY LEES

Metal and Motor

Rust-red ore and rolled steel beam are two ends of a chain between which lie many links.

Chemistry, metallurgy, physics—practically every branch of science that enters into engineering aids in smelting, refining and forging, but back of all these and mightier than any is *power*, and with increasing frequency this power assumes the form of electricity.

At the docks of the great iron range country electric cranes lift endless loads of ore down into the holds of waiting ships.

At Gary, Cleveland, South Chicago and other Great Lakes ports that feed the mightiest mills of the steel industry, electrically operated unloaders relieve the great freighters of their cargo, cutting from 75 to 80 per cent from the cost of handling as compared with older, clumsier and slower methods.

It is electricity that does the lifting and carrying, that supplies the power and endurance needed for the handling and hauling of material as it moves from blast furnace to ingot rolls, that turns the rolls as ingots are squeezed into bars, that moves the manipulator as it lifts, turns and shifts the great glowing bloom.

Varied as are the demands of these many tasks they are identical in one respect. Every one severely tests the ruggedness, reliability and endurance of the driving motor.

Westinghouse Motors long ago proved their ability to serve long and well at the most difficult tasks that the industry could impose. Long experience in every phase of applying power to iron and steel production enables Westinghouse engineers to recommend motors that will not merely do the work, but that will exactly fit every requirement of each particular task.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

W
WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND CONTROLLERS

PYORRHOCIDE
POWDER
ANTISEPTIC
for Pyorrhea prevention

Tender, spongy gums

that bleed easily are the first symptoms of pyorrhea. Loss of teeth may follow if these conditions are not corrected.

Pyorrhocide Powder is the only dentifrice whose value in treating and preventing pyorrhea has been proved by dental clinics devoted exclusively to this phase of oral prophylaxis. Pyorrhocide Powder's specific purpose is to restore and maintain gum health. It cleans and polishes the teeth. Scientifically compounded for these purposes, dentists everywhere prescribe it.

Take prompt action to restore and then maintain gum health. Use Pyorrhocide Powder daily.

PYORRHOCIDE
POWDER
PYORRHEA
SOFT-BLEEDING
RECEDING GUMS
THE DENTINOL & PYORRHOCIDE CO. INCORPORATED NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Pyorrhocide Powder is economical because a dollar package contains six months' supply. Sold by leading druggists and dental supply houses.

FREE SAMPLE

Write for free sample and our booklet on Prevention and Treatment of Pyorrhea.

The Dentinol & Pyorrhocide Co., Inc.
Sole Distributors
1476 Broadway
New York

Scientifically Perfected by Clinical Research

We shall continue to offer through exhaustive scientific research, and by unlimited clinical facilities, only such a dentifrice as is proved most effective—in promoting tooth, gum and mouth health.

L. V. Slaight
Pres

Old Virginia Fruit Cake

FOR the family dinner, the unexpected guest, the holiday treat, there is nothing so good as Bromm's Old Virginia Fruit Cake, made for 53 years from the same old recipe, which calls for quantities of the choicest fruits, nuts and other good things.

Packed in its snug tin box, it keeps indefinitely, like old wine, and is always deliciously fresh.

We ship prepaid by parcel post, delivery guaranteed, to any address in U. S. Prices: 2-lb. tin $2.25; 4-lb. tin $4.00; 6-lb. tin $5.50. Order today for your own table, and let us send one for you to a friend.

L. BROMM BAKING CO.
512 E. Marshall Street Richmond, Va.

Sold in New York by Park & Tilford. Exclusive selling rights in other cities open to high-grade fancy grocers.

case that from the beginning has been marked by extraordinary features.

The inherent probabilities all point to Jenkins's innocence of the charge. If there had been a fraudulent scheme to obtain money for the ransom it certainly is reasonable to suppose that a more determined effort would have been made to get the money. Instead, the money was paid promptly by friends and relatives of Jenkins in order to obtain his release, and so far the Carranza Government is not out any over the transaction.

The fact that the State Department at Washington has entered a strong protest against the arrest of Jenkins may be taken as conclusive of the fact that it is in possession of convincing evidence of his innocence of the charge brought against him. Washington has never been unduly sensitive in such matters. On the contrary, it has shown too much of a tendency to resolve every doubt adversely to American citizens who were in trouble in Mexico and give the Mexican Government the best of the argument. The protest now registered does not necessarily mean that Jenkins is innocent, but it means that on the face of the returns there is a preponderance of evidence in his favor.

All through the Jenkins case there has been an element of mystery that was baffling. It is to be hoped that this mystery will be cleared away and the facts of the case established, to the end that there may be a definite declaration of policy to fit future cases.

OUR FREE WAY OF MEETING THOSE ROYAL BELGIANS

THE King and Queen of the Belgians, as they recall their sojourn in this well-known "land of the free," will have occasion to smile a quiet smile at some of the amusing things that happened on the trip, opines Herbert Corey in the San Antonio *Light*. He quotes an observer who says, "we Americans haven't yet learned how to handle kings and queens," and produces evidence to prove it. Of course, living in a land where royalty is moderately scarce, it is conceded that we have had but little opportunity to learn precisely "what isn't done" in the presence of a personage of royal blood, a fact which the Belgian rulers will no doubt charitably bear in mind when they think of the ladies who curtsied so low before them that, according to the observer above quoted, who is evidently a very plain-speaking person, "the bursting of corset-strings sounded like the abrupt deflating of rear tires," and of those other ladies of exceeding avoirdupois who "achieved the ultimate in the way of sinking before majesty, but could not get back to an upright position without outside aid." Mr. Corey quotes further this observer in his description of the doubtfully inspiring sight of a sturdy democrat meeting socially the first honest-to-goodness king that ever graced these shores with his royal presence, and we read:

The sturdy democrat would take the King's hand, and then he would not know what to do with it. Not being brought up to the etiquette of courts, he never knew whether he or the King was supposed to let go first. And he always smiled warmly at the King, but rarely initiated any conversation. Nor did the King, because his English is not exactly ardent. By and by Brand Whitlock, or one of the other hands attending royalty, would pry the democrat loose and he would move on. And another would take his place, smiling warmly, but also speechless.

Down in the Southwest, which we are given to understand is practically the only section of our country where there are still a few, forlorn traces of those "wild and woolly" conditions for which all the Great West was once so justly celebrated, the natives put on a couple of Indian dances for the benefit of the royal visitors. The first one was at Flagstaff, Arizona, where the arrangements appear to have been in the hands of one Jimmy Swinnerton "and other highbinders of the Great Dust," who sent flivvers into the desert and rounded up every loose Indian. Says Mr. Corey:

No attention was paid to consideration of age, sex, rank, or condition. They were ruthlessly dragged down to Flagstaff, stript down to dancing costume, and set a-dancing. For two hours they capered and yoo-hooed in front of the hotel, while the King and Queen sat mournfully on the veranda and watched the performance.

"They gave every sort of dance from the Geronimo jazz to the first of July snake-dance," said the observer. "Indians danced before the King that hadn't lifted a leg in thirty years. The merciless Swinnerton lurked in the shadows urging them on."

After the dance the King was asked by the observer what he thought of the dancing. He hesitated for a moment, seeming to choose his words with great care. Then he said:

"It—ah—seemed rather prolonged."

The next day the King and Queen visited Albuquerque, N. M., said the observer, and the Albuquerquans put on an Indian dance to amuse them. They had heard of the pitiful efforts of the odious Swinnerton and his fallen associates and determined to give the King and Queen a desert-dance show they would never forget. The observer thinks they succeeded. The Albuquerque affair lasted four hours!

As is the custom of royalty, the King carries trunks full of orders and medals around with him. One of the officers of his entourage is forever one foot behind him to the right, with his pockets full of every sort of decoration that Belgium turns out.

When a man is presented who has done something for the King and Queen on their tour—driven an engine or fried a fish or presided over a banquet—the King jerks a cabalistic word over his shoulder to the faithful attendant. Back goes the right hand of the King, the decoration called for is dropt in it, the right hand swings back, up, and down, the decoration is pinned on, and another democrat is happy. It is all done in four motions, the observer said. Hundreds of these decorations have been presented.

At San Francisco preparations were made to honor the royal guests with a great banquet. Some persons who had had experience with monarchs where they "live and move and have their being," were entrusted with making all the arrangements for the affair. And what happened is thus reported:

"All the guests must face the King and Queen at the banquet," said the rule-

Vase and flower basket have frost-like engraving. The bowl is diamond cut, brilliant and clear.

Christmas Gift Suggestions

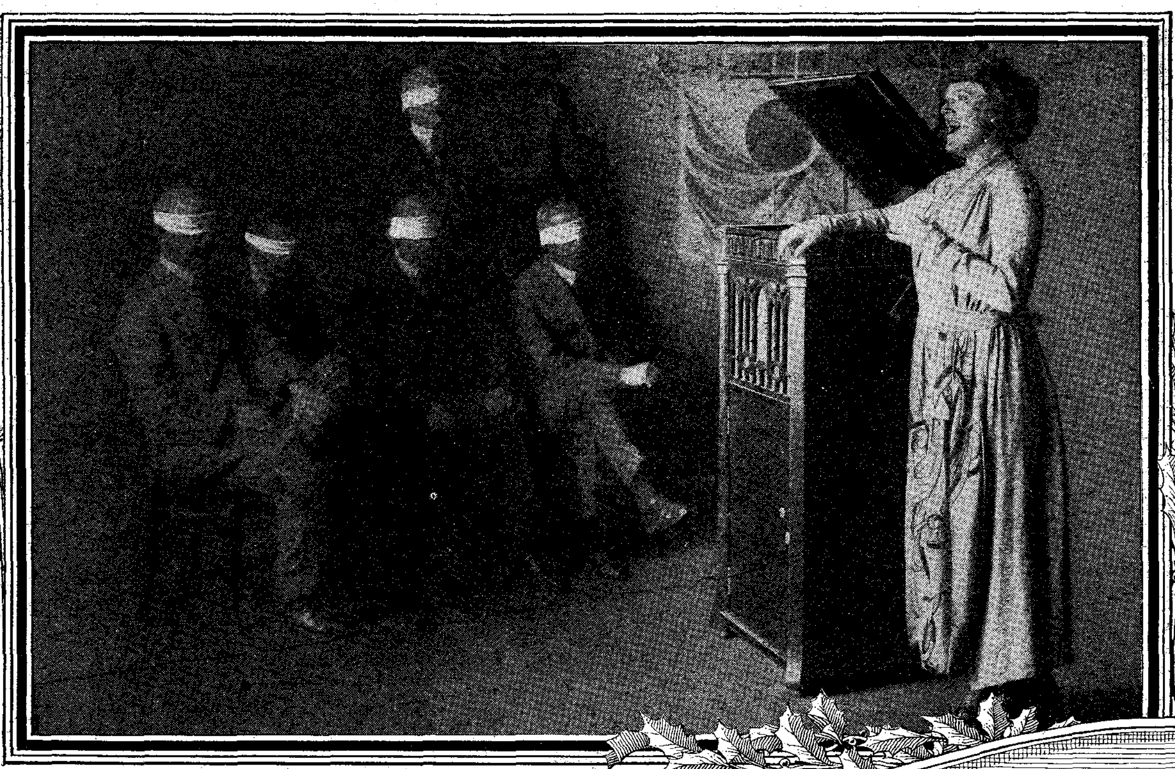
THE renaissance in the vogue which favors crystal and cut glass provides new pleasure in Christmas gift selection.

For this season, Libbey presents many designs, new and beautiful in form and decoration, the inspiration and hand work of Libbey artists and master craftsmen. The superior quality and finish of this art ware is possible only through the many years of Libbey experience. The gift of Libbey ware will undeniably add a tone of quiet elegance, a touch of the artistic, when displayed in the home. The book of Libbey Christmas gift suggestions will be sent on request. Exhibitions are being shown by the best dealers in your city.

THE LIBBEY GLASS CO., TOLEDO, OHIO

The vases above are beautifully varied forms. Sugar bowl and cream pitcher are delightfully quaint.

The lower group is suggestive of the rare beauty and exquisite design in the delightful variety of the Libbey collection.



Reproduced from actual photographs taken at Edison Recording Studios, New York

The blindfolded jury hears Hempel sing "Io non sono piu l'Annetta," while she stands beside the New Edison.

No dif

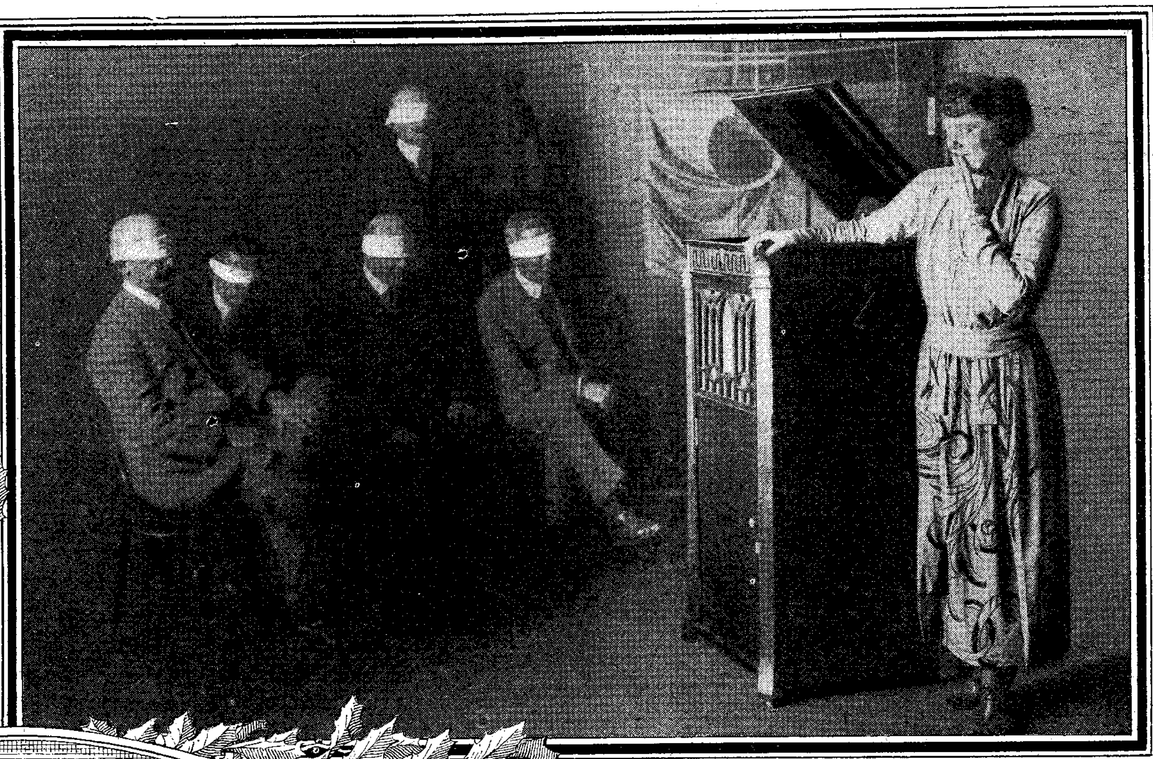
THE BLINDFOLD TEST is the most severe of all musical tests; shutting off a person's sight greatly increases his acuteness of hearing. Yet even the blindfold test has been successfully met by the New Edison.

Frieda Hempel, prima donna soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, appeared before five of Thomas A. Edison's musical experts to perform the test. She stood beside the New Edison. The blindfolds were adjusted over the eyes of the five men. As shown in the first photograph, Hempel then started to sing. The selection was "Io non sono piu l'Annetta" from the opera "Crispino e la Comare." Suddenly Hempel stopped singing, but the song continued. The New Edison had taken up the song and was singing alone. The five experts, even though their hearing faculties were at highest concentration, were completely unaware that Hempel had ceased and that they were listening only to the New Edison's RE-CREATION of her voice.

Two million people have heard similar tone-tests, publicly given by forty different artists. Five hundred representative newspapers have publicly recorded the fact that no one has been able to distinguish the artist's living art from its RE-CREATION by the New Edison. The proof of this is founded upon scientific fact; it is piled mountain-high. The New Edison brings you all the living artist can bring, excepting his physical presence.

The NEW

"The Phonograph



ference!

Thirty seconds later! Hempel has ceased. The blindfold jury is not aware that the New Edison is singing "Io non sono piu l'Annetta" alone.

FRIEDA HEMPEL is called "Hempel of the Voice Supreme." You might think this is because of her technique—so flawless, so superb! Or because of her notes, pure as the chiming of silver bells.

But Hempel is infinitely more than a vocalist. Hear her sing some song she loves, and suddenly you understand what it is that makes her great among the greatest in opera and concert. For you fall under the spell of a mysterious, lifting power—a power which transmutes every note into gold and every bar into angel-music. It is Hempel's sublime artist-soul. Soul is that electric something, that transcendent something, that eternal something, which makes music the mind's solace and inspiration. The soul of music is what Edison has caught and perpetuated in his RE-CREATIONS. That is why he considers the New Edison the greatest of his inventions. That is why the heart of the music-lover responds to a RE-CREATION by the New Edison, even as it responds to the art of the living artist.

Go hear the New Edison. Hear it with your eyes closed, for that is the best way to listen to music. You will feel that the artist himself is standing before you—alive! Write to Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J., for the most interesting phonograph story of the year, "Edison and Music."

EDISON
with a Soul"

EVINO
COAL SAVER
EVINO MFG. CO.
MILWAUKEE WIS.

Save Coal
With an
EVINO!

—the Damper Time Check that attaches in five minutes to chains of any heating system in homes or flats.

No more fires out from forgetting to check your fire on time. No more waiting up at night to check your fires. No more overheated rooms or unnecessary waste of coal. You may forget to check your fire—***EVINO never forgets.***

The EVINO is beautifully finished, the entire mechanism being enclosed in a compact, dull brass case. Two small screws hold it to the wall or woodwork. If you are a renter, remove the screws and take the EVINO with you when you move.

No winding. No complicated parts to get out of order, the EVINO will last for years. Saves its cost in a few months by saving coal. Fully guaranteed. Price complete, $9.00—postage or express prepaid.

Write today for beautiful illustrated EVINO booklet

EVINO MFG. CO.
203 Manufacturers Home Building
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Evino is manufactured by Mr. O. Evinrude, well known inventor and manufacturer of detachable rowboat motors.

"Every Tick Saves a Lump of Coal"

Strietmann's
Famous Old-Fashioned
FRUIT CAKE

Rare holiday treat; ideal for gifts. Old family recipe, using carefully selected, purest materials. Rich, tempting flavor. Cheaper than home-baking; thousands sent yearly everywhere. Packed in beautiful metal container; dust-proof; damp-proof, sanitary; useful when empty. 4 1-2 lb. cake; a big value. Sent east of Denver $3.25 Parcel Post prepaid. West of Denver $3.50. Order early.

The Geo. H. Strietmann's Sons Co., 12th and Plum
Expert Bakers since 1860 Cincinnati, O.

The Safest,
Speediest Sled—

Flexible Flyer

Its patented, grooved steel, non-skid runners make steering easy and coasting safe, comfortable and fast. Has an all-steel shock absorber front.

Saves shoes, prevents wet feet. 7 sizes, 38 to 63 inches. Only the genuine bears the flying eagle trademark.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc.
BOX 1100N PHILADELPHIA

FREE
Cardboard Model shows how Flexible Flyer steers. Write for it.

FLEXIBLE FLYER

makers. "No one may touch any course until the Queen does. If she declines a course all must pass."

There were other rules, but these are enough. All went merry as a wedding-bell until it was discovered that if every banqueter must face the Queen there wasn't a dining-room in the city big enough to seat more than three hundred. And if no one might take a course the Queen declined there were fears that the guests would bring pockets full of popcorn, for by this time the Queen was eating only crackers and milk.

"So the social arbiters quit," said the observer, "and the bars were thrown down and any sort of a hit went for three bases. About 2,000 people were present and every one had a grand, uproarious jubilee."

PROHIBITION BOOMS THE BRITISH CANDY BUSINESS

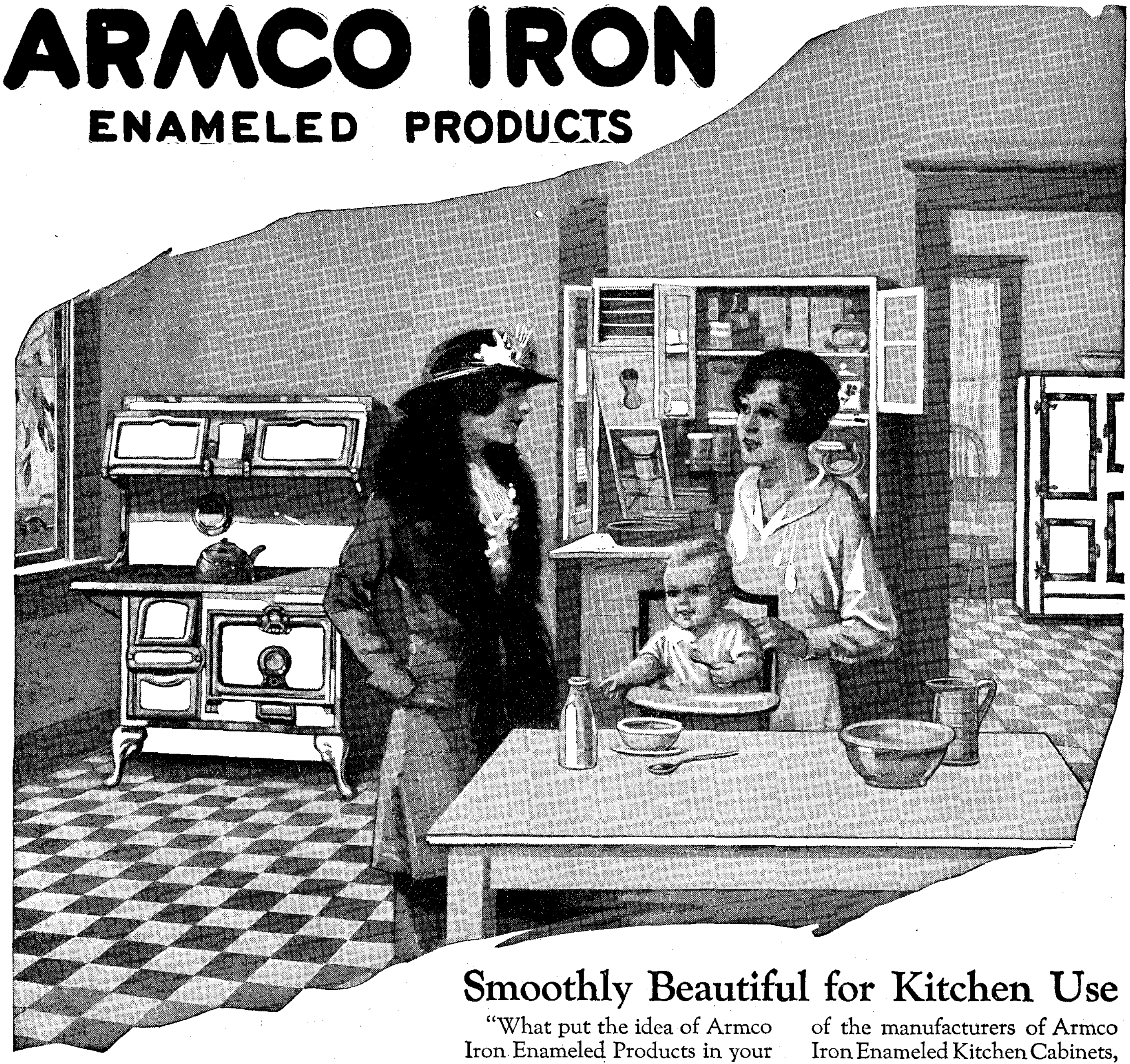
THE candy business in Britain is looking up, and it is no less a person than "Pussyfoot" Johnson that is going to put it on its feet there. Mr. Johnson would appear just at present to be the most eminent American across the pond, having gathered to himself the public attention erstwhile bestowed on such comparatively humble citizens as Woodrow Wilson, John J. Pershing, and Herbert Hoover. A special correspondent of *Candy and Ice Cream* (Chicago, November), calling himself "Jack Brooks of London," tells us that the British confectioner is far behind his American cousin. "Mention nut sundae to a Britisher," he says, "and you will find an attendant from a local asylum shadowing you diligently." If "Pussyfoot" dries up the realm, however, Britannia, instructed by her affectionate Uncle Sam, will have some real candy-stores; for the hard drinker, when deprived of his cocktail, flies to the chocolate-box, we are told, like the homing pigeon to its cote. Writes Mr. Brooks of London:

> Of course one mustn't forget "Pussyfoot" Johnson. Mr. J., who, I believe, is known in Kansas City and thereabouts, has been in London with his trusted lieutenants for some months now, and they do say (only this is between ourselves) that he swears to put Britain dry. Anyhow, the candy and ice-cream people here have done considerable chin-wagging lately. You see, they realize what a boom would mean for the candy and ice-cream game if old "Pussyfoot," as they call him here, did give British booze the solar plexus.
>
> A jobber mentioned the other day that he really believed the distillery and brewery element were getting the "wind up," having realized what men like Johnson did to John Barleycorn in the States, and that some were even looking up candy and confectionery figures—in case. After all, it's a short cut from beer to milk and cream with the attendant ice-cream and creamed candies, and one very large brewing and distilling establishment in Wales which has manufactured a famous brew of dinner ales and stouts for two or three generations closed down three months ago to open again as a milk- and cream-distributing center. Mr. Johnson opens his prohibition campaign in Scotland next month, having imported tons of propaganda and cinema films having the requisite "punch" and a number of prohibition speakers who will draw $75 a week each while in the country. Johnson will tell Britain that milk and cream, and not booze, is needed to build up the coming generation that must fill the gaps caused by war-ravages. And if he is successful there must be a wide market for the American manufacturer of candy and soda-fountain requisites, for the British manufacturers would not be able to supply the entire demand that would arise did Mr. Booze take the count. For the time would then be ripe to introduce the soda-fountain and the candy-store on a huge scale, and educate the British public in the difference between peppermint lozenges at four a penny and Gladiola Gushes at 25 cents the gush.

If only for "the chance of tasting a banana snowflake once again," Mr. Brooks of London fervently hopes that Johnson may win; and he suggests that the possibility may not be so remote as some people think. There is no question, he says, that the war has changed the old order of things, and that is one reason why there is hope for the soda-fountain in Britain. Nowhere is this change so noticeable as at the Royal Agricultural Hall, where the confectionery and baking exhibition has just opened for the first time since the war came to Europe. He continues:

> A lot of people are going to be astonished at this show. Time was when the bakers' confectionery more or less swamped the sugar confectionery or "boiled goods" side of the exhibit. But to-day the bakers are hampered by certain restrictions with the result that sweet-manufacturers are all there. They are just four times as strong as they were at the 1915 exhibit, while the amazing display of toffee tends to the conviction that Britain is going to be a bigger toffee-eater than ever. All the famous toffee-firms, such as Mackintosh, Cleeve, Sharp, Robertson, and the like, have their stalls piled so high with toffee that it is unnecessary for these manufacturers to tell you there is a toffee boom on. The thing is obvious. William Sharp, of the "Kreemy" toffee firm, says two factors have caused this huge demand—restrictions on drink and the fact that the man in the trenches had become a toffee-eater. Prewar days toffee was bought mostly for the kids. Now the adults are eating more than the children used to eat.
>
> British toffee to-day is up one hundred per cent. on prewar prices. The manufacturers say they fear no rivalry from abroad, since they make toffee for the world. "Slab" toffee, so popular before the war, is now "napoo." The public won't look at it. It will buy only wrapt toffees.
>
> The difficulty just now in the British candy trade is that the manufacturers can not obtain the raw materials to meet the demand, and all the retailers have to be rationed. This despite the fact that there are no government restrictions. But the manufacturers here are all agreed that there is a good time ahead, and that in the near future they will be able to get good supplies of butter, milk, and sugar without difficulty. There is one factor in the new régime. The German chocolate-manufacturer, prominent before the war, is missing now. But the American and Canadian chocolate-manufacturers have their finger in the pie. There are a number of their stalls at the Royal Agricultural Hall exhibit, and they tell you they are out to capture some of the trade here formerly held by Germany. The British

ARMCO IRON
ENAMELED PRODUCTS



Smoothly Beautiful for Kitchen Use

"What put the idea of Armco Iron Enameled Products in your mind?" asked the guest.

"My husband," the hostess replied. "He uses Armco Iron in the manufacture of various metal industrial products, and has had splendid success with it. You see, its purity and evenness make possible unusual durability.

"When my husband told me that there were stoves made with Armco Iron polished sheets and enameled parts, I decided to get one. I wrote the manufacturers of Armco Iron—The American Rolling Mill Company, of Middletown, Ohio—and they sent me the names and addresses of the firms that make such stoves, also of the manufacturers of Armco Iron Enameled Kitchen Cabinets, Refrigerators, and Table-Tops.

"As you see, I now use all of these articles, and your own eyes tell you how smoothly beautiful and perfect they are. Because of the exceptional purity and evenness of Armco Iron, these kitchen products are remarkably free from occluded gases, seams, scars, cracks, spots, pinholes, and other defects, which in less carefully made enameled products show through the enameling and cause ugly spots and rough places.

"After my two years' experience with these products in my kitchen, I can heartily recommend them to every housewife."

The trade-mark ARMCO carries the assurance that products bearing that mark are manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company with the skill, intelligence, and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for them. The trade-mark ARMCO is registered in the U. S. Patent Office.

AMERICAN
ARMCO
INGOT IRON

Armco Enameling stock is used throughout in the manufacture of such well-known products as the "Sanico" range, made by the Minnesota Stove Company, Minneapolis; the Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator, made by the Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company of Grand Rapids, Mich.; the baby highchair, "Sanitray," made by the Vitreous Enameling Company of Cleveland; enameled table-tops made by the Benjamin Electric Co., Chicago, Porcelain Enamel & Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, and The Enamel Products Company, Cleveland

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY, Box 958, Middletown, Ohio

ARMCO IRON RESISTS RUST

manufacturers say they are prepared for this. There's one thing, if advertising has anything to do with it (which, of course, we know it has), the British manufacturers are not going to hide their light under a bushel. Mackintosh, the Toffee de Luxe man, for instance, has a whole front page of the London *Daily Mail* very often. And the front page of *The Daily Mail* is about the most expensive thing in journalism to-day.

PARIS IS STILL FASCINATING, BUT GETTING THERE IS DIFFICULT

"BRING lump-sugar along with you when you come," suggests Charles Upson Clark in the New York *Times* to prospective Paris visitors. Apparently they are short on the saccharin substance over there, but Paris provides an ample supply of the essentials, we are told—meat, bread, cheese, and such; and life there, in spite of some restrictions, is described as "infinitely diverting," and cheaper than in New York. Also, the French yearn earnestly for the tourist, and are making all kinds of preparations to show him the battle-fields and other interesting new things, in addition to all the old wonders. "Nevertheless," warns Mr. Clark, "let no misguided tourist imagine that because the war is over and the State Department has announced that it will issue tourist passports for certain countries, travel will soon be like what it was in the past." It seems that before the Europe-bound pilgrim is permitted to sail to-day many more pestiferous regulations must be observed and much more, and even redder, red tape unwound than was the case in the old days. Passports must be submitted to the careful scrutiny of multitudinous officials, who also demand photographs and ask embarrassing questions regarding one's moral and financial status; and after everything else is attended to, we learn that, as a parting swat, one of Uncle Sam's trusty officials insists upon being satisfactorily "shown" that the departing tourist has paid his income tax. Then there is the matter of increase in the cost of the passage, regarding which we quote Mr. Clark, who compares his recent trip with a former one:

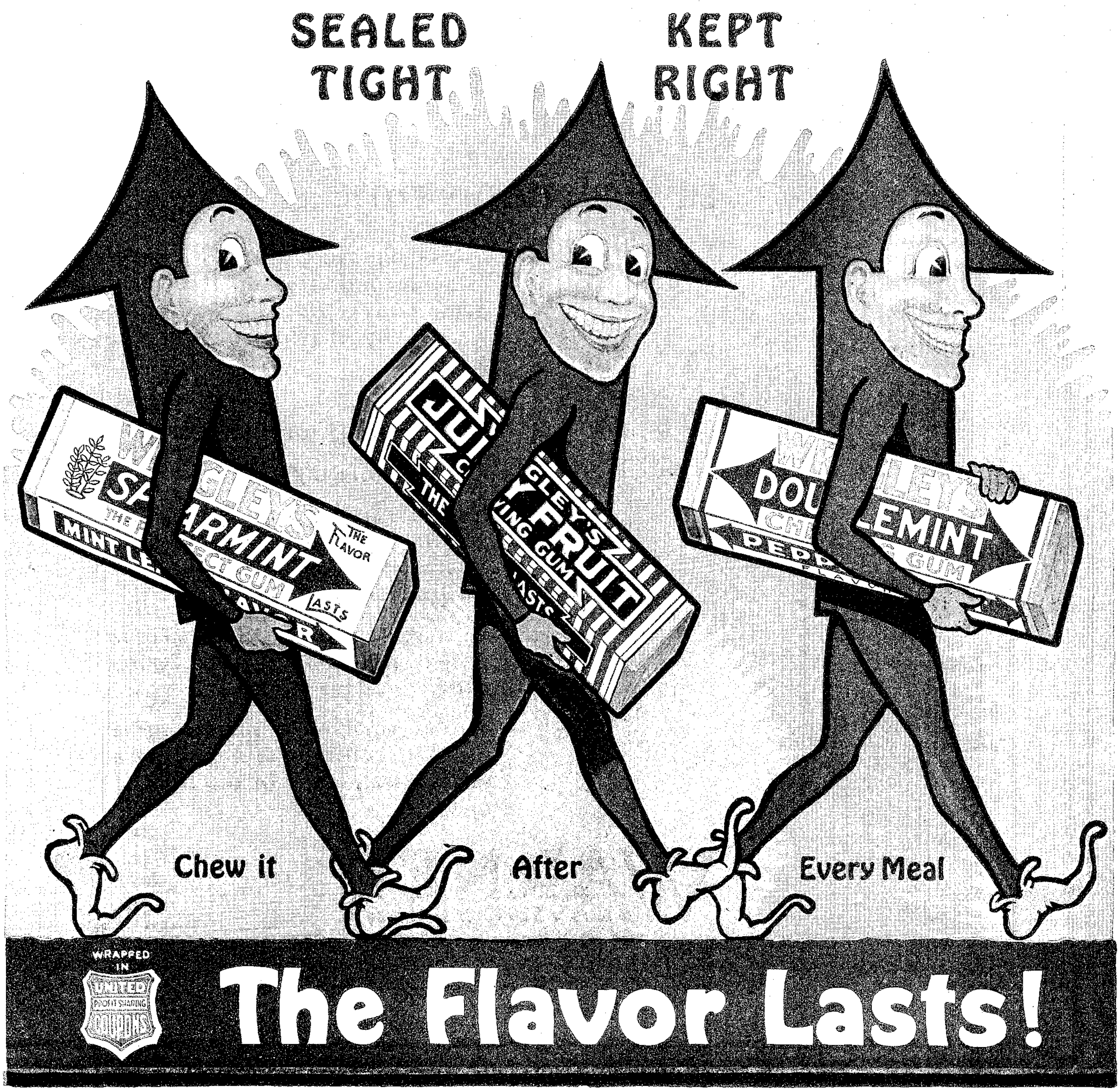
> I had a year ago, on an Italian steamer which now charges $250 and will shortly ask more, the cheapest ocean passage, all things considered, that I ever enjoyed. We took five weeks from Genoa to New York—five weeks of unsurpassed board, free table wine, and free dessert wine at dinners—and all I paid was $110. We were held up three weeks at Gibraltar on account of influenza on board. At two cents a mile for transportation, that made our board figure out to $6 a week.
>
> Alas, such days are by! One must figure on at least $200 for the trip. I was so fortunate as to pick up a ticket just surrendered on a big English liner which had just brought over four thousand Chinese coolies to Halifax, and which was to pick up another load on her return. We carried some 1,700 steerage passengers; a sharp line was drawn between the Italians, who were kept aft, and the Jugo-Slavs up forward. Even in first cabin there is still evidence that the steamer is primarily a transport; little luxuries like berth-lights have not yet been replaced. Nor did we have tourists aboard; mine was a fairly typical table; we were, an oil-driller bound for Algeria, two young bankers, an English exporter, a miner reporting to London from South America, a Rhodes scholar returning to Oxford after four years in France, Belgium, and Siberia, and a publicity man.
>
> Three-quarters of the first cabin deserted us at Plymouth late one afternoon; we found ourselves in Cherbourg Harbor early the next morning. The customs examination was courteous and lenient; tobacco was all they inquired about. The state railways gave us a special train—two first-class carriages (corridor coaches), a diner, and a baggage-car—and we made the run in to Paris at forty-five miles an hour. The luncheon, at twelve francs, was excellent, but we had only saccharin pellets for sugar, as here in Paris, and the bread, of first-class quality, is not yet white—and, to my thinking, all the better for it. It was a pleasure, as we rushed through the smiling Norman countryside, to see herd after herd of fat cattle, with here and there a woman milking into a great brass pail shaped like a top. The fields were well cultivated, and the orchards full of apples piled up for the cider-mill—"fine salvaging," as an ex-soldier remarked.
>
> I am glad to say that talks with good French friends here in Paris have convinced me that our American soldiers' salvaging tendencies were condoned, and that the French people, as a whole, feel just as cordial and grateful to the Americans as when they came. There is evidence of our presence everywhere; many of the engines we passed on the railway still bore "U. S. A." on the tenders.

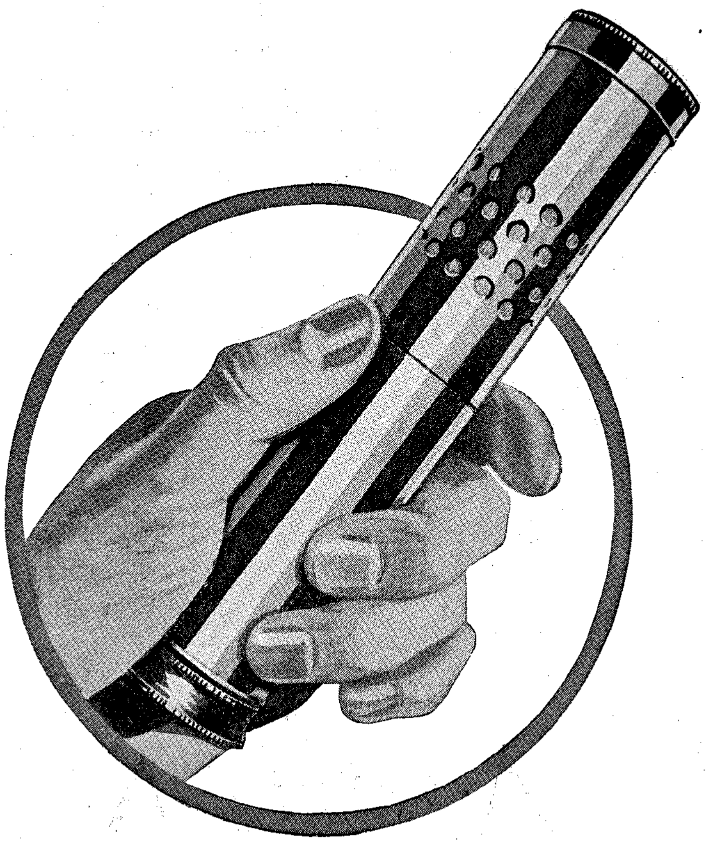
Mr. Clark gives the following interesting account of his experiences in the French capital:

> It was our misfortune to reach Paris, already jammed full, the week of the first automobile show in six years. It does no good to telegraph ahead; an acquaintance of mine cabled from New York to a hotel where he had often been, and merely wasted his money; they had no rooms free, then or later. I left my valises in the package-room and started out exploring. I must have tackled ten hotels before I finally found a room; it is the old-fashioned Parisian type, with a high ceiling and French window, huge mirror over a fireplace, big brass bed, red plush lounge, and two chairs, a clothes-press with another mirror, a table, washstand, and the old familiar panels opening out of the wall-paper and disclosing capacious closets where one thought to see only a blank wall.
>
> There is no heat, and mid-October is chilly in Paris; but I do have electric light. For this luxury I pay twelve francs a day. That sounds a good deal for a room without even running water; but I am getting 8 francs 40 centimes per dollar for the $20 bills I brought over with me—on travelers' checks they pay 8 francs 43 centimes, which comes out to almost exactly the same thing when one considers the fee paid for the checks. So my room costs me only about $1.50 a day. It is so with all prices here. The good hotels serve luncheons and dinners at twelve francs up. Nevertheless, in the midst of all complaints, it is surprizing how cheaply an American who knows Paris, or doesn't mind learning, can live here. I dined the other night in a restaurant by the Louvre where for four francs fifty I got my choice of *hors d'œuvre* or soup, two choices out of *entrées*, roasts and vegetables, cheese, dessert, and a glass of beer or half-bottle of wine. Of course, it is crowded, the service a little slow, and nothing but French spoken; but everything was excellent and well cooked; and including the fee to the waiter it cost me only about sixty-two cents.
>
> The next night I tried one of the Duval chain of restaurants—a deliciously tender Chateaubriand steak with potatoes was only three francs fifty centimes—say, forty-five cents. On the other hand, I went to a swell restaurant on the Boulevard des Italiens, where the least you could pay for an *entrée* or a roast would be five francs, and where the couvert charge (including bread) is one franc fifty centimes; but there were a waiter to every two tables, music, and all appurtenances. Prices for clothes are also high; nevertheless, the Parisiennes somehow manage to dress becomingly and to wear charming hats. Their skirts bind the knee, it is true, rather than the ankle, and with silk stockings costing what they do, it is surprizing how much they can afford to display.
>
> One remarkable thing—I never saw Paris so nearly exclusively French. The tourist element is almost altogether absent; one sees only occasional British or American or Polish or Italian or other uniforms, instead of whole platoons of them, as during the war. The women are almost all French; and, as one walks along the Boulevards, one rarely hears any language but French. And to one who knows Paris of old, and loves it, it was never more charming; its people proud with victory, chastened with suffering, uncertain but courageous for the future.
>
> One of my first experiences on arrival brought back to me my realization, back in student days, of the true courtesy and kindness of your genuine Parisian. When I came to get my three heavy grips out of the package-room at the station (and, while men have largely replaced women workers, there were none but women there), I naturally helped her with them, and gave her a couple of cents fee. She insisted on getting a truck when she learned I wanted a taxi, and pushed them some distance to the sidewalk; then went off and hailed a taxi for me, and bade me "*bon voyage*" when I thanked her and gave her another tiny fee. Of course, I talk their tongue and I like them of old; but thousands of others can testify to their meeting them more than half-way.
>
> I spoke of taxis; I find much complaint of their independence and that you never find one when you want it; but my experience is that they are surprizingly good and cheap. From the Opéra out nearly to the Arc de Triomphe took a short time and only two and a half francs, say thirty cents. And one who came to know Paris back in the last century can never cease marveling over the convenience and rapidity of the subways. To be sure, they insist on punching each ticket as you go on the platform, and close the gate when a train pulls in—you never see those last-second dashes for a closing car-door; but still Paris has become infinitely more compact. Huge demons of motor-buses rush in every direction; a New York speed cop would go crazy in five minutes on a Paris boulevard; and yet I do not believe they kill any more than we do. A Paris pedestrian knows he takes his life in his hands when he ventures off the sidewalks, and takes no chances.

WRIGLEY'S

Hermetically sealed, to keep the gum as clean and fresh as when it leaves the factory. **WRIGLEY'S** popularity is based on its quality and the package protects the quality.


SEALED TIGHT
KEPT RIGHT
SPEARMINT
THE FLAVOR LASTS
MINT LEAF
JUICY FRUIT
CHEWING GUM
DOUBLEMINT
PEPPERMINT
GUM
Chew it
After
Every Meal
WRAPPED IN UNITED PROFIT SHARING COUPONS
The Flavor Lasts!



save shaving time—

—now—you can't afford to waste valuable minutes—in the daily dress-hour, when time really counts—by shaving in the old way.

—click!—quick!—and the Warner Brush is ready for instant use.

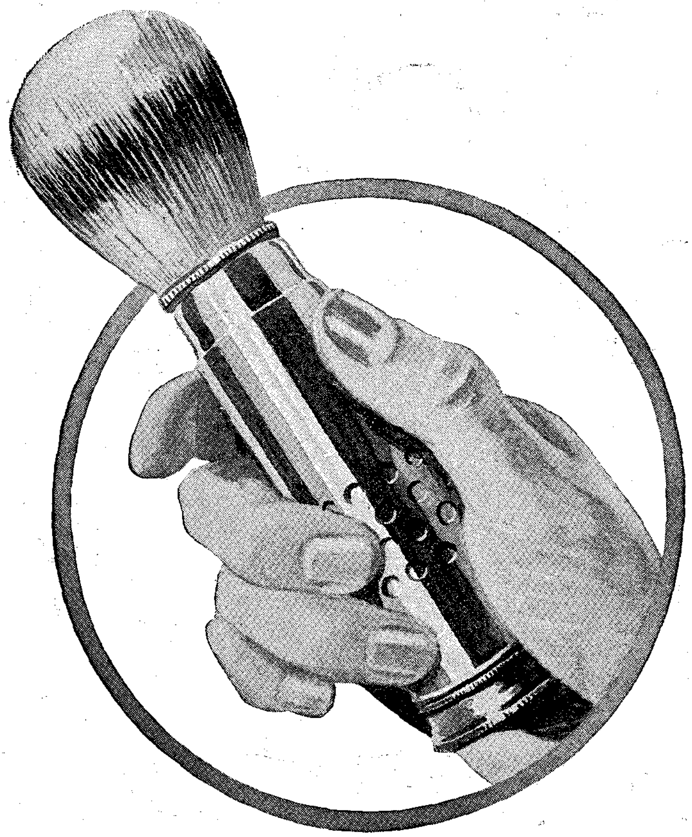
—it is self-lathering.

—from a cartridge in the handle just the right amount of soap—a measured length—is forced into the heart of the brush.

—no waste there—every particle is turned into a rich and creamy lather.

—and at small cost the brush is quickly refilled *with your own choice of soap*—any of the leading makes.

WARNER
SHAVING BRUSH



—'tis the speedy brush

—you wouldn't travel by ox-cart when an express train was available.

—then why not shave the quick way—the pleasant way—the Warner way?

—here is a fine Badger-hair brush—Rubberset—that would cost you almost as much without the remarkable improvements.

—it is absolutely sanitary.

—a keen blade and this fine tool make the kit *complete*.

—the price is five dollars.

—your dealer has it—or we'll mail it for Christmas as you direct—write Warner-Patterson-Perry Company, 1024 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

WARNER
SHAVING BRUSH

Silent
SI-WEL-CLO

TO build a modern home and then furnish it with unmodern equipment is a false economy. A truly modern bathroom is a perpetual delight. Silent Si-wel-clo Closets are rapidly displacing the obsolete loud-flushing closets in present-day buildings—not alone because of the quiet operating feature but because of mechanical and sanitary excellence. The Si-wel-clo is but one item of the complete line of

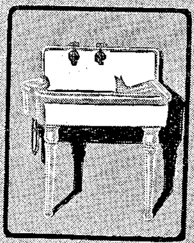
The Trenton Potteries Company
"TEPECO" ALL-CLAY PLUMBING

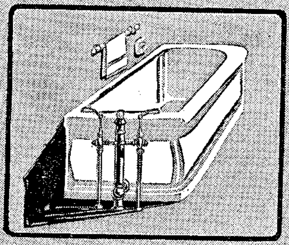
"Tepeco" plumbing is beautiful, practical and permanent. How permanent can be realized only after experience with other kinds.

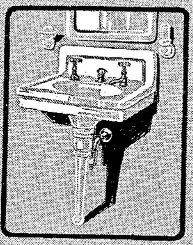
"Tepeco" plumbing is china or porcelain, solid and substantial. Dirt does not readily cling to its glistening white surface, nor will that surface be worn away by scouring. With time, inferior materials will lose their sanitary value, dirt will adhere, the appearance become uninviting—the piece lose its usefulness. Insist that all your plumbing fixtures be of "Tepeco" ware. A wise investment—a beautiful one.

If you intend to build or renovate your bathroom be sure to write for our instructive book, "Bathrooms of Character."

The Trenton Potteries Company
Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.
World's Largest Makers of All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures







A LETTER FROM THE MAYOR OF OMAHA

IT will be remembered that the Mayo of Omaha was seized by the mob in th Omaha riot of September 28 and had bee injured severely when rescued by th police. In the account of this incident i our issue of October 11 it was stated tha "the action of the lynchers is said to b partly due to the fact that the law firm o which Mayor Smith is a member recentl defended two negroes charged with crime against white women." This statemen was made on the authority of Omaha newspapers and press dispatches. While th Mayor was recovering from his injuries Mrs. Smith wrote a letter branding th report as "absolutely untrue." At he request we quoted these sentences fro her letter in our issue of November 8:

> The firm to which Mr. Smith belong are to defend a colored man that is accused of killing a colored woman and no for any crime against a white woman. Th mob knew nothing about this case an attacked Mr. Smith because he would no yield to mob rule.

After it had been called to our attentio that Omaha newspapers had questione the above statement, we received a lette from Mayor Smith, now apparently recovered from his injuries, in which he sai that the facts "are substantially these":

> I was elected and went into the Mayor' office in May, 1918. At that time I wa the head of the law firm of Smith & Schall. Since my election as Mayor I have given my exclusive time to the city's business, and have at no time appeared in any litigation either in the Supreme or District Court of our State or in any Federal court.
>
> After my election, Mr. Frank S. Howell, formerly United States District Attorney for this district, was taken into our firm, and early last summer was retained to defend, and last week did defend, a colored man charged with the crime of assault. Mrs. Smith had no knowledge of this at the time she wrote you and is very much distrest to learn that she made a mistake in her communication to you.
>
> I am not writing you for the purpose of apologizing in the least degree for the action of Mr. Howell in defending the colored man. The constitution of the State of Nebraska expressly provides that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to all of its citizens that "no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." As an officer of the law, sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Nebraska, I am sure you will agree with me when I say that Mr. Howell would have been a moral coward if, when retained to defend this colored man at a time when there was no racial prejudice in Omaha, he had declined to further act as counsel for the prisoner after the racial prejudice became so pronounced. It doesn't take any great amount of courage to go with the crowd and do only those things that public sentiment approves, but it sometimes takes a good deal of moral courage to perform one's duty when, in doing so, one has to combat public sentiment, even tho that public

sentiment be the result of an aroused passion.

I regret exceedingly that Mrs. Smith made a mistake and conveyed to you the erroneous impression.

BOLSHEVISTIC ATROCITIES IN THE SOUTH OF RUSSIA

BARBARITIES that surpass even those reported during the German advance through Belgium and France, and that make most recent Mexican outrages seem comparatively tame, are dealt with in a particularly vivid letter written by a British officer in the south of Russia and lately printed in the London *Times.* "It is notable not only for its revelations of Bolshevik atrocities, but as a human document," comments *The Times.* "The man who has seen what Bolshevism really means can not rest without enlisting his wife and all his family in a crusade against it, and a campaign for the enlightenment of the British public." The letter is published, we are told, exactly as sent, except that names and dates have been altered. Omitting a few purely personal paragraphs, and the details of some photographed atrocities, the letter runs:

> Now, dearest, to the serious part of my letter.
>
> I want you to do war-work. WAR-work. I want you to spend one hour, or, if you can not, only half an hour, daily, in doing the Bolsheviki harm. With your typewriter. In thought, word, and deed.
>
> I want you to put heart and soul into helping General Denikin and his cause. For if ever there was a crusade it is this.
>
> I shall put my heart and soul into helping to organize and supply in my area, into creating good feeling and moral values, into actual fighting, and into collecting and forwarding to you such information and photos as I hope will set England blazing with indignation and disgust. Both in the rough and in the letters to Cousin Masterton. And much that is unprintable, but must be known.
>
> It all goes home officially and gets held up—somewhere.
>
> And I hope and pray that I shall rouse you, and all our friends, to such a white heat of enthusiasm for this crusade and holy hatred for the Bolshevik that you will do everything in your power to enlighten people at home.
>
> To start with, I want to give you a few points on the situation:
>
> 1. The *Boche* is still fighting us, through the Bolshevik, but in a subtle way, and by underground means which it is hard to counter.
>
> The Germans, in the beginning of the war, hoped to be in France in three months. Detached forces were to drive the contemptible (or contempt*ibly*, what does it matter?) little army into the sea.
>
> They then intended to turn on Russia, to defeat her, reconstitute her as a vassal state, firmly allied and bound over to Germany, to organize and utilize her vast resources of men and material as a means of ruling the world.
>
> They did not succeed in breaking the French or us in a short time. They thereupon used every means of peaceful penetration in Russia and had prepared to paralyze Russia's efforts as an effective member of the Alliance. They worked

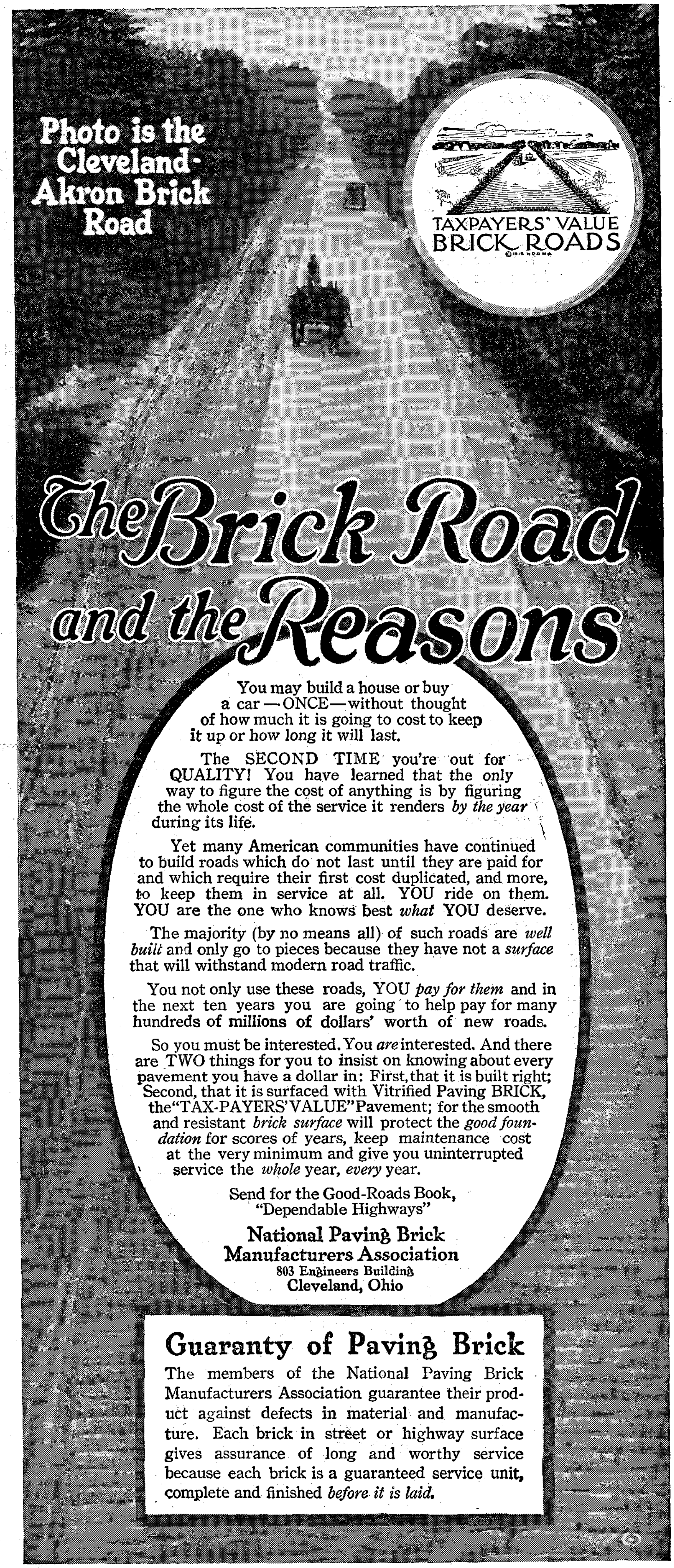


Photo is the Cleveland-Akron Brick Road

TAXPAYERS' VALUE BRICK ROADS

The Brick Road and the Reasons

You may build a house or buy a car—ONCE—without thought of how much it is going to cost to keep it up or how long it will last.

The SECOND TIME you're out for QUALITY! You have learned that the only way to figure the cost of anything is by figuring the whole cost of the service it renders *by the year* during its life.

Yet many American communities have continued to build roads which do not last until they are paid for and which require their first cost duplicated, and more, to keep them in service at all. YOU ride on them. YOU are the one who knows best *what* YOU deserve.

The majority (by no means all) of such roads are *well built* and only go to pieces because they have not a *surface* that will withstand modern road traffic.

You not only use these roads, YOU *pay for them* and in the next ten years you are going to help pay for many hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of new roads.

So you must be interested. You *are* interested. And there are TWO things for you to insist on knowing about every pavement you have a dollar in: First, that it is built right; Second, that it is surfaced with Vitrified Paving BRICK, the "TAX-PAYERS' VALUE" Pavement; for the smooth and resistant *brick surface* will protect the *good foundation* for scores of years, keep maintenance cost at the very minimum and give you uninterrupted service the *whole* year, *every* year.

Send for the Good-Roads Book,
"Dependable Highways"

National Paving Brick Manufacturers Association
803 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Guaranty of Paving Brick

The members of the National Paving Brick Manufacturers Association guarantee their product against defects in material and manufacture. Each brick in street or highway surface gives assurance of long and worthy service because each brick is a guaranteed service unit, complete and finished *before it is laid.*

through spies, agents making propaganda, the many German bankers, etc., who had always been German agents, and some unfortunately corruptible Russians.

That devil Rasputin was in their pay, but arrangements for his death, merely as getting too big for his boots, were being made by them when he was killed fortuitously, but too late for Russia.

At the same time they made every effort unfortunately with the greatest success, of discrediting the Czar and imperial family in Allied countries.

When it was seen that Russia could not be got out of the war under the *ancien régime*, they helped to bring about the revolution.

When it appeared that Kerensky, a fool, but not altogether a knave, and his government intended to continue the war, they redoubled their efforts to undermine the army and navy. I have described some of the means they used often to you.

They succeeded.

They "sent Lenine to Russia" (*vide* Ludendorff), organized Bolshevism, gained a footing in Ukraine, commenced exploiting the resources of Russia, and were contemplating the raising of Russian troops for use on the Western Front.

Since the armistice they have not lost hope or interest in Russia. They continue to organize Bolshevism and Bolshevik propaganda in Allied countries. They hate Denikin and oppose him, because Denikin is fighting for a united Russia, free from German influence and exploitation.

Bolshevik Russia is a channel of communication to the Committee of Union and Progress, to Egypt, India, and Afghanistan.

2. Unless beaten by us, the Bolshies will beat us. It's a side issue for the present, but the danger of their rousing and letting loose the Chinese is not so very remote.

3. They have declared war on Christianity. The Bible to them is a "counter-revolutionary" book, and to be stamped out.

They are aiming at raising all non-Christian races against the Christian countries.

The Bolsheviki form about 5 per cent. of the population of Russia—Jews (80 to 90 per cent. of the commissaries are Jews), Chinese, Letts, Germans, and certain of the "skilled labor" artizans.

The conscribed peasantry, originally captured by the catch-words mentioned in the pamphlets, now often goaded beyond endurance, is rising against them over wide districts.

Still conscribed and put up to fight, under severe penalties, they form most of the "cannon-fodder" used by the Bolshies. They desert, often *en masse*, and many a peasant who marched for the Bolsheviki last week is fighting for Denikin in the Volunteer Army to-day.

Ref. Jews—In towns captured by Bolsheviki the only unviolated sacred buildings are the synagogs, while churches are used for anything, from movie-shows to "slaughter-houses." The Poles, Galicians, and Petlura have committed "pogroms" (massacres of Jews). Not the Russian volunteer armies under Denikin. Denikin has, in fact, been so strict in protecting the Jews that he has been accused by his sympathizers of favoring them.

If, however, a commissary, steeped in murder, with torture and rape, with mutilation, happens to be a Jew, as most of them are, should he receive exceptional treatment?

The very enemies of General Denikin who have committed pogroms accuse him of all men, and his volunteer armies of massacring Jews. It is one more expedient to turn the sympathies of western countries against Denikin—not very successful, on the whole, and a side-issue.

I don't know why I wasted so much time on this minor point of the Jews. Possibly because they are one of the largest non-Russian contingents among the Bolshies, and the most influential. The Chinese and Letts act more as executioners and torturers.

4. The Bolsheviki are devils. . . . I hope to send you copies of sixty-four official photos taken by British officers at Odessa when the town was retaken from the Bolsheviki. (The French and Greek divisions had cleared out; the Bolshies had taken the town and were finally driven out by Denikin's "Iron Brigade." The successful assault was made by a detachment of 413 of the volunteer army.)

As no paper will print them I suggest that you should have copies done. If we're too hard up you could pay for them by sending me no parcels, or selling my Caucasian dagger, or Persian book, or something. And I suggest that you should then do with them as you think fit, to make them most widely known.

Their horror may make people realize. They must realize. By God, they shall realize!

They show men who've been crucified with the torture of the "human glove." The victim gets crucified, nails through his elbows. The hands are treated with a solution which shrivels the skin. The skin is cut out with a razor, round the wrist, and peeled off, till it hangs by the finger-nails—the "human glove."

I'm not sparing you. I hope you'll show and send them to everybody we know. People at home, apathetic fools they are, do not deserve to be spared. They must be waked up. John and Katie ought to see them.

Most of the photos are of women. . . . . . .

It is not surprizing that such people can't stand up to Denikin's men in anything like even numbers or equipment.

General Denikin started the war with 403 officers and 200 rubles (£4 11*s.* 6*d.*).

With 4,000 he liberated a large area. With 8,000 he walked through over 80,000 Bolsheviki.

The worst of it is that tho his armies are numerous now, their equipment and supplies of all kinds are still insufficient. That's where we try to help.

And that his enemies are active in making political trouble for him—everywhere. And everybody can do a bit to counteract this, surely. Every little helps.

Two little bits, ref. Bolshevik atrocities, you might type in as many copies as you can. If you and several others left them in differemt tea-shops every afternoon, it might touch quite a lot of people. I shall send you chapter and verse if I can. If I haven't sent chapter and verse in a month, do your best without. Papers are no good, because papers would put it more delicately.

We have here at H. Q. passes issued to Bolsheviki by commissaries on occupying Ekaterinodar. These passes authorize their holders to arrest any girl they fancy for the use of the soldiery.

Sixty-two girls of all classes were arrested like this and thrown to the Bolshevik troops. Those who struggled were killed quite early on. The rest, when used and finished, were mutilated and thrown, dead and dying, into the two small rivers flowing through Ekaterinodar.

In all towns occupied by Bolshevik and reoccupied by us, "slaughter-houses" are found choked with corpses. Hundreds of "suspects," men, women, and children, were herded in these—doors and windows manned and the struggling mass fired into until most of them were dead or dying. The doors were then locked and they were left.

The stench in these places, I am told, is hair-raising. These "slaughter-houses" are veritable plague-spots and have caused wide-spread epidemics.

I want you to proselytize Robinson and galvanize the Colonel and everybody else you can get hold of. I'd like James to see this and No. 47 and Dorothy. Above all the Mater. For I feel sure, that whatever happens, she and you will be glad that I've come out.

I shall not be able to send you, the Mater, Dorothy, or any one else any more detailed news. I want to start the letters to the Colonel. If I make the first (to Taranto) cheery and amusing, the second (Constantinople and Black Sea) interesting, I can then start propaganda. So please get your news out of them, and share with the Mater and Dorothy and anybody else who cares.

This has been a full letter for your birthday, dearest, and just when your two dear letters had helped me to find a lighter tone. But these things do move me so.

I've been inoculated and have such a headache. I've got to stop.

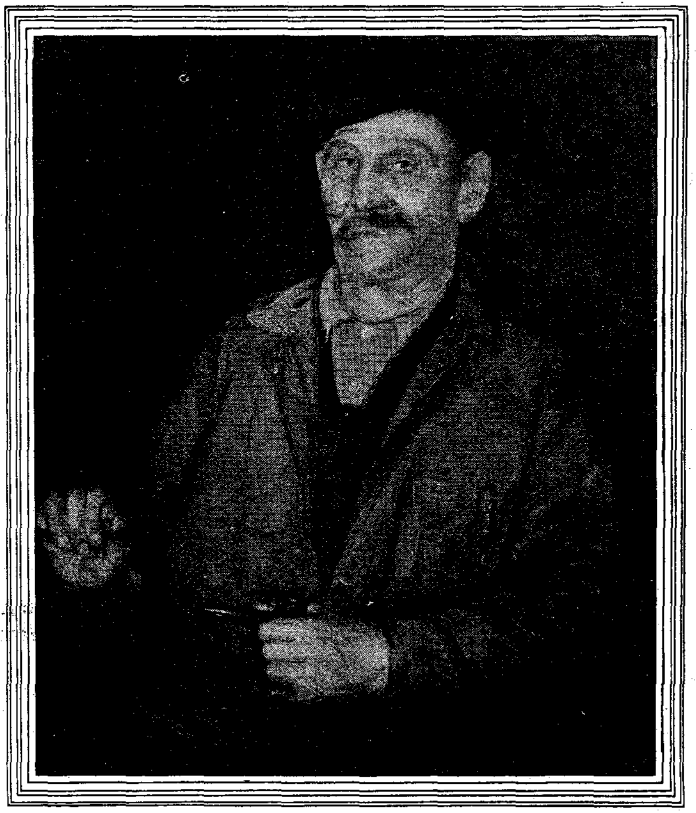
Ever yours, X.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF NECK-ENCASEMENTS

ALTHO the neck of man seems by nature to be constructed for wearing collars, none of the official pictures of Adam show that he wore one. In fact, it was not until some time after his demise that his descendants first thought of utilizing the connecting link between the body and the head for ornamental purposes, and then all they could think of was a string of beads or teeth or claws or some other such form of adornment. The mills of the evolutionary gods had to grind for quite a spell before mankind developed to a stage where the male of the species wore sure-enough collars. As for that final triumph of haberdashery, the detachable collar of commerce to-day, A.D. 1919 marks exactly one century since it came into being. That fact, in the view of Russel M. Crouse, a writer for the Kansas City *Star*, calls for some form of observance appropriate to the occasion, wherefore he comes to bat with a few observations on the rise of the collar, from which we cull the following:

> Jumping from the bead-necklace age into a more decorative era, one can find pictorial proof of the fact that collars existed in the days when knights were bold and brazen. They were iron affairs that went right with every mail-order suit of mail. Then the Elizabethan period has a more ruffly sort of neck-circlet.
>
> Getting closer home, one can learn that in 1760 the New York haberdasheries were pushing a very fancy article of gold or silver vellum fringe which cost considerable and probably didn't have to be laundered.

The Hydraulic Interpreters



FRANK LUCAS

"Faithful Frank"—He was on the first Hydraulic pay-roll, and has been there ever since.

THE first step at Hydraulic has been described in these articles—the step of creating between owners and workers a mutual and sympathetic understanding — an understanding based upon mutual respect for each other's worth and rights.

The permanent establishment of this mutual confidence can, however, only be accomplished through every-day performance, and the principal point of contact through which the men can see the evidence of sincerity on the part of the owners is the superintendent or foreman—the "boss" on the job.

Our second step, therefore, has been the training of superintendents and foremen to a true appreciation of their place in the picture. These men, always so important from an operative angle, must become something more. They must become the *custodians of this confidence* which the management is endeavoring to establish between owner and worker.

Questions arise every day in the minds of the workers. To whom can they turn, if not to their foremen or superintendents? Upon their reception depends their whole attitude toward the company. So far as right treatment and recognition of self-respect are concerned, the foremen and superintendents *are* the company in the minds of the men—quite as much as the management and the owners. They are the ones with whom the men actually come in contact, day in and day out. They can plus the best efforts of the company in carrying out the square deal, or they can nullify those efforts. By treating men *as men* they can hold their everlasting loyalty; by treating men like machines they can breed distrust and hate which no amount of welfare work can ever overcome. Their power is great, for good and for evil. Will they, themselves, play square? They will. Every day some Hydraulic superintendent or foreman, as we see him at his work, renews our faith that *men are square.*

And so we find the superintendent, the foreman, gradually becoming the *interpreter of Hydraulic spirit—the translator* of Hydraulic policies—the honored associate of Hydraulic management and the tried and trusted friend of Hydraulic workers. We see him learning to treat men *as men*—to treat them with respect. We see him coming to occupy a close and personal position in their minds, learning the men's difficulties and problems by entering their daily lives—their co-laborer, affected by the things which affect them, bound up with their interests.

How does it work out in practice?

Some one sees the need of a project that makes for the benefit of all. It may be seen by a single worker, by a group of workers, or by the management. It may be a mutual benefit association, or a cooperative store, or a profit sharing plan —or something wholly different. It may be the finest idea in the world, and yet it will fail unless everybody in the organization is in full sympathy with it. And this lack of sympathy may be entirely due to lack of understanding.

Foremen and superintendents are learning at Hydraulic to appreciate their greater responsibility. Day by day they come a step nearer the ideal which the management sees, and which they, themselves, begin to see more clearly. All through the plants, a foreman here, a superintendent there, has learned to give to each new movement (from whatever source it may have sprung) its true interpretation, showing it to be truly *fraternal* and not *paternal.*

What is the result? In the first place, much misunderstanding is avoided as to the motive. In the second place everybody at Hydraulic knows what is proposed almost as soon as it is under way, and long before a positive decision has been reached. Everybody's mind goes to work and suggestions come from all directions. We make every endeavor to see that no man lacks information or opportunity for expression. Every man knows his suggestions will be received with respect, and carefully considered.

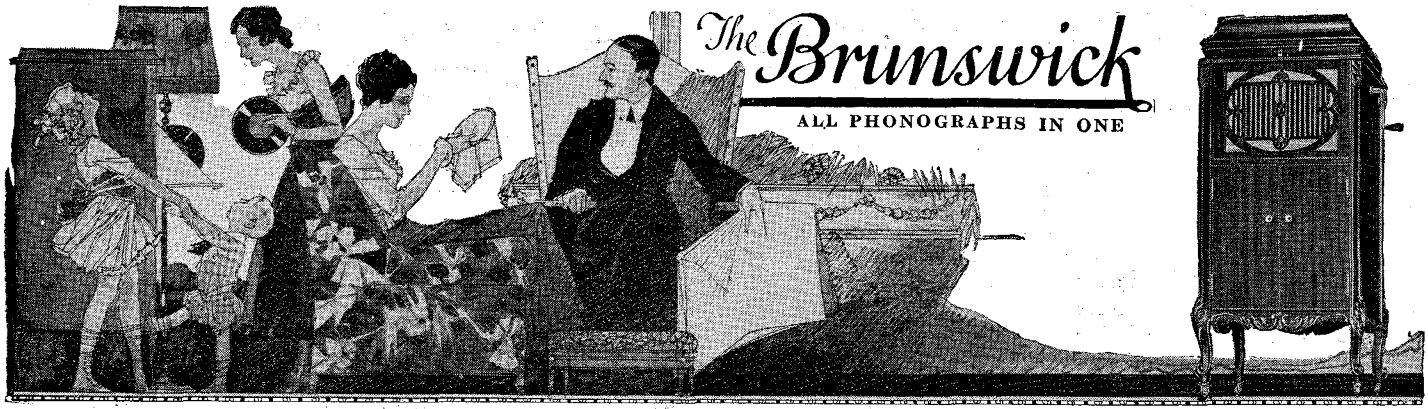
Finally, the net result of this policy is that each innovation at Hydraulic is a development which is heard spoken of more and more frequently as "our" development. In this sense the cooperative store is "our store" — the mutual benefit association is "our association"—not the "company's" store, not the "company's" association.

Hydraulic knows full well that any progress which it may have made to date is only a beginning, but it feels that in that word "our" there is expressed the most encouraging sign of progress—progress in which superintendents and foremen play so essential a part. The word means that there is a growing *spirit* among the men, difficult to describe, but recognizable without description by all who know men—a spirit which shall make of Hydraulic a "family"—which shall make Hydraulic "more than a place to work"—a spirit of common interest, common loyalty, common proprietorship, which the word "our," some day on the lips of *all* the men, shall seal with the seal of reality.

This is the tenth of a series of articles in this publication. Reprints of former articles will be sent free on request.

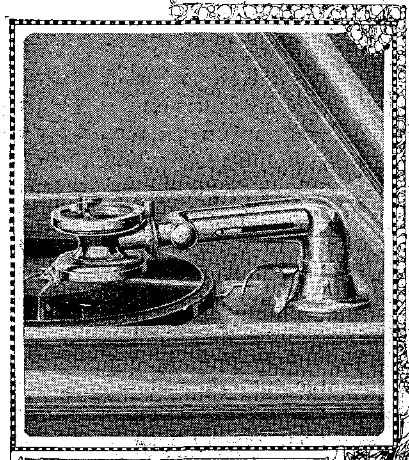
THE HYDRAULIC PRESSED STEEL COMPANY
of Cleveland

HYDRAULIC
PRESSED STEEL COMPANY



METHOD OF REPRODUCTION

Gives New Beauty to Record Music


The ULTONA

"TONES that are reproduced truer, finer, sweeter." "Music that in both spirit and letter is restated with greater beauty." "All records transcribed with greater fidelity."

Golden opinions like these are showered on The Brunswick by its hearers everywhere. And why?

Because, with its many other betterments, it has an exclusive, new Method of Reproduction.

Method of Reproduction

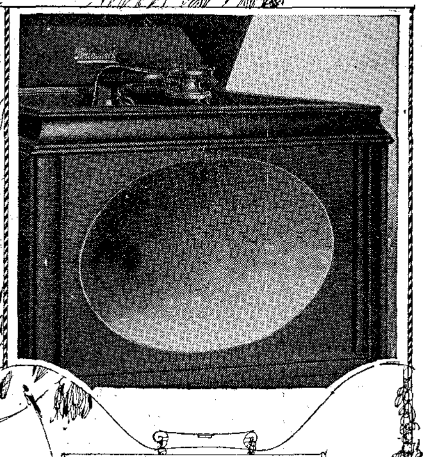
This Method of Reproduction for which the Brunswick Phonograph is famous, includes two scientific features—the Ultona and the Tone Amplifier.

The Ultona

The Ultona—a new day creation—is a tone arm adaptable to playing any make of record.

With but a slight turn of the hand, it presents the correct weight, precise diaphragm and proper needle.

The Tone Amplifier


The TONE AMPLIFIER

The Tone Amplifier is the vibrant all-wood throat of The Brunswick.

It is oval in shape and made entirely of rare moulded hollywood.

No metal touches it.

By it, sound waves are projected into full rounded tones—tones that are richer and more natural.

Brunswick Superiority is Apparent

Proof of the claims made by the many proud possessors of Brunswick phonographs may be had at your nearest dealer. Ask to hear your favorite record played—TODAY.

Ask your dealer for a free copy of **"What to Look For in Buying a Phonograph."** You will want this interesting instructive booklet before you buy because it is authentic. It was written by Henry Purmort Eames, LL.B., Concert Pianist and Lecturer, Director Pianoforte Dept., Cosmopolitan School of Music, Chicago.

The BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLENDER Company

Branch Houses in Principal Cities of United States, Mexico and Canada

General Offices: 623-633 So. Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO

Canadian Distributors: Musical Merchandise Sales Co., 819 Yonge St., Toronto

Plowing along still further in the evolution of neck-encasement, we come to the year 1819, when men were wearing collars which were quite like those of to-day, but attached firmly to the shirt.

Those were the days when housewives looked with more fear and trembling on washday than on the afternoons the Indians rode in and staged "sings" in the public square, for to the fastidious man a shirt was good for only one day because of the fact that his collar became soiled in that length of time. Housewives had no laundresses, be it known, and seven shirts with collars attached meant considerable effort at the family tub.

It was a woman's problem, and it was a woman who solved it. Hannah Montague was the wife of a blacksmith. It is hard to imagine any one who could get a collar more thoroughly soiled than a blacksmith. Mrs. Montague used to lie awake nights trying to figure out a way to keep her husband's collar clean and her washing small.

Finally one night it came to her. She conceived the idea of having a collar separate from the shirt. She lost no time, and the next day made her blue-prints and set to work. That night the blacksmith tried it on.

When you learn that it was big and high and flaring at the top and that it tied on with strings, you will realize the love for his wife Montague demonstrated when he wore it to work the next morning. Mrs. Montague, accustomed to losing sleep, stayed up all that night and made another. That week she had the lightest washing that had ever been known in Troy up to that time—for it was in Troy, N. Y., that Montague lived and blacksmithed.

Montague was proud of the handiwork and lost considerable time at the anvil because he stopt to show it to every one that passed. Now and then a brave coward ordered one—coward because he probably was forced by a request of his wife, but brave nevertheless, because he had to wear it.

But the business was hardly a lucrative one for Mrs. Montague. She could grind out only about one collar a day and what with all the labor it took, there wasn't much profit in the small amount she could charge for them. But it eased her washaday weariness and she was able to fend off the gray-haired effect without resorting to some sort of bottled preparation.

It remained for an enterprising townsman, the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, to commercialize the affair. The Rev. Mr. Brown conducted a store in Troy "at the corner of River Street and the shipyard," and it wasn't long until his window contained a display of the articles. That was 1819—one hundred years ago.

To-day in Troy there are seven square blocks of collar- and shirt-factories within a mile radius and capital to the sum of thirty-five million dollars has been invested in the proposition.

Two hundred thousand yards of goods used in a day by one factory in the town where Hannah Montague used to toil away on considerably less than one yard in an entire working-day! One ton of thread is used every week in the town now to make collars. One spool used to last Hannah two weeks.

There have been hundreds of changes in that old-fashioned stock that Hannah Montague made. The stiff linen collar finally came and it is considered the standard of the present day. In itself it represents hundreds more changes. It has

Let that Lever help you make
a Merrier Xmas for your wife
and
happier moments all the
year around.

"Ask for the Cleaner With the MOTOR DRIVEN BRUSH and THAT LEVER"

She'll want the vacuum cleaner with That Lever because it gives her Two Machines in one, either a vacuum cleaner with plain suction or one with Motor Driven Brush and suction combined.

That Lever also affords ease of operation, dust-and-pin proof belt, freedom from adjustments, light weight, the famous "Worm Drive" and many other unusual features, so that by the

ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC
WITH·MOTOR·DRIVEN·BRUSH

she is now able to REST While She Works.

How the Electric Sweeper-Vac Gives Cleaning Adapted to the Rug

Good rugs are backed with glue sizing to preserve them.

THE ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC avoids cracking off this glue sizing through the fact that it always keeps the rug flat against the floor.

Its Motor Driven Brush vibrates the nap to dislodge the dirt and the powerful suction goes way down into the rug to remove all grit and dirt, but the glue sizing always remains perfectly intact.

Most elaborate book ever written about Vacuum Cleaners free upon request. Address

PNEUVAC COMPANY (PUBLICITY DEPT.
WORCESTER, MASS.

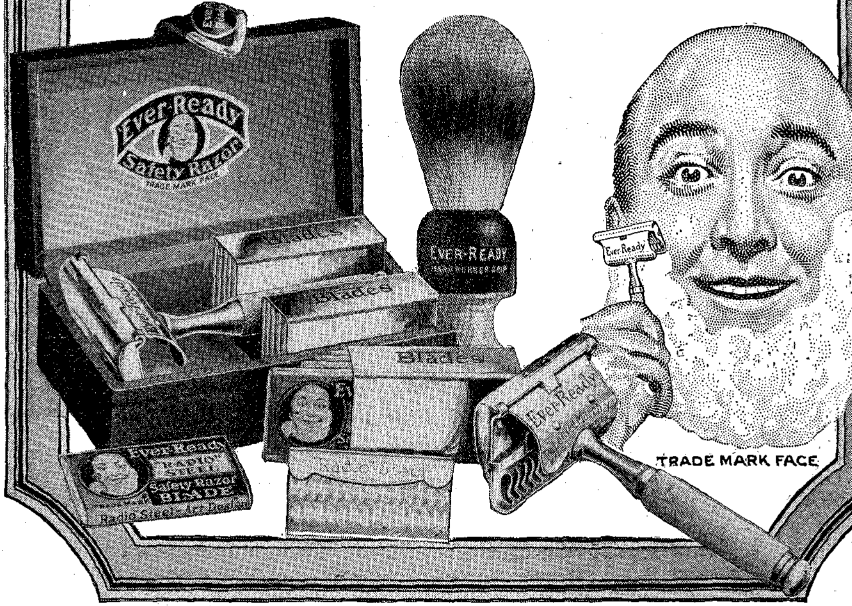
'Ever-Ready'
Safety Razor

TAKE one of those dwindling dollars which has lately been getting fifty-five cent value in everything else—restore its self respect with an Ever-Ready Razor—and pay a long-belated debt to your face.

Radio Blades—6 for 40c *Sold everywhere*

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORPORATION
Factories: New York Brooklyn Toronto London, England

All Bristles
No Plugs
Honest Making
'Ever-Ready'
The Honest Brush
25c to $6.50
Bristles locked in hard rubber
They can't come out



developed notches that are guaranteed to allow one to put on a tight collar without becoming hot under it. There are certain kinds of buttonholes and certain wavy cuts that are guaranteed to fit anything in the way of necks—even rough. On file in Troy are one hundred and fifty thousand patterns of different collars.

No essay on collars could be complete without a few remarks on those glittering gems of neckwear, the celluloid collar and the rubber collar. Many men would have been destined to spend their entire lives collarless but for the happy discovery that those substances are so well adapted for collar purposes. Says the writer in *The Star:*

> The rubber collar really has stood the test better than the celluloid effect because of fireproof qualities. It is safe and—well, it's safe. It is found practical in the country because one can plow all day with it on and then wear it to the oyster supper at night. In the city it is just as practical, for father can let the children draw pictures on it until bedtime and with the aid of a few swishes of a wet cloth and no magic words whatever have it ready for the store-tied necktie in the morning.
>
> And speaking of neckties—few people know that the word cravat is another word for one we are hearing often these days. Cravat means Jugo-Slav. It is a corruption of the word Croat. During the reign of Louis XIV. the French copied from the Croatian soldiers of the royal Croatian regiment a scarf which they wore around their necks. It was something new to the French and they took to it readily, with the result that cravats became quite popular.
>
> At first they were made of muslin and linen, and had broad edges of lace, but they, too, have changed and present-day batwings and four-in-hands are developments which weren't thought of in those days.

LORD LEVERHULME'S PLAN FOR THE SIX-HOUR DAY

"SWEAT the machines, and give the men a rest," says Lord Leverhulme, a recent English visitor, whom a New York newspaper correspondent hails as "The Unofficial British Prime Minister of Industry." By properly "sweating the machines," this leading British manufacturer insists, many industries can shorten the hours of human labor, with an increase in production. In any case where the "overhead" charges exceed the labor cost, so his formula goes, it is better, from the standpoint both of employee and employer, to run the machines two shifts of six hours than one shift of eight. Since this state of affairs maintains notably in our coal-mining business, the visiting magnate's views are arousing unusual interest. By way of increasing his importance in the present general state of affairs, it is added that he has found a way to build modern artistic houses to rent at $6 per month, and that he so organized a certain fishing business off the Scottish coast that he could sell a "good-sized cooked fish" in the London market for an English penny, that is, two cents—the *pièce de résistance* of a modest supper for the price of a postage-stamp. If he has theories, comments Fred P. Pitney in the New York *Tribune*, "he is not merely a theorist." Mr. Pitney continues, considering first the personal side of our visitor:

He will be sixty-nine years old on his next birthday, and has been fifty-three years in active business. Born in Lancashire in 1851, he was at sixteen an errand boy in his father's grocery-store in Bolton. To-day he is chairman of the boards of directors of Lever Brothers, Ltd., the largest soap-making concern in the world, which, through his endeavors, has grown from a tiny factory producing twenty tons of soap a week in 1887 to a concern with $500,000,000 capital and 86,000 shareholders, the largest industrial firm in Great Britain. It has factories in England and on the Continent, in the United States and Canada, Australia, South Africa, and Japan; cocoanut plantations in the Pacific, palm forests in the Kongo, oil-mills in Australia and Africa. Altogether there are ninety-three constituent companies throughout the world.

No. Lord Leverhulme is not merely a theorist. Moreover, he has put into practise in his own business many of the industrial theories he professes, and he is only waiting for Parliament to change the factory law of England to put into practise in his own plants the theory he now holds dearest—the six-hour day.

Lord Leverhulme reached New York last Tuesday on the *Mauretania*. He is a small man with an erect carriage, a smooth-shaven, florid countenance, gray eyes, and silver-white hair brushed straight back from a high and broad forehead. "You will have to come close to the table," he said, "and speak very distinctly, as I am quite deaf." He sat for an hour and talked, with his right hand cupped behind his ear, but, unlike many deaf persons, his own voice is not strained to a high pitch, but is low and smooth.

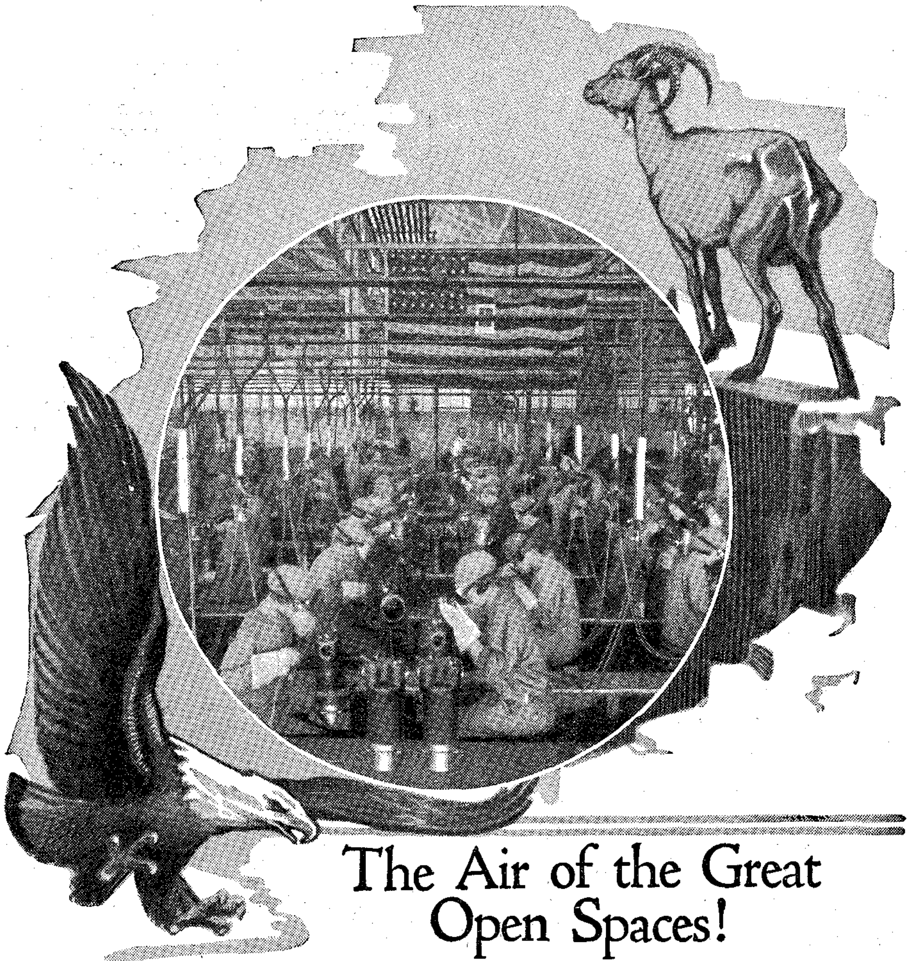
"I find I have been greatly misunderstood in my proposition for a six-hour day," he continued. "It has been thought that I advocated a factory open for six hours only. It really means a factory open for twelve hours, but working in two shifts.

"I believe, in short, in sweating the machine and not the man. I would like to make the men's work easier and the machines' work harder.

"If a machine wears out in half the present normal time the world is richer, for a new machine has to be made to replace it, and that means more work for the workman and more pay for his work, a new machine sold for more money for the manufacturer, which becomes more dividends for the stockholders. But if a man wears out in half the time the world is poorer, and that needs no demonstration.

"I also want to reduce the cost of production so that I can increase wages, and that can be done only by increasing the output. Modern buildings, the plant and machinery of any business, so costly even before the war and so much more costly now, run into such huge sums that the overhead charges distributed over a limited output will kill any industry. But double the output and you at the same time lower the cost of production, thus bringing the business to a paying basis and creating a fund for increasing wages. That is the basis of my theory of the six-hour day.

"At the beginning of the last century the twelve-hour day was the rule. The



The Air of the Great Open Spaces!

WHEN a man's fresh, he *feels* like doing his best—and is able to do his best! Fresh air—properly conditioned—*keeps* a man feeling fresh thru the day's work. It is the most effective enemy of fatigue, that "tired feeling."

The air of the seashore—of the Northwoods—of the Great Open Spaces—that kind of air invigorates, builds up mental and bodily vigor, capacity and keenness for the task.

You can't get that kind of air thru an open window in your factory or office—

You *can* get it by the use of a scientific ventilating and air conditioning system—air that is washed, humidified and tempered to the needs of the room and workers!

If every office and factory in this country were equipped with the proper air conditioning systems, industrial diseases would drop to almost zero and greater health and happiness for workers would result.

We will be glad to supply you with detailed facts regarding the service of air-conditioning systems in modern industrial plants and other buildings. Write us for these and our booklet, "An Argument in a Pullman."

AMERICAN BLOWER CO., DETROIT, MICH.

CANADIAN SIROCCO CO., LTD.
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

BRANCHES IN ALL
LARGE CITIES

workman went to his task at seven o'clock in the morning or earlier and worked twelve hours. The factory ran twelve hours and the overhead was distributed over twelve hours a day or seventy-two hours a week. But there began a steady movement for the reduction of hours of work, which meant, of course, a reduction in the number of hours the factory ran. And with every reduction of hours the overhead increased. At eight hours a day, or forty-eight hours a week, the overhead is too heavy. I am confident that unless the overhead charges are divided over more than forty-eight hours a week they form too heavy a proportion of the cost of production. Therefore, from the machine's point of view, we must go back to the seventy-two hour week, while from the human point of view we must come down to the thirty-six hour week. The solution is the twelve-hour day divided into two shifts of six hours each.

"'Why not two shifts of eight hours?' I have been asked. The answer is the domestic side of the problem. You can not divide properly the time for meals, sleep, and recreation in the household under any system of eight hours of labor, but it can readily be done under a system of six hours of labor. The domestic life has to be considered if the man and woman are to be kept healthy."

The six-hour day, its sponsor admits, is not applicable to all industries, at least not at the present time. His elucidation of the matter is quoted to this effect:

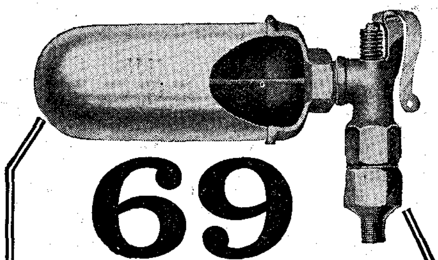
"Wherever the weekly wage exceeds the overhead it can not be applied. Take such an industry as farming, for example, where the overhead consists of the cost of implements and machinery that have to be renewed only at infrequent intervals and the weekly wage bill is far higher than the overhead, and the six-hour day could not be put into effect without increasing the cost of the product. But, fortunately, in all industries where the machine counts for less and for more the man's occupation is more healthy and the strain on the man is less than in industries where the machine counts for less and the man's wages for the least in the cost of production. On the farm even the long hours do not bring the same strain on a man as there is in the factory or foundry, the shop or the railway locomotive."

There are technical considerations that have to be taken into account in putting into effect the six-hour day in England.

"The British workman has become accustomed to having his Saturday afternoon off," said Lord Leverhulme. "If one week he had every afternoon off the next week he would want his Saturday afternoon just the same. So in England the morning shift would go to work at seven o'clock and quit at 1:15 P.M. every day, except Saturday, when they would quit at noon. That would make them work a thirty-six-hour week. The afternoon shift would go to work at 1:15 P.M. and work seven hours and twelve minutes and no work on Saturday. That would give them a thirty-six-hour week, and the two shifts would alternate on the morning and afternoon shifts."

The six-hour day is still only a theory with Lord Leverhulme, however. He has not yet been able to put it into effect at his plants.

"We proposed to start it this summer," he said, "but we found there are two obstacles in the way. In the first place, the trade-unions will not agree to two shifts. They are afraid of increasing the output,



69

Automobile
and
Motor Truck
Manufacturers

Have Adopted the

BUELL
EXPLOSION
WHISTLE

As Standard or
Optional Equipment

Read the List

1—All American
2—Atco
3—Available
4—Bell
5—Betz
6—Columbia
7—Dearborn
8—Diamond T
9—Doane
10—Durable
11—Fargo
12—Famous
13—Forschler
14—Gabriel
15—Gary
16—Geronimo
17—Hal-Fur
18—Hall
19—Harvey
20—Hendrickson
21—Hewitt-Ludlow
22—Indiana
23—K-Z
24—Kimball
25—King
26—Kleiber
27—Klemm
28—Koehler
29—Lafayette
30—Lamson
31—Larabee
32—Little Giant
33—Mack
34—Man'y
35—Master
36—Mennard
37—Menominee
38—Napoleon
39—National Toronto
40—Nelson-LeMoon
41—Netco
42—Niles
43—Noble
44—Ogden
45—Old Hickory
46—Old Reliable
47—Packard
48—Palmer-Mayer
49—Pierce-Arrow
50—Pittsburgher
51—Sandow
52—Sauer
53—Selden
54—Service
55—Shaw
56—Signal
57—Sterling
58—Three Point
59—Titan
60—Transport
61—Twin City
62—United
63—Viall
64—Victor
65—Victor-St. Joe
66—Western
67—White
68—Wichita
69—Wilcox

The Buell Explosion Whistle is the most efficient, dependable and durable signal made. It is the *original* explosion whistle, attaches to engine and operates with full explosion pressure. Made in Single Tone and Chime.

For safety and economy equip your car with a Buell. Your dealer has it.

BUELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
3001-05 Cottage Grove Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUELL
TRADE MARK
EXPLOSION WHISTLE
PATENTED 1-1-1918

For a Gift

This fascinating collection of six dainty pink-packaged Toilet Requisites, all in a convenient rose-tinted box—fragrant, refined—will appeal at once to you if you've ever used

Hinds Honey and Almond Cream

In winter for rough, chapped skin, as in summer for sunburn, and at all times to cleanse, soften and freshen the skin, there's nothing better than Hinds Cream.

The above Hinds Week-end Box, 50c post paid in U. S.

SAMPLES: Be sure to enclose the amount required, but do ***not*** *send foreign stamps or money. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 2c. Both Cold and Disappearing Cream 4c. Talcum 2c. Trial Cake Soap 8c. Face Powder, sample 2c; trial size 15c.*

Hinds Cream Toilet Necessities are selling throughout the world. Mailed, postpaid in U. S. A., from Laboratory, if not easily obtainable.

A. S. HINDS
241 West St.
Portland
Maine

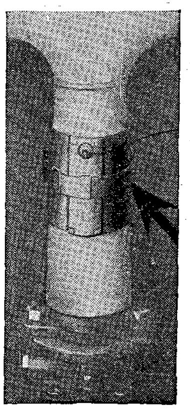
BUCHSTEIN'S FIBRE LIMB
is soothing to your stump—strong, cool, neat, light
Easy payments.
Braces for all deformities
Send for Catalog Today
N. Buchstein Co., 113 6th St. S., Minneapolis, Minn

For Porches, Floors and Walls

A beautiful, sanitary surface for floors and walls. Can be scrubbed with soap and water. Try it for the kitchen, laundry, bath-room. Steam won't affect it. If you don't know who sells it in your town, write us.

THE BILLINGS-CHAPIN CO.
Boston Cleveland New York

USN
DECK PAINT
DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT



STARTS ANY COLD MOTOR IN A JIFFY

This Electric Intake Heater attaches to intake manifold or carburetor—***no drilling, tapping or alterations.*** Operates from dash switch. ***Quick starting*** made sure in ***coldest weather.*** For any car with storage battery. **$3.50**

Write for descriptive matter

Agents make big money selling this device. Get our proposition.

Electric Intake Heater Co.
116 Cortland St. Jackson, Mich.
Western Distributors:
West Coast Selling Co.
Maritime Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

and thereby decreasing the demand for labor. They are frightened by the bogy of overstocked warehouses. But they will get over that. They will learn that increased output will mean lower prices because of decreased costs, and that will mean quick sales and empty warehouses, with in turn a cry for more workmen to supply the demand.

"The second obstacle is the British Factory Act, which sets the hours for the opening and closing of factories. The hours fixt do not permit of a twelve-hour day. The Government is favorable to the proposal for a twelve-hour day, with two six-hour shifts, but there is no use asking for a new factory law until labor agrees to two shifts. Labor is blind now, but its eyes will be opened."

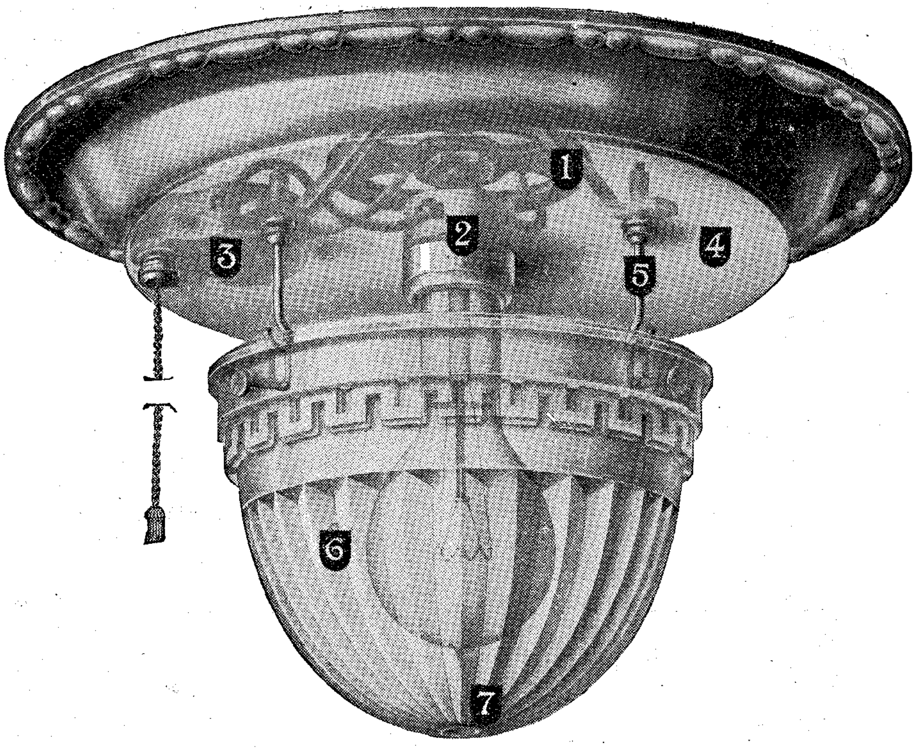
On the specific questions as to whether the six-hour day could be applied to the coal-mines, Lord Leverhulme replied: "Of course, but only with two shifts. The test applies there as everywhere in industry. The six-hour day can be applied wherever the overhead exceeds the cost of labor, and that is true of the mines. The six-hour day in the mines with two shifts would reduce the costs, increase production, and raise wages. Sweat the machine, and not the man."

Lord Leverhulme is perhaps best known in this country as the builder of Port Sunlight, the "model town," which contains one of his working plants and the homes of the workers. According to the New York *Evening Post:*

In point of architecture and in living conveniences this community has no rival in any country. The picturesque Elizabethan houses compare favorably as regards design with those of a fashionable suburb of an American city. Indoors the sanitation and the application of electricity to every possible household use express the last idea in such equipment. The community is made attractive with parks, gardens, and many trees. The leisure hours of the people may be passed in clubhouses, including swimming pools, libraries, gymnasiums, baths, and tennis courts. There are several schools for children and technical institutions for adults, as well as several churches, all built in the same style of architecture.

The community covers some 463 acres and was built at a cost of $3,250,000. The most remarkable feature of Port Sunlight is the cheapness of its rents. These charming Elizabethan homes may be rented for about six shillings a week, or, say, $6 a month in our currency. The war halted building operations, but the community is now being rapidly extended.

Lord Leverhulme, we read further, has proved himself a valiant soldier in the fight against the high cost of living in England, and his successful campaign may well be taken as an example in America. While food prices were soaring in England Lord Leverhulme purchased the islands of Lewis and Harris off the western coast of Scotland, organized the fishing industry along the line of efficiency, and erected great canneries to utilize the product of the ocean. An extended system of small shops was established in London and other cities to distribute fish at a minimum cost to the consumer. In addition to supplying fresh fish, much of the supply was cleaned and cooked ready for the table.



7 reasons why Brascolite is the perfect lighting fixture

1 — Brascolite Improved Supporting Tripod—simplest device for attaching to any kind of electric outlet.

2 — Brascolite Socket, made of porcelain with protected terminals—no wire splicing or electric troubles.

3 — Brascolite Pull Switch of new toggle construction in insulating material. 660-watt capacity.

4 — Brascolite Flat Reflector Plane made of white porcelain on steel—positively will not discolor.

5 — Brascolite Spindles hold reflector-base flush with the ceiling and also support the bowl. Adjustable to correctly position the bowl for controlling every ray of light, thus insuring uniform light distribution.

6 — Scientific configuration of the white glass bowl thoroughly breaks up the intense white light and softens it by diffusion. This principle has made Brascolite the ideal light for eye-health and comfort, exceeding in efficiency that of any other light diffusing fixture in the world.

7 — Ventilation upward through the hole assures long lamp life and least accumulation of dust.

Brascolite is the largest selling Lighting Fixture in the world

No matter how large or small your requirements, Brascolite will meet your need perfectly—there's a Brascolite for every purpose.

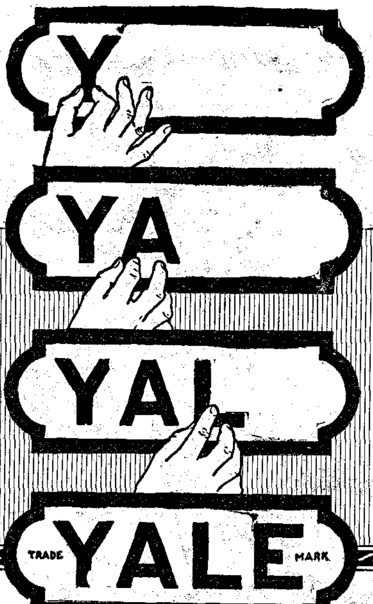
15,000 Electrical Dealers sell Brascolite. Our Engineering Department is at your service and will gladly make calculations or give helpful advice concerning any requirements.

BRASCOLITE

LUMINOUS UNIT COMPANY

Division of the St. Louis Brass Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, U. S. A.
Largest Manufacturers of Lighting Fixtures
Branch Offices:
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Atlanta

Canadian Distributors: Northern Electric Co., Ltd.



The trade-mark on the products of Security

WHATEVER the need for locks of unquestioned security; whatever the need for devices of utility, protection and economical operation (typified in the Yale Chain Block, Yale Door Closer and "Autometric" Carburetor); whatever the demand for reliability and dependability—wherever a better product for a definite purpose is essential there you will find "Yale."

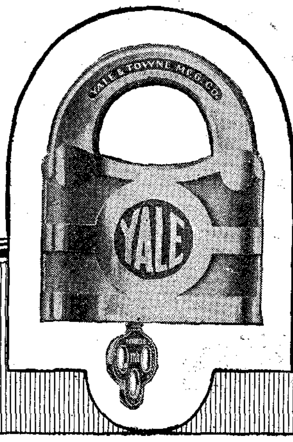
Built upon definite ideals, the continuing accepted leadership of this company in its field is reflected in every product dignified with the trade-mark "Yale."

Look for the trade-mark "Yale"—it is your guarantee of origin and quality.

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.
Makers of the Yale Lock
9 East 40th Street, New York City

Chicago Office: 77 East Lake Street
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.
St. Catharines, Ont.

When you are in New York or Chicago visit our Exhibit Rooms. You will be cordially welcomed.



As a result of this system it has been possible to sell in London a good-sized fish ready cooked for a penny, or two cents, and the industry is carried on at a profit.

Among his other innovations that have passed the experimental stage is Lord Leverhulme's plan for copartnership between employees and employer. In explaining this scheme, which has been in operation for ten years, he avoids the words cooperation and profit-sharing. To quote the *Tribune* interviewer:

> When the words cooperation and profit-sharing were used he corrected them quickly. "You mean copartnership, don't you?" he asked. "My plan is not cooperation or profit-sharing. I don't like either of them, and I don't believe in them for either the employer or the workman. Copartnership is the thing."
>
> Lord Leverhulme explained that by his plan of copartnership there is an annual distribution among the employees of Lever Bros. of copartnership certificates. But as these certificates contribute no new capital to the business the dividends paid are five per cent. less than those paid on the ordinary shares. For example, last year the dividend paid on Lever Bros.' common stock was twenty per cent. Therefore, the certificates distributed to the employees called for a fifteen per cent. dividend. The dividend is paid in preferred shares, which the employee can hold or can redeem at any time for cash at par value. If he holds them he gets an additional profit of the dividend on the preferred stock and any bonus that may be paid. Last year the bonus was twenty per cent., making a total dividend on the preferred of twenty-five per cent.
>
> The copartnership plan was introduced in Lever Bros. in 1909, but, owing to a sentimental desire of Lord Leverhulme to have it date from the first year of the century, it was dated back to 1901 and made retroactive to that date. Up to and including last year the certificates were distributed among employees who had been with the company four years. Beginning with this year the distribution will include all those who are twenty-one years old and have been with the company for a minimum of one year. An employee who remains with the company year after year gets an additional copartnership certificate every year, and ultimately will have quite an accumulation of the preferred stock. But the stock is of a special class, which can be canceled if the holder leaves the employ of the company. In the case of the death of an employee his certificates are canceled, unless he leaves a widow. A widow is entitled to hold her husband's certificates unless and until she marries again, when they are canceled.
>
> For convenience in making the distribution of certificates the employees of the company are divided into four classes: staff, management, salesmen, and directors. On the average an employee receives certificates to the extent of ten per cent. of his annual earnings, but this is not a hard and fast rule. A man reported as a slacker gets nothing, the apathetic receive from five to ten per cent. of their wages, while an enthusiastic, appreciative, and responsive workman will receive more than ten per cent., with special allotments for special services and helpful suggestions. If a man is dissatisfied with his allotment he can appeal to a committee made up of managers and workmen for a readjustment.

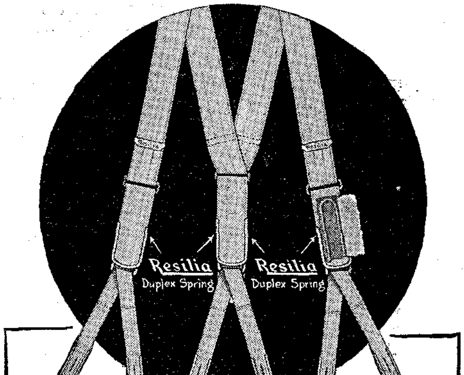
FOWNES
NAME IN EVERY PAIR

This name will never appear in poor gloves.

For 142 years it has *typified* Style, Fit and Durability in

GLOVES
FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

INSIST ON
Ernest Dudley Chase
CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS
Cards for ALL Other Occasions
Catalog if YOU want one—Boston



THE STRAIN that tears the buttons from your trousers is but a concentration at one point of the constant pull that's across your shoulders.

There's **No** shoulder strain with

Resilia the resilient
REG. U.S. PATENT OFFICE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES
NO RUBBER SUSPENDERS

THE RESILIA DUPLEX SPRINGS—two in front and one in back—respond so quickly to every slightest movement of the body that strain is eliminated—no pull or bind across the shoulders—no missing buttons—perfect freedom of movement—absolute comfort.

IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT SELL RESILIA send his name and $1.00 in money order or check and a pair will be forwarded by prepaid mail. State whether 36 or 39 in. length is desired.

OUR GUARANTEE
wear 30 days—if not satisfied return to factory and money will be refunded.

Resilia Manufacturing Company
DEPT. D, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A storehouse of new sport

Trapshooting for the whole family—the ideal Christmas gift

A BRAND-NEW out-door game is taking the American people by storm—the Winchester game of *family trapshooting*. It's a whole new field of informal sport—a storehouse of fun for the whole family. And it's all locked up in the wonderfully compact, complete assembly of the Winchester Junior Trapshooting Outfit.

A family gun club in itself

A wonderful little Winchester .410 caliber sport gun, a strong hand trap, Winchester shells and clay targets—these are the principal parts of the Winchester Junior Trapshooting Outfit. To American families they represent long days of royal sport—new sport—real recreation.

Every man and boy who knows guns admires the new .410 sport gun—values its accuracy. Girls like to shoot with it because *it has practically no recoil!* People who have never shot before want to try their hand with this wonderful little gun. The Winchester Junior Trapshooting Outfit has solved at last the problem of a complete sport for every member of the family!

The ideal Christmas present

The new year is ahead of you—plan to make it yield the utmost enjoyment for you and yours.

Your dealer will explain the new Winchester game—go to his store and see this wonderful new shooting outfit. Handle the splendid little sport gun—fit it to your shoulder. You can't keep your hands off it!

Examine the whole assembly. Winchester shells, clay targets, hand trap—all are in keeping with the Winchester high standard of quality.

Get this storehouse of new sport and give it to the whole family for Christmas!

New sport for the new year

Wherever you take the family next year take the Winchester Junior Trapshooting Outfit along. You'll want to slip it in every time you take the car out. In a boat you'll find it as indispensable as your compass. You can hold family shooting-outings in any open space near home—even on your own lawn!

The boys and girls will never tire of the Winchester game—the consuming hunger to *smash that next clay target* keeps everlastingly whetting them to fresh efforts.

Yet the game won't cost you much. Clay targets and ammunition are both inexpensive—these are the only current charges. The sport gun and the hand trap, with proper care, will last for years.

Introduce *your* family to this splendid new sport. Get the Winchester Junior Trapshooting Outfit for *your* Christmas before the dealer's Christmas stock is gone!

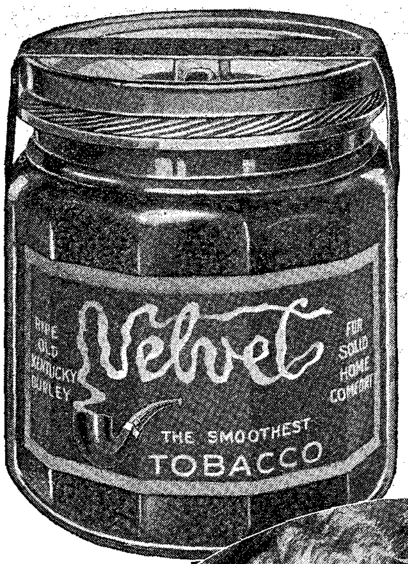
See your dealer today!

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY

Dept. 1,028 New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition



The Grown-Up Boys

Good ladies, little folks, an' girls,
Let's you an' me enjoy
The fun of playin' Sandy Claus
To some dear grown-up boy.
Let's send a brimmin' pound of love—
Age-mellowed, friendly, ripe—
To every grown-up boy who likes
His easy chair and pipe.

Like his, old Velvet's heart grows young
With each succeedin' year,
That fills it fuller an' more full
Of Friendliness an' cheer.
Let this good pound of Velvet prove
That loved ones don't forget
The husbands that are still their beaus—
And sons they still can pet.

Velvet Joe

Velvet
M-LEONE BRACKER 1919

Copyright 1919

Let's make this an old time Christmas

What gift so typifies the merry spirit of the old time Christmastide as a pound of Velvet—the choicest pipe tobacco that hospitable old Kentucky ever grew? What gift is so acceptable to the smoker as a whole pound of this hearty old tobacco—fragrant as only *real* tobacco can be—smooth, mellow, and mild, from long ageing in the wood?

You may not know his taste in neck ties; he may have a dozen scarf pins but—

If he is a true devotee of the pipe there is no gift that will better convey to him the expression of your affection or regard than a pound of good old Velvet.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

VELVET in handsome full-pound-weight humidors of glass

Write to Velvet Joe, 4241 Folsom Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., for his 1920 Almanac. He will send it FREE.

In 1918 four thousand certificates were distributed, to a value of more than $1,000,000. This year the distribution is expected to equal $1,250,000. There is outstanding now approximately $5,000,000 of the certificates, while the issue of a further $5,000,000 has been authorized. This will probably last five or six years, when another $5,000,000 issue will be authorized. This year more than six thousand certificates will be distributed. The company now has 15,000 employees who may become eligible to receive the certificates, and Lord Leverhulme thinks the number will rise to 25,000.

"We put the system into operation everywhere that we have white employees," he said, "but there are many places where we cannot use it. Take the Kongo. The negroes there and the natives in the Pacific would not understand it. We would have to use some system based on cowry-shells with them."

The question of membership in a trade-union does not enter into the copartnership plan. "We don't want our employees to come out of the unions," Lord Leverhulme said. "We encourage them to belong to the unions, but we think our system attaches our employees to the firm, makes them better workmen and more likely to stay with us. Some of the unions object to our plan, however. They want a flat wage scale, the same money paid to the good workman and to the bad. That is a state of mind. It did not exist three years ago and it may pass away in another three years.

"I am sometimes asked if the system pays," he continued. "It is impossible to tell. I only know that our business is prosperous and it goes on succeeding year after year. Our workmen are happy and prosperous, and if our system tends to make finer men and women I believe it is right, and do not look for any better indications. I would rather make fine men and women than fine dividends. And I believe if I make fine men the dividends will take care of themselves as long as the work people share in them."

Lord Leverhulme is an optimist on industrial conditions, as well as regards the improving conditions of workingmen all over the world. He is quoted on these and allied questions:

"Industrial conditions are becoming better in England all the time. England and America both have reason to be tremendously proud of their working people. There never has been known in history such a disturbance as we have passed through in the last five years with so little upset in the social life. Formerly we could not have a fireworks display without a huge amount of talk about it the next day. This was no fireworks, and we have had remarkably little talk about it. When we think of how our workmen and yours faced the enemy in the trenches we realize we have nothing to fear from men who can play their part that way in a great crisis."

"Then you do not fear the progress of Bolshevism in England?" was remarked.

"Bolshevism," he replied, "is only an old thing under a new name. In other days we had highwaymen and pirates. To-day we have Bolsheviki. But it is all the same thing. Their principles are the same. We will always have with us the man who wants to overturn society and get on top himself without working for his reward."

Lord Leverhulme was asked how the settlement of the coal-mine question was coming along in England.

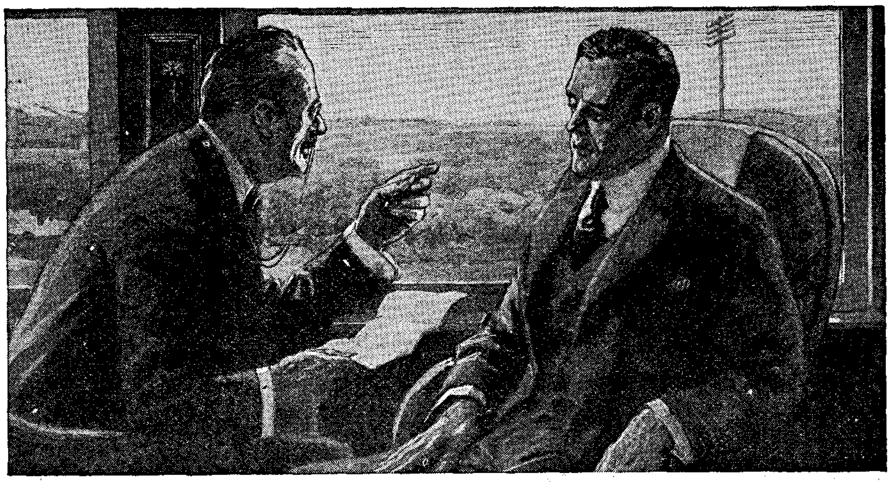
"The question of the nationalization of the mines is still in an unsettled state," he said. "Personally, if I were a mine-owner I would be only too glad to have the Government take my mines off my hands. They will not be a paying proposition much longer, with oil coming in as a fuel, as it is, and with the nationalization of industry I don't know how the miners would get any wages at all.

"I don't believe in the nationalization of any industry. I don't believe the Government could run a toffee-shop and make it pay. The Government is not built for running an industry."

KEEPING TAB ON THE DOCTOR

SPECIAL telephone-exchanges whose business it is to locate physicians are being installed in some cities, we are told by *The Southwestern Telephone News* (St. Louis). Says this paper:

"The doctor is like the telephone in one respect, he must be on the job all the time, and his whereabouts must be always known. To make such a condition possible, physicians' exchanges are coming into existence, and they have a real mission. The most recent one was opened two months ago in Oklahoma City. How can you reach the doctor? You telephone his residence. He is out. What shall you do? As you start turning through the directory in search of another physician's telephone-number, a line below your own physician's address holds your attention. It reads: 'If you get no answer, call 777 (the Physicians' Exchange).' You call it, with a result that your physician is located and arrives in time to kill or cure. This is the way the exchange is operated: When a doctor leaves his office, he notifies the exchange where he is going, and the exchange in turn keeps in touch with him. Should a patient call at his office and find him out, he just calls the exchange, which at once locates the physician desired. This also holds true after office-hours. When the physician wishes to spend the evening away from home, he notifies the exchange at what theater, club, or residence he can be found, and the exchange transfers his calls to his exact location. Nurses are listed in the same way, and during epidemics like the recent one of influenza, when the demand for doctors and nurses was so incessant, the exchange proved invaluable. The originator of this idea is George M. Bonham, a Bell man. The idea came to him when he was an employee in the commercial department of our company at St. Joseph, Mo. He states that often the company was asked by local physicians to transfer their calls to certain locations, as they were going to be absent from their homes or offices. Thus he conceived the idea of the exchange. His idea was not perfected with the intention of benefiting the physicians alone but for the benefit of the general public. This is shown by the fact that the exchange is often called upon to locate physicians who are not members of the exchange. When this occurs, the exchange gets what information it can and tries in every way to locate the physician, and usually it is successful. Several of the exchanges are now being operated in various cities. They are located at St. Joseph, Mo.; Tulsa, Okla.; and Oklahoma City, Okla. Additional exchanges are being installed at Des Moines, Ia.; Wichita, Kan., and St. Louis, Mo."



"Cost Unrest"

How the Monroe is Keeping Tabs on Restless Cost-Figures

A *PROMINENT business executive well expressed it:* ....."It isn't Labor Unrest alone, but the resultant Cost Unrest that is one of the big present-day problems in every plant. To be sure, we have an approximate cost-finding system, but with our overhead skyrocketing almost over night, I can't blame our already overworked accounting department for issuing figures that really apply week before last."

Regardless of what you make or sell, *accurate, on-the-minute cost records were never so important.* What might once have been a trivial error becomes a catastrophe when costs are racing neck and neck with profits.

> "The Monroe has been used successfully and economically by us in the Cost Accounting work. The work accomplished per day is equal to double the amount done by the most expert hand worker."
>
> **Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Mich.**

The many thousands of Monroe users are not bothering with delays or hidden errors in their cost records. With a Monroe, you get three things you want:

You get *greatest speed,* for the Monroe not only Adds, but Multiplies, Divides and Subtracts as easily as other machines Add. No reciprocals or complements necessary—simply turn the crank forward to add and multiply, backward to subtract and divide.

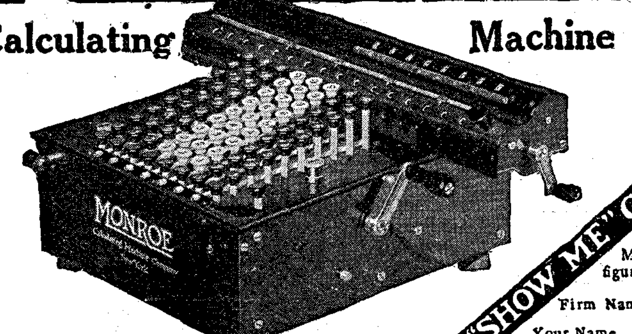
You get *proved accuracy,* for every factor of your problem shows either on the flexible keyboard or in the proof dials, that your answer is correct.

You get *simplicity,* for no trained operator is required.

Simply send along the coupon for "BOOK OF FACTS" or demonstration. No cost—no obligation.

MONROE
Calculating Machine

Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
Woolworth Bldg.
New York City
Offices in Principal Cities



The "SHOW ME" Coupon—Mail it today

Monroe Calculating Machine Co.,
Woolworth Bldg.,
New York City

Without obligation to me, please send your "Book of Facts" showing how the Monroe will save time in the figure work of our business.

Firm Name ....
Your Name ....
Address ....
.... L.D., 12-13-19

"Buddie"
THE CHILD'S OWN DESK FOR WORK & PLAY

Every Boy and Girl Would Love One for Christmas

WHEN you were a child wouldn't you have studied more if you had had a chair desk of your very own—with a big drawer in which to keep your books, pens, pencils, games, valuables, like string and marbles or sheets of paper dolls—a chair that was just the right height so that your feet were always on the floor and your back held in just the right position, a desk that could be raised and lowered to just the right height for your eyes and elbows, and either tilted almost level for writing or playing games or at an angle so that the big geography or the story book were held comfortably for reading—a chair desk with a "can't spill ink well" that you could move by yourself up to the window on rainy afternoons and back under the lamp evenings?

Why not give your child a chance to love to study by giving him or her a "Buddie" Desk?

Over 400,000 of these Moulthrop Desks are now in use in public schools in every State in the Union and hundreds of grown-ups use the largest size for home work.

Write for booklet or send $15.50 and we will send you the "Buddie" on 10 days' trial, transportation prepaid. State whether you want oak or birch mahogany and be sure to tell us *the age and height* of your child because we want to send you just the right size.

Moulthrop "Buddie" Desk Co.
122 Jay St., Rochester, N. Y.

Chair Desks for all children over 5 and grown-ups.

Territory open for Agents.

Making the Nation's Christmas bright

This is the seventy-eighth Christmas Whitman's have helped celebrate. In selecting Christmas candies consider how *individual* are the packages of Whitman's, how precisely you can suit the taste of your friend.

We suggest especially the SAMPLER, A FUSSY PACKAGE, NUTS CHOCOLATE COVERED, PINK OF PERFECTION, LIBRARY PACKAGE, SUPER EXTRA CHOCOLATES (or confections).

Make it a point of your holiday shopping to really get acquainted with the varied stock of the Whitman agency nearest you. Get a copy of the folder of gift packages containing Whitman's Chocolates, beautiful and useful articles that enhance the value of your candy gift.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

PERSIA

(*Continued from page* 40.)

section of that region the Russians departed from this natural frontier and occupied a portion of the territories situated o the south of the river, thus creating a arbitrary frontier. In this fashion, the appropriated a large portion of the tw provinces of Moghan and Talish, separating, without any legitimate reason, populations which had been used to living i unison and in constant relations. . . . . .

"On the coast of the Caspian Sea, an in the direction of Khorasan, Persia ha met with the same difficulties and the sam violation of her rights. Besides, th Russians have imposed upon her condition notoriously unjust. In certain regions i the proximity of the frontier, they forbad the inhabitants of the Persian villages t utilize the water of rivers whose sources wer in Persia and which flowed into the territory annexed by Russia. They exacte that the Persian villages should not extend the limits of their farming, in orde that the waters of the rivers would not b absorbed by Persian irrigation and that th entire bulk of the waters should flow int Russian territory. As a consequence o these impositions vast and rich propertie of Persians have been destroyed or lef uncultivated.

"Turkish aggressions were not any les in the west. Turkey took possession o great territory which belonged to Persia and, during the last centuries, she ha always sought quarrels with Persia on th subject of frontiers. The Persian Government has always shown itself very conciliatory. In 1847, by virtue of the Treaty of Erzeroum, she ceded the region of Suleymanieh to Turkey in order thus t cut short that country's pretensions t Mohammerah. Turkey, however, remained difficult and unreasonable, and i 1907, she invaded a section of the contested territory which she did not evacuat until 1914 while still retaining a portion o the territory which served as summer resor to the different Persian tribes."

Now that it has been decided that countries subjected to the Turks and Russian should be liberated on the principle of th self-determination of nations, Persia demands that land taken from her by forc and tyranny be restored. She wants he frontiers fixt "in conformity with the rule of right and nature, so that she may henceforth be secured against invasion by he neighbors". As stated by the official memorandum, Persia's territorial claims are:

"1. In the northeast, the Transcaspian Province.

"This province has always formed part of Persia, and it is even considered one of the centers of Persian nationality. A great number of illustrious Persians—poets, men of letters, savants, philosophers—have had their origin in this province. The Persian language is widely diffused there, and is spoken even beyond as far as Bokhara and Samarkand. The inhabitsnts of this region are largely Persian (Kurds, Tadjiks, Persian emigrants). The rest of the population consists of Turkomans; that is to say, they belong to the same tribes which inhabit the Astrabad region—a province which is actually Persian—and which entertain with their compatriots of the other side of the frontier the most intimate and close relations. Moreover, when recently, following the Russian revolution, troubles broke out in Russia, the inhabitants of the

Transcaspian Province, and particularly the Turkomans of the steppes and the inhabitants of Sarakhs, finding themselves exposed to pillage and Bolshevik massacres, appealed to Persia for help, and exprest the wish to return to the mother country, the Persian Government did not fail to respond to their appeal and to send forces who protected them by suppressing the Bolshevik incursions.

"2. In the north, the cities and provinces wrested from Persia after the Russian wars. We will cite Bacou, Chirvan, Derbent, Chakki, Chemakha, Guendja (Elisabethpol), Karabagh, Nakhdjevan, Erivan.

"These provinces must be returned to Persia, for they had already made part of Persia. The large majority of their inhabitants are Mussulmans, and the generality of them are Persian in origin and race. In fact, from every point of view—historic, geographical, economical, commercial, religious, cultural—they are attached to Persia. Furthermore, a large portion of the inhabitants of these provinces have lately appealed to the government of Teheran to protect them, and they have exprest the wish to be restored to Persia.

"3. In the west, that portion of Kurdistan which formed part of the Turkish Empire.

"Kurdistan is a territory inhabited by a people Persian in race and language, professing Islamism. That country has been divided between Persia and Turkey. The Turkish part comprises:

"(*a*) The region of Suleymanieh wrested from Persia by the Treaty of Erzeroum mentioned above, and which, in all justice, should be restored to her.

"(*b*) The rest of Turkish Kurdistan which for ethnic, geographical, religious, and other reasons is bound to Persia and which should naturally be joined to that country, more especially because its religious chiefs and notable Kurds have declared themselves desirous to be reunited to Persia.

"4. The ties existing between Persia and the Holy Places situated in Mesopotamia are innumerable and incontestable. The inhabitants of these places, Kerbela, Nedjef, Kazemein, Samerah, are, in large numbers, Persian in origin, or are Persian emigrants. These cities constitute the nucleus of the Shiite religion, which is the official religion of Persia, and which is profest by all the Persians. The great spiritual leaders of Persia reside in those cities, and many thousands of Persians visit them annually as pilgrims. It may be stated that these cities whose commerce and industry are, in large part, in Persian hands, live on the money and activity of Persia. Consequently, the Persian Government is extremely interested in the disposition of these Holy Places and asks that, when the time comes to adjust the Mesopotamia question, Persia's important interests be safeguarded."

Altho a neutral country in the war, Persia suffered greater losses than were sustained by certain belligerent countries, we are told. Detailed charges of Persia's losses in human life and property are presented against Russia, against Turkey, and against Germany. The Persian Government appeals to the spirit of equity and justice of the Peace Conference; and are persuaded that by virtue of the principles proclaimed by the Allied and Associated Powers, the Conference will recognize that Persia has "a right to just and legitimate reparations for her devastated territory and her massacred populations."

TIFFANY & CO.

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY
SILVERWARE WATCHES CLOCKS
CHINA AND STATIONERY

EFFICIENT SERVICE BY MAIL

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
NEW YORK

GIVE AN
ICY-HOT
FOR CHRISTMAS
The Present for Everybody.
KEEPS CONTENTS COLD 3 DAYS
HOT FOR 24 HOURS

EVERYBODY needs and will enjoy the use of an Icy-Hot Bottle, Jar, Lunch Kit or Motor Restaurant. It is a suitable gift for any or all of your friends as it combines beauty and utility.

Everyone who loves life in the outdoors, who motors, travels, fishes, or hunts—finds the hot or icy cold drinks and food he can carry in his Icy-Hots delightful.

In the home Icy-Hot keeps babies' milk or invalids' broths at proper temperature, always ready for instant serving. Icy-Hot Lunch Kits are needed by all who carry lunch.

Easily cleaned—absolutely sanitary. Protected against breakage—last a lifetime. Look for name "ICY-HOT" on bottom. Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, send his name.

Write today for Illustrated Catalog.

THE ICY-HOT BOTTLE COMPANY
216 West Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

THE
ICY-HOT
BOTTLE CO.
216 W. 2nd St., Cin., O.
Please send circular and catalog.
Name...
Address...

A House Like This One

deserves "Beautiful **birch**" for its trim and doors. This one has it.

And your home, be it larger or smaller, deserves it no less.

It can have what it deserves, too, for "Beautiful **birch**," in addition to what its name affirms, is economical to buy and hard, durable and mar-resisting enough to make permanent your intelligent satisfaction.

*A handsome and really informing book on **birch** and six variously finished samples are ready, waiting only for your name and address.*

The Birch Manufacturers
212 F.R.A. Bldg., Oshkosh, Wis.

"Beautiful Birch for Beautiful Woodwork"

Beautiful birch

13

Goggles for Eyes
Luden's for Throat

Forget dust or damp air; soothe the nose and throat.

Look for Luden yellow package

LUDEN'S MENTHOL COUGH DROPS
GIVE QUICK RELIEF

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

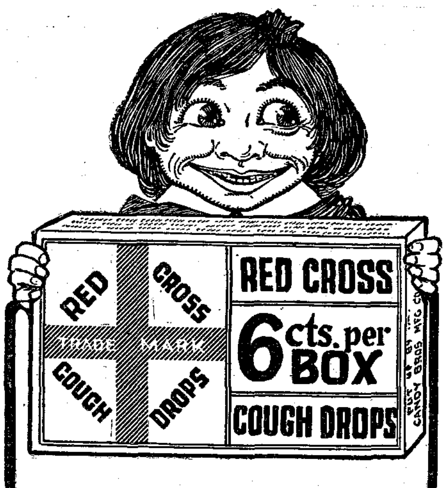
Continued

WOMEN AND MACHINES

HOW will women fare as competitors with men in the machine industries, now that the war is over? In some cases they can hold their own, thinks L. W. Alwyn-Schmidt, who contributes to *The American Machinist* (New York) a study of the situation based to a considerable extent on a recent report by the New York State Department of Labor. The war being at an end, he reminds us, and with it the special emergency that called women as workers into the machine industries, female labor must now take its chance on the sole count of comparative efficiency. That some women are more efficient than men in some occupations, Mr. Alwyn-Schmidt regards as proved. The matter will adjust itself if women are always paid the same as men for the same class of work. This will insure that when a woman is employed it is always on the score of efficiency—never that of cheapness alone. At the same time there are classes of work where regard for the future mothers of the nation demands that women shall never be employed, no matter how efficient. Says the writer:

"There is little known about the actual effectiveness of female labor in the machine industry. A research made some time ago by the National Industrial Conference Board, however, throws some light on this important question. A summary of the replies to questionnaires sent out to 254 plants during this research shows that 16 per cent. of these plants find that the output of women was greater in all operations than that of men; in 6 per cent. it was greater in some operations and equal in others; in thirty plants it was equal in all operations; in 6 per cent. equal in some operations and less in others, and in 7 per cent. less in all operations. Thirty-five per cent. of the questionnaires were not answered.

"That women are peculiarly adapted to certain machine-shop work is borne out by several expressions of shop managers which are quoted from the report of the New York Department of Labor. One letter says that 'women have done very well on the operation of light machines but have less mechanical ability than men and require far more supervision and assistance. We believed that in time a number of women might be trained to sufficient mechanical ability to do as well as men. On machine operating or specialized wood-working jobs, assembling or inspecting or other mechanical operations, I believe that women are thoroughly qualified to handle the work and to my mind can see no reason why they will not be retained in the after-war period.' An English engineer says of the ability of women to do heavy lifting that 'women can safely handle in the course of machining and fitting operations pieces weighing up to sixty pounds, and can also manipulate almost as well as men, with the aid of lifting appliances, any weights over eighty pounds. It is on weights weighing between sixty and eighty pounds where it becomes questionable whether women can be properly and



Famous For 30 Years

This delicious hard candy quickly relieves coughs and hoarseness. Speakers and smokers depend upon it for throat comfort.

Red Cross Cough Drops are also fine for eating. Children love them. They are made of granulated sugar and other pure ingredients.

We originated this trade mark many years before the American Red Cross Society was formed. Get Red Cross Cough Drops today in handy boxes—packed full—six cents.

At Drug Stores and Cigar Stores

Made By
Candy Bros. Mfg. Co.
21 ST. LOUIS

for Chaps and 101 daily uses

A HEALING CREAM
Mentholatum
Always made under this signature A.A.Hyde

CHAPPED hands, cracked lips and chilblains healed almost over night by its gentle, antiseptic action.

Clear a head cold by applying Mentholatum to the nostrils—outside and inside. It reduces "stuffiness" and restores normal breathing.

At all druggists' in tubes, 25c. Jars, 25c, 50c, $1.

The Mentholatum Co.
Buffalo, N.Y.

©
M
MENTHOLATUM

"The Little Nurse for Little Ills."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

onomically employed. There is the cost special lifting tackle and handling deces necessary for women that may be ›viated in the case of men, and in instances ıere tackle has been provided for dealing th these weights, it has been found that ɔmen prefer not to go to the trouble of ıng such tackle and so overtax their ıength by endeavoring to lift weights ıich after a time generally results in ıury to health.'

"On the contrary, one manager expresses mself to the effect that 'we employ from ven to ten girls in our plant all the time. ost of them, however, proved unsatisɜtory and cost us more by one-third than ıat we could have hired men for, but we ed them during the time when men were t procurable.'

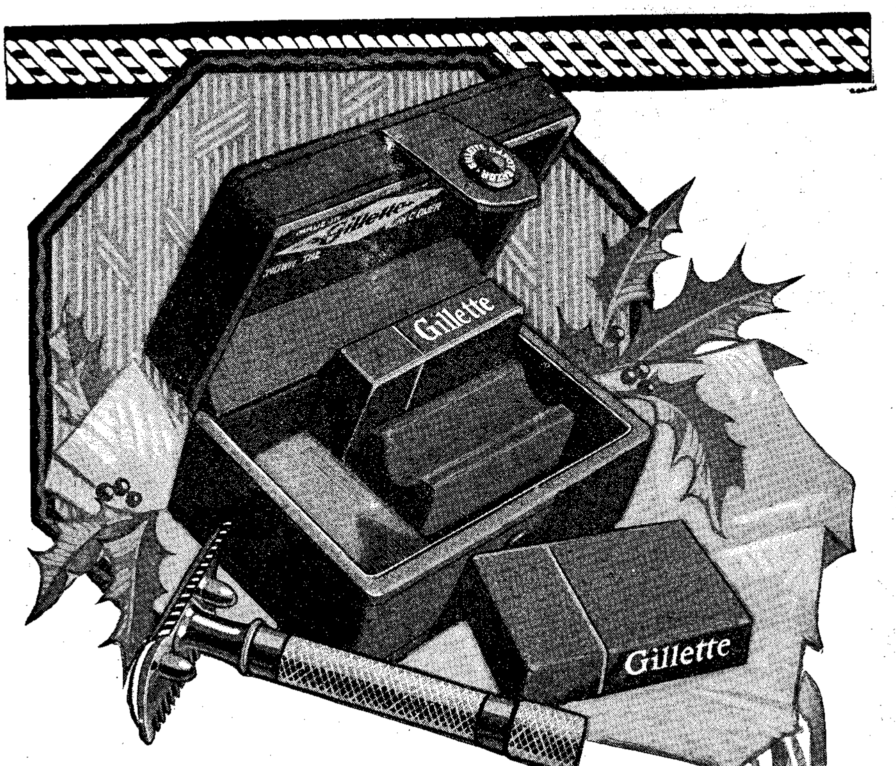
"An interesting comparison, taken from eport of an investigation made in Clevead as to the relative attendance and ease management of men and women shows ıt women are more punctual than men d furthermore that the transference of ımen from one machine operation or partment to another is a comparatively ›y matter. This report also points out, this respect, that 'opinions favorable to ·men are exprest by the managers of the lustries in which women are new comers. possible explanation of this may be that men in these newer industries were more ·efully selected and that most of the ınagers had provided some form of shop ining so that the women might learn the ıt and quickest way at the outset.'

'No doubt, the efficiency of female labor ɜlosely related to the problem of provid- suitable training for women in trades ich may finally be restricted to women. aining women during the war was greatly mpered by the necessity of bringing the men as quickly as possible to a standard ere they could perform the particular rk for which they had been engaged. aining in most cases, therefore, has not ɜn varied enough to produce all-around ıcient machine-shop workers."

Regarding the wage question, the writer otes the New York report to the effect at "an effort to relate women's wages to eir industrial efficiency is disappointing." goes on:

"Logically, it would seem safe to assume ›m an isolated statement of wage-rates, ch as the foregoing, that women were ɜeiving less than men for the same work one of two reasons: First, because, tho ssible expedients in an emergency, they re impossible substitutes when men uld again be secured; secondly, that, ho satisfactory at the rate of wages paid, ey would be an economic loss at that gher male rate. Both alternatives hang on the relative production of men and men workers.

"The report then gives a rather intering comparison of the relative producn of male and female labor. In one ınt the women operators assembled only ɔer cent. more tools than the men during period of twenty-one days, while on nch presses women produced an average 50 per cent. more pieces per hour than en. In another plant the comparative iciency of men and women on certain ıchines was found to be: Milling-maines: men, 93.5 per cent., women, 97.1 per



Gillette Standard Set—No. 460

The original Gillette Set that introduced "No Stropping—No Honing" into a man's shaving. Razor triple silver-plated. 24 Shaving Edges (*12 double-edged Blades*). Genuine Leather Case . $5

A Gillette *for* His Christmas

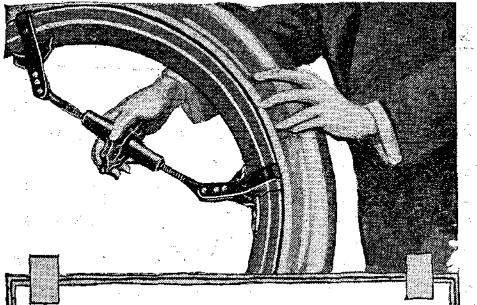
HE values his minutes more highly today than ever—and the Gillette saves them for him.

Give him a Gillette for Christmas—or if he has a Standard Set, give him a Gillette Combination Set, *complete with shaving brush and shaving soap.*

He'll prove by the way he uses it that you have hit it right. Let your dealer help you with your selection — and packets of the wonderful Gillette *double-edged* Blades, so welcome to every Gillette user.

MADE IN U. S. A.
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., Boston, U.S.A.



A Few Twists of the Wrist

and off comes the rim. Change the tire at your ease. Then a few twists in the reverse direction, and presto! the rim is replaced; the tire is changed and you're untired. No trouble at all when you use the

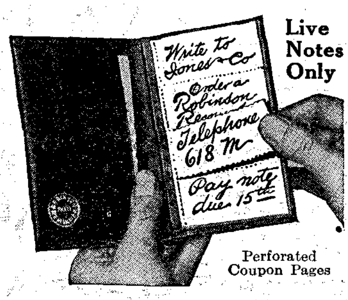
SIMPLEX
RIM REMOVER
(Niswander's Patent)

Simple, powerful, reliable—it "turns the trick." Does it every time, with any size or make of rim or tire. Fits in any tool box.

Price $3.50

Order from your Accessory Dealer. If he hasn't it, we will send it direct on receipt of price. Money back if you are not satisfied after a ten-day trial.

Simplex Steel Stamping Co.
St. Louis, U. S. A.



GIVE ONE FOR XMAS

Live Notes Only

$1 POST PAID

Perforated Coupon Pages

ROBINSON REMINDER
each memo separate
Tear Out When Attended To

No data overlooked among crossed-out notes. Nothing but live notes for instant reference. A gift highly valued by men and women who can't afford to forget. Handy pocket in cover. Three sizes.

With each Reminder is an extra filler.

	3 in. x 5 in.	3½ in. x 7 in.
Handsome Black Leather	$1.00	$1.50
Cowhide	1.75	2.00
Morocco	2.25	3.00

Ladies' Shopping Reminder, 2¾ in. x 3¾ in., with pencil and extra filler, $1.00; in patent leather, $1.25.

Extra Fillers

Size B, 3 in. x 5 in. (4 coupons to the page)	75c per doz.
Size A, 3½ in. x 7 in. (6 coupons to the page)	$1.00 per doz.
Size L, 2¾ in. x 3¾ in. (3 coupons to the page)	70c per doz.

Name in gold on cover—25c extra

If not at your stationer's, order from us. (Stationers write.)

Robinson Mfg. Co. 88 Elm St., Westfield, Mass.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

cent.; broaching-machines: men, 95.5 per cent., women, 95.5 per cent.; punch-presses: men, 97.5 per cent., women, 92.3 per cent.

"It can be readily seen, therefore, from the foregoing comparisons, which are typical averages, that there is considerable variation in the productive values of male and female labor. This affects the wage-rates to the extent that attempts to show direct relations between male and female production rates and corresponding adequate wage-rates have proved futile.

"In order to equalize these conditions and to establish standards for employment purposes, the following principles should be followed:

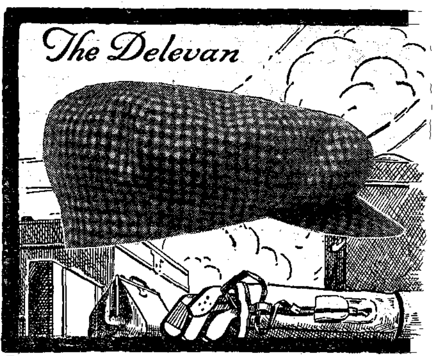
"(1) Women should under no circumstances be employed at lower rates than men in the same class of work.

"(2) Women in the capacity of mothers must enjoy certain measures of national protection which in certain instances may even go as far as to exclude them completely from designated employments.

"Adherence to the first rule will soon bring about a certain selection in the character of employment offered to women in the machine-building industry. Women will take their places on such operations where they will be able to compete with men at similar wages. The second rule will exclude women from many operations for which, by reason of natural impediments, they are not fit. Female labor in this respect must take the same position as child-labor to-day, and experience will soon show those fields of employment for which women are best suited. The experiences of the war should not be used as a basis, as the exceptional conditions existing during that time have made necessary more latitude in the taking of personal and national risks than will be permissible in normal times.

"The increasing employment of women in the machine-building industries, however, must have one very decisive effect on conditions in that industry which can not be foreseen by legislation: namely, a likely change in the character of factory equipment. The use of well-trained female labor may induce our engineers to devise machinery permitting the employment of women in many operations from which they are now excluded owing to reasons of national expediency. The war has already produced machine tools designed for the special purpose of executing special operations and this development will no doubt continue. Any national policy evolved, therefore, to regulate the employment of female labor in machine-shops should be of a character to encourage such employment rather than to limit it.

"Our whole knowledge of the psychology of employment is still in its infancy. It is especially backward in that important part which directs the selection of the right man for the right job. There will, no doubt, be an enormous influx of women labor into the industries of Europe. With labor leaving our shores at unprecedented rates and little expectation for an early return of immigration, we shall soon be compelled to reorganize our own industrial scheme and a new labor emergency will be created similar to that of the war, which most likely will establish female labor firmly in all American industries. We can not, therefore, afford to let run to waste so effective a source of labor as that offered by women. The



Truly a Gentleman's Cap

Made from beautiful Cashmere with a soft luxurious texture which compels the desire for possession.

The "Delevan" is so exquisitely tailored and so handsomely lined with pure silk that it becomes at once

The CAP DE LUXE of
MERTON
CAPS

Going South this Winter?

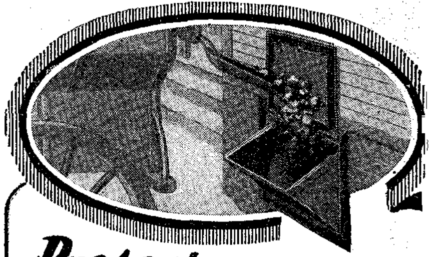
The "Delevan" is just the cap for the train, veranda, or the links.

Soft and pliable with visor unbreakable; it can be rolled and carried in bag or pocket without injury. Obtainable in the best shops.

"There's a MERTON cap or hat for every sport."

Chas. S. Merton & Co.
210 Fifth Avenue, New York
Factory, Rutherford, N. J.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE



Protect Your Home

THE Majestic Coal Chute built in your foundation—whether it be home, apartment or store building, prevents the possibility of damage by bounding coal lumps or coal dust.

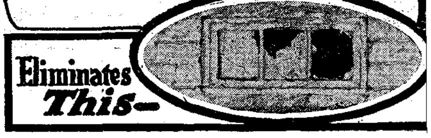
It does away with the nicks, scars and marks usually left after coal delivery.

In use, the hopper catches the coal as shown. Not in use it locks automatically and serves as a basement window. Easily opened from inside by pulling extended chain.

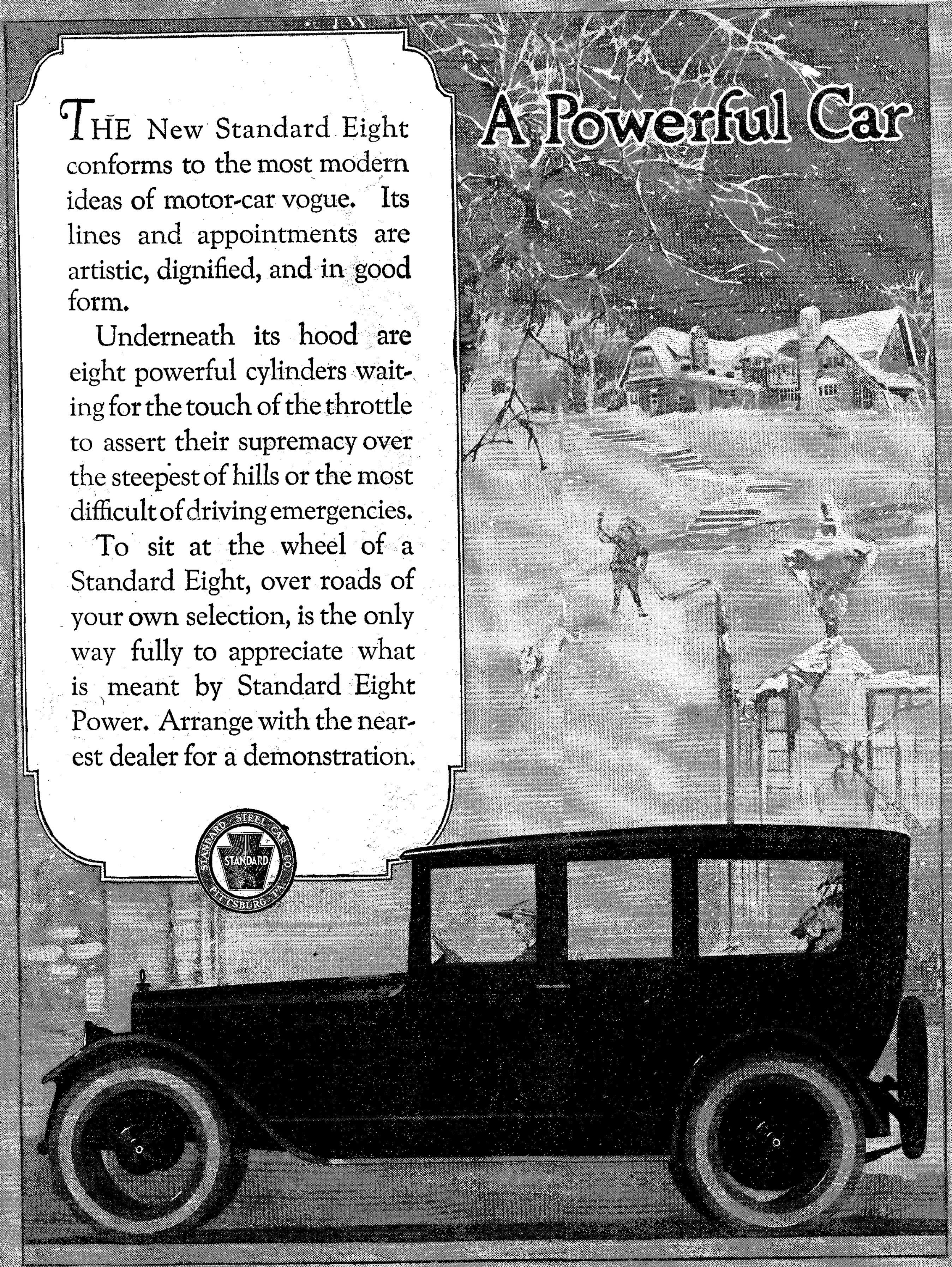
It is simple to install in homes or structures already built. It will last the life time of your building because of the durable cast semi-steel and boiler plate construction.

Send for catalogue 12 and name of nearest dealer. Working drawings furnished free to architects and others interested.

THE MAJESTIC CO.
180 Erie St., Huntington, Ind.


Eliminates This—

STANDARD EIGHT



THE New Standard Eight conforms to the most modern ideas of motor-car vogue. Its lines and appointments are artistic, dignified, and in good form.

Underneath its hood are eight powerful cylinders waiting for the touch of the throttle to assert their supremacy over the steepest of hills or the most difficult of driving emergencies.

To sit at the wheel of a Standard Eight, over roads of your own selection, is the only way fully to appreciate what is meant by Standard Eight Power. Arrange with the nearest dealer for a demonstration.

STANDARD STEEL CAR COMPANY

Automotive Dept. Pittsburg, Pa.

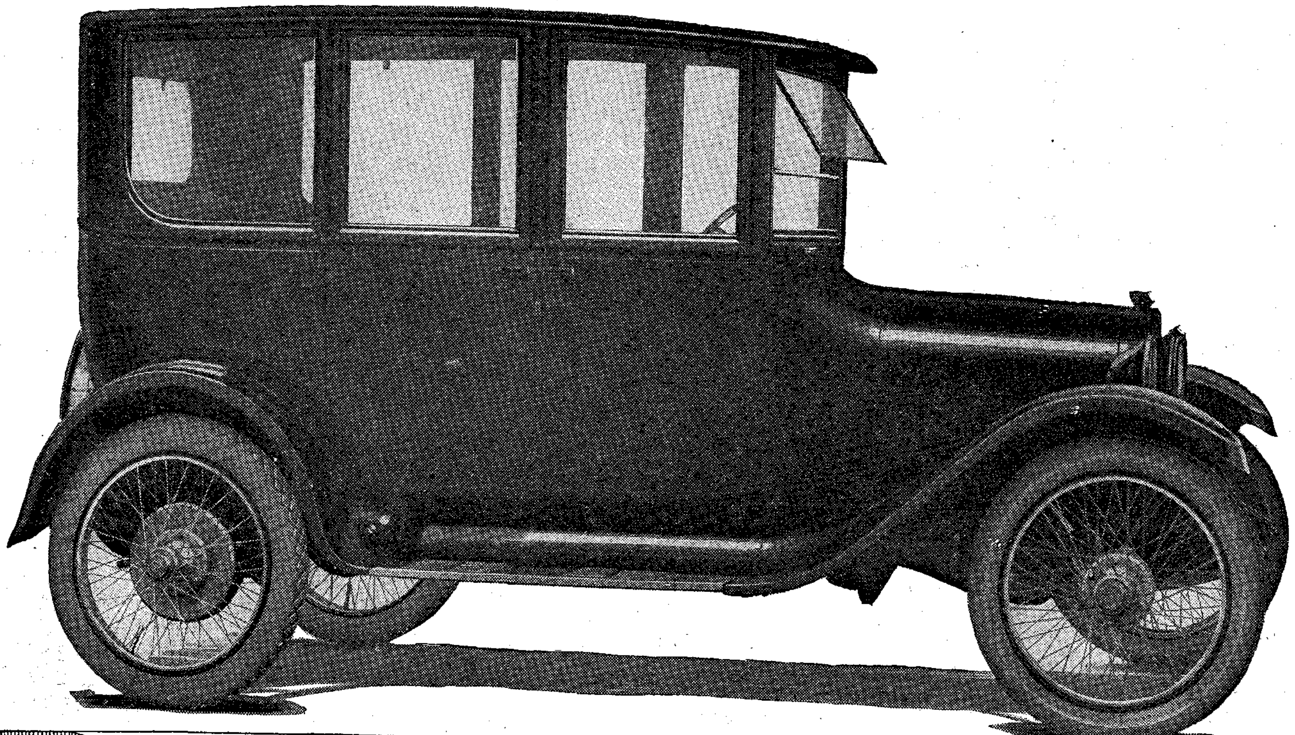
DODGE BROTHERS
4 DOOR SEDAN

It is looked upon as the family's
most faithful friend

Because of its instant readiness, at any hour, in any weather, to serve each individual member at remarkably small cost

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



earlier we make them part of the permanent labor force of the American machinery industry the better for ourselves."

HARVESTING SEAWEED

THE making of potash from California kelp bids fair to continue as a permanent American industry, tho it was an immediate outgrowth of the war, which shut us off from the great German potash fields. About half a million tons of the seaweed is now harvested annually, and it is possible that improved methods of gathering and of conservation may increase this yield. Deep-sea agriculture, or "mariculture," as it has been called, is a very infantile industry indeed on our coasts, altho the Japanese have pursued it for centuries. There the kelp is harvested by female divers with sickles, whereas we have been able to do our gathering almost entirely by machinery, as related by J. W. Turrentine, in an article entitled "Growth of the Kelp Organism," printed in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). The earlier surveys of the field, Mr. Turrentine tells us, had little reference to the accessibility of the growing kelp or to the feasibility of harvesting it, since no plants had been constructed for the treatment of kelp, and no information had been obtained in actual experience. Now for several years kelp potash plants have been in operation, and we may estimate the quantities of potash that can be obtained in commercial operations. These are small as compared with the total of growing kelp, but they are large enough, he asserts, to warrant the belief that it will be possible to establish a permanent and important industry. We read:

> "To furnish the annual tonnage recently cut in California with certainty (400,000 to 500,000 tons), practically the entire areas of growing kelp of southern California and the islands contiguous thereto from Point Conception southward have been required. It is entirely possible that, after greater experience in the gleaning of kelp and the conservation of the kelp beds, these areas can be made to furnish considerably more than this. At present the kelp beds are yielding three or four crops of kelp per year.
>
> "To obtain the maximum yields, the same procedure should be observed with regard to harvesting kelp that is observed with regard to harvesting any agricultural crop that is a perennial and renews itself promptly after harvesting. That is to say, sufficient time should be permitted to elapse for the growth to renew itself fully, otherwise only an imperfect yield is obtained. Now, control of the kelp beds of California lies in the hands of the State Fish and Game Commission, who declare harvested areas closed to harvesters until the growth has renewed itself completely. This undoubtedly will re-

ESTABLISHED 1869
FIFTY—YEARS—OF—PROGRESS

HEINZ
©1920 H.J.H.Co

Spaghetti
Ready cooked ready to serve

YOUNG housekeepers should quickly learn how good Heinz Spaghetti is. That it is a meal in itself. That Spaghetti is one of the most wholesome foods in the world.

That Heinz Spaghetti is ready cooked and ready to serve. That the taste is delicious—the result of a happy combination of the recipe of a famous Italian chef, Heinz rich tomato sauce and special cheese.

Heinz Spaghetti is an economical dish and can be served frequently because every one likes it. It is both made and cooked in the spotless Heinz Kitchens. Finally the name Heinz always means good things to eat.

Some of the
57

Vinegars
Baked Beans
Tomato Ketchup
Mince Meat

HEINZ
COOKED SPAGHETTI

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

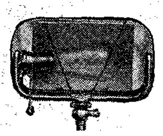
GREEN GLASS
Kind to the Eyes

Twenty-Four Hours of Daylight

now possible with Emeralite and the new "daylight attachment." Changes harsh electric light into a soft, restful daylight glow. Gives real eye comfort and protection.
Your eyes are priceless—don't neglect them.

EMERALITE
The Daylight Lamp

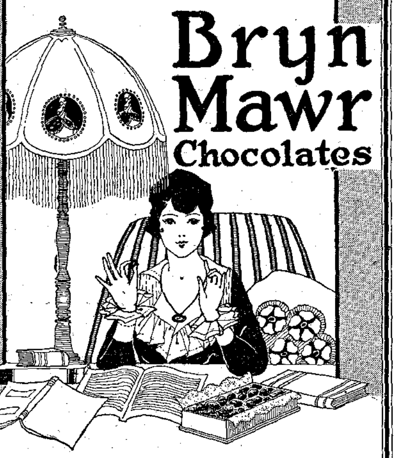
There's an Emeralite for all types of desks, writing and accounting machines. Adopted by largest firms. An artistic and useful lamp in the home.



Showing new "Daylight Attachment" fitted to underside of glass shade and described in interesting booklet "Electric Daylight."

At your dealer's or write for the booklet.
H. G. McFADDIN & CO., 34 Warren St., New York

Bryn Mawr Chocolates



The Sweet of Sweets

These superb chocolates win instant approval from the candy lover—each piece is like a "jewel" encased in pure, rich chocolate.
Their creamy centers and toothsome nut fillings are prepared with utmost care. Cheap substitutes are not used.
Distinctive packaging adds a final refinement — makes Bryn Mawr Chocolates even more ideal for gifts. Try them. Once you are acquainted with Bryn Mawr Chocolates, you will order them regularly.

At better class stores. Or send a $1.50 for a package of Bryn Mawr Chocolates—the superfine confections. You'll order again and tell your friends.

F. M. PAIST CO.
The Home of Better Confections
Department G Philadelphia, Pa.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

sult in a larger yield of kelp from each bed.

"But with all this, a liberal margin must be allowed over the actual tonnage required to provide against unavoidable contingencies such as the destruction of a portion of the beds by storms or by disease, as happened during the summer of 1918 in some of the large beds in the Santa Barbara region. At the same time it is within the realm of possibility that areas of growing kelp can be enlarged by kelp farms, and that increased economy in harvesting, a larger number of crops per annum, and great improvements in the technology of the industry may all combine to bring about an enlargement of the industry here. And, besides, there are large areas of kelp on Puget Sound and in Alaska, which to date are practically untouched, certainly some, and perhaps all, of which can be made to yield their quota of potash.

"The kelp making up the beds of southern California is known botanically as Macrocystis pyrifera, and grows in about 75 feet of water. Its place of growth is determined by a suitable bottom whereon it can secure anchorage, and tideways or surf to keep it supplied with fresh volumes of water from which it obtains its sustenance. It is held upright in the water by small air bulbs, pneumatocysts, one at the base of each leaf, which keep it pulled upward toward the light; and on reaching the surface it continues to grow, spreading out on the surface in large tangled mats. Its total length is probably from 100 to 150 feet."

With the cutting knives lowered into the water about six feet, the harvester is forced through this mat and cuts it loose in quantities, dragging it on board by means of an apparatus similar to the familiar reaper of the grain harvester. It is then stored mechanically, the entire operation proceeding at the rate of thirty tons per hour, with a crew of not more than five men. The problem would be simple if it were not for the distance of plants from the kelp beds, and the seasons of storms which interfere. To quote again:

"The opinion has been exprest by operators of kelp harvesters that the kelp after having been harvested comes back in thicker growths, from which it has been concluded that there is a sort of stooling effect as in the case of alfalfa or wheat. . . . It appears probable that . . . . prompt regrowth is the result of what might be termed undergrowth of shorter kelp shoots which spring to the surface promptly when the sunlight is admitted to them through the removal of the dense mass of kelp lying on the surface. . . . . .

"Investigations are now in progress touching on all of these questions. They are purely biological and may be termed mariculture. Some day we may have developed a definite science, or a science as definite as that of agriculture, pertaining to the growing of such things in the sea. Of course, the cultivation of seaweeds is an old-established industry of Japan. There the developments within the past few years, or since the Russo-

FARMOGERM

GET THIS FREE BOOK TODAY.

It will tell you how to grow two crops on the same soil at the same time, each benefiting the other and leaving a better soil for the following crops. It tells you how to make sure of good stands of alfalfa and clover, even on poor soils, and how to reduce your fertilizer bills by one-half or two-thirds.

FARMOGERM, the recognized standard of seed inoculants, is **always fresh and active.** It is not necessary to wait until the last moment to buy your cultures. Read about the patented stopper which makes this possible. Drop a post-card and we will mail booklet at once.

EARP-THOMAS CULTURES CORP. Dept. J.
80 Lafayette St. New York City

Help Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "**Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston.**"

FIT YOURSELF FOR LEADERSHIP
HOW TO DEVELOP POWER AND PERSONALITY
By *Grenville Kleiser.* Shows you how to do this by developing your powers of voice, style, mind and body. *Cloth, $1.50 net. Postpaid $1.65.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK

Comfort for Christmas

COMFORT RAIL

Remember those near and dear to you with a "Comfort Rail," a device for warming the feet at a radiator. They'll remember you every time they use it, thru the long winters, for years to come.

Easily clamped onto any radiator in a jiffy—no tools required. No danger of burning the shoes—no marring of the radiator—solid comfort. Only $3.75 postpaid anywhere in the United States. Neatly packed.

Order Now Just send your Christmas card with your order—we'll enclose it with the "Comfort Rail" and ship in time for Christmas. Order one or more for your own home. Guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Circulars sent on request.

Thexton Manufacturing Company
317 3rd Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

Japanese war, have resulted in the establishment of a kelp potash industry which has made possible the production of potash and iodine there in quantities adequate to supply domestic needs in these two commodities and to make possible their exportation in certain quantities.

"This is astonishing, indeed, when we remember that the kelp there dealt with grows at the bottom of the ocean and is only a few feet in length. It is gathered at a depth of some fifteen feet almost altogether by woman divers, who go overboard with a knife, gather a bunch in their arms, cut it off, and come back to the surface with the bundle. If this can be done by the Japanese, it is evident that by the exercise of the proper science and economy we in this country, who have kelp growing in such a manner that it can be harvested in hundred-ton lots by machinery, can likewise establish an industry of importance and value."

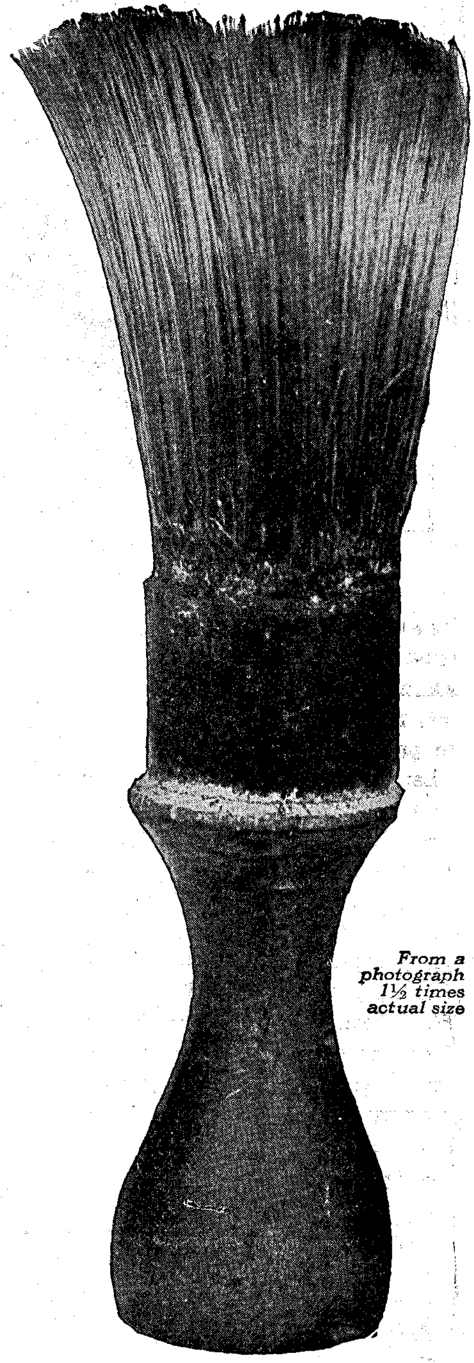
THE MULTIPLYING BUFFALO

THE buffalo, once thought to be in danger of extinction, has lately so increased in number that provision is made in the 1920 appropriation act for the Secretary of Agriculture to give animals to municipalities and public institutions from any surplus which may exist in the herds now under the control of the department. Says *The Weekly News Letter* of the Department (Washington):

"In order to aid in the propagation of the species, the bill provides that animals may be lent to or exchanged with other owners of American bison. No provision is made to give them to individuals, and only one may be given to each municipality or public institution. This provision is made because of the surplus of bulls in some of the Department of Agriculture's buffalo herds, particularly the one in the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, in Oklahoma, and because the department is nearing the realization of the first stage in the preservation of the species—the acquisition of at least one thousand head of buffalo by the Government. There are approximately 7,000 buffalo in North America. Canada has something over 3,500, and the total number in the United States is more than 3,000. This is about seven times the number in the United States in 1889, when the first buffalo census was taken. Individuals in the United States own approximately 2,000 of the total number in this country. There are eight government herds, six of which are under the control of the Department of Agriculture. The largest herd in this country is in charge of the Interior Department, and is located in the Yellowstone National Park, where there are about 450 bison. The Smithsonian Institution now has a herd of eighteen at the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C. The first herd of buffalo under the Department of Agriculture was established in 1906 on the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve. The original herd consisted of fifteen animals, the gift of the New York Zoological Society, and this has now increased to more than one

twenty-three years!

Yes, beau—when this brush started to work you were still taking "her" out in the buggy with the old bay mare and wrapping the lines around the whip!



From a photograph 1½ times actual size

HELENA, ARKANSAS
April 18, 1919

THE RUBBERSET CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Gentlemen:

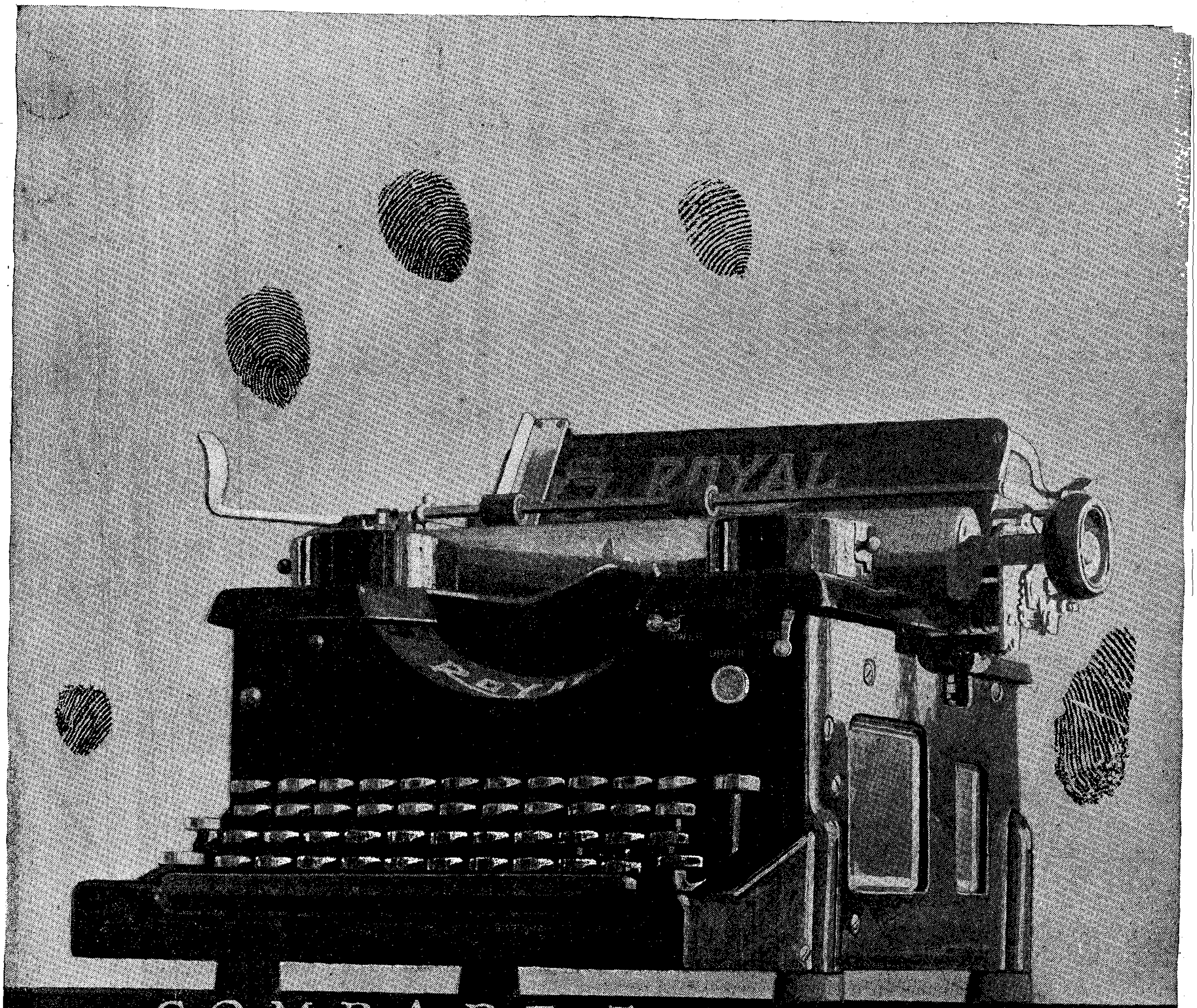
Thinking that the enclosed (has been) shaving brush would be of interest to you, I return it to you to use as you wish. It has done its work well and has served me for 23 *years*—bought this brush in Louisville, Ky., July of 1896. You will see it is at last just about gone "in spots." Me for a Rubberset any and all the time.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) J. L. ALTMAN.

This is No. 11 of a series of advertisements NOT WRITTEN BY OUR AD MAN

RUBBERSET
TRADE MARK
LATHER HAIR TOOTH **BRUSHES** PAINT VARNISH STUCCO
every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!



COMPARE THE WORK

Responsive to the nimble touch

Try it.

Strike any operating key on a "Royal".

You will notice that *before you can lift your finger* from the key the typebar rebounds from the platen and the carriage advances a space.

Not speed alone is the result of this responsiveness—there is less racking of the machine and less strain on the typist. No wonder Big Business has chosen the "Royal" for "Royal" endurance ends the trading-out evil.

Telephone for a "Royal" demonstration

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.

Royal Typewriter Building, 364-366 Broadway, New York
Branches and Agencies the World Over
Chief European Office: 75 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

"Compare the Work"

ROYAL

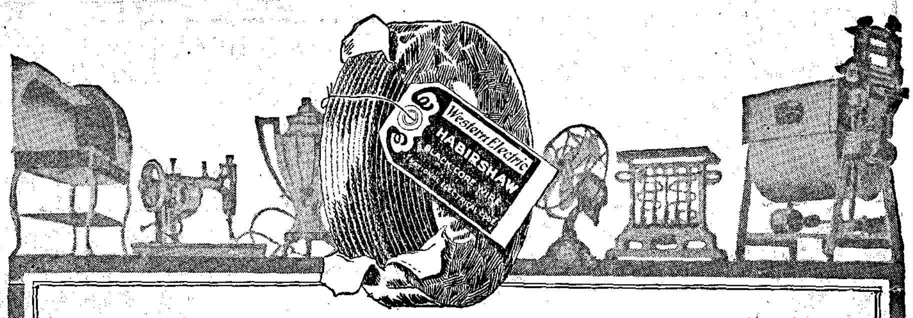
hundred animals without any outside additions. Two herds have been established in the past year, one in Sullys Hill Park, North Dakota, the other in the Pisgah National Game Preserve, North Carolina. The other herds supervised by the Department of Agriculture are located in the Montana National Bison Range; the Niobrara Reservation, Nebraska; and the Wind Cave Game Preserve, South Dakota. The plan of the department is to establish at least ten herds, widely distributed, in order to prevent the spread of any contagious disease, should it become uncontrollable in any of the herds."

WHY WE PLAY

"WORK that you don't have to do," is the clever definition of play given by a recent writer. Somewhat similar is that laid down by Prof. Marcus Hartog in *The Guardian* (Manchester, England). He defines it as "the exercise of the animal without the conscious end of definite advantage." Work, he goes on to say, has some definite advantage in view, but the advantage of play, tho gained unconsciously, is none the less real, for it trains the faculties, and so is one of the instincts that make for efficiency and for the preservation of the race. But this end must not be consciously sought, and herein Professor Hartog explains what he calls "the utter loathing of the child for instructive games so soon as he is wise enough to recognize their aim." Play, he says, must be real play, or the boy or girl will have none of it. The chief pleasure in play is self-expression and self-realization. Professor Hartog tells of a little tot trying to walk. At the end of each effort she sat down proudly and exclaimed in triumph "Me!" The Professor goes on:

"We may find the first elements of play in the 'questing' movements of amœbæ, perhaps the lowliest of animals, recalling those of a setter or pointer, which go on until they bring it within sensible distance of some prey; then at once the movements pass into work, for they become directed. Among fishes there are series of actions quite undetermined by any other motive than the love of motion. One dry summer I observed from our college bridge a shoal of some thirty salmon in a deep reach of the river Lee, playing the game of follow-my-leader in a space of some sixty yards on either side of the bridge, tho the reach was much longer. Insects swarm also for no purpose, dancing about the same spot; drone bees lead a playful life, varied only by the rare and tragic occasions when they follow the queen in her nuptial flight, doomed to end in the death of the accepted spouse.

"As we rise in the scale of intelligence, play becomes more varied and more intensive. In parrots we see a closer resemblance to our own play. I have a singular affection for cockatoos, and never miss the opportunity of making friends with them. A rose-colored bird in the London Zoo accepted my friendly approaches and put



The Reliability and Economy of Electricity Depends Upon the Wiring

▼

WIRE, insulated wire, is the link in the building between central power station and the community of homes and industries.

Whatever electricity means to you—conveniences, economies, labor-saving in the home; clean, efficient power in the factory—remember that the perfection of insulated wire makes possible the conveyance of this wonderful, modern power.

Remember that your electrical service depends upon *quality*.

It pays to know about the quality of the insulated wire system which supplies light, heat and power, just as it pays to know about the plumbing which provides the water supply and sanitary system.

Technical knowledge of electricity and its materials is not needed in determining the quality and dependability of the insulated wire. Ask your architect and electrical contractor. They know Habirshaw.

Habirshaw insulated wire has been accepted as a standard of quality all over the world. Habirshaw was good wire in the earliest days of the electrical industry. It has grown up with the industry, improving with experience and engineering progress. Habirshaw has retained the confidence of electrical experts everywhere—has *always* set the standard of insulated wire quality, because it represents the latest, sound advances in electrical science and practice; because it is honestly made and rigorously inspected and tested; but chiefly because since the beginning of the commercial use of electricity, Habirshaw wire has maintained an unbroken record of reliability and performance under the most severe service conditions.

It is always a trustworthy check on the quality and service prospect of anything electrical to—

Ask if it is wired with Habirshaw.

Habirshaw Wire
manufactured by
Habirshaw Electric Cable Co.
Incorporated
10 East 43rd Street, New York

Habirshaw Code Wire
distributed by the
Western Electric Company
Incorporated
Offices in All Principal Cities

Habirshaw Power Cables—Rubber, Varnished Cambric and Paper—Sector and Concentric

HABIRSHAW
"Proven by the test of time"
Insulated Wire

For more than thirty years—practically from the beginning of the electrical industry—Habirshaw Insulated Wire has been accepted as a standard of quality all over the world

SOLUBLE (INSTANT)
Barrington Hall
Coffee

This is famous Baker-ized Barrington Hall in instant form. Medium size jar equal to one pound of Baker-ized Barrington Hall Coffee.

The Ready Breakfast

No waiting. When you are ready, your breakfast is ready. Fruit, cereal, toast, a piping hot cup of Soluble (instant) Barrington Hall.

Coffee has always been the sticker. Took as long to make one cup as six. Often too strong or too weak and muddy instead of clear. And always the old coffee pot left behind to clean!

It's different now. Men, and women too, who are up in the morning ahead of the family, have learned that perfect coffee can be made in the cup, instantly, upon adding hot water.

All because Barrington Hall Coffee is now sold in two forms—Baker-ized, made in pot or percolator as usual, and Soluble, made in the cup.

Your grocer probably has the medium size jar of Soluble Barrington Hall at 60c, equal to a pound of Baker-ized Barrington Hall. Or you may send 40c for the standard size tin. You'll never go back to the old coffee pot!

BAKER IMPORTING COMPANY
244 North Second Street
MINNEAPOLIS
124 Hudson Street
NEW YORK

MAIL THE COUPON
Enclosed find 40c for which please send one standard tin of Soluble Barrington Hall Coffee to:
Name____________
Address____________
Grocer's Name____________
Grocer's Address____________

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

down his head for me to scratch his neck. So soon as I did he turned up his head sharply and bit me, as gently as an affectionate dog would do. An old-time friend of mine is a great sulfur-crested cockatoo, who will play with a child of four and let him take all kinds of liberties with him, and never lose his temper, no matter what his playmate does. His bites, too, are the purest 'make-believes,' tho he can gnaw through any chain that can be bought. He delights in cleaning a chicken-bone, and then holds it down to the house-dog, immediately drawing it away. This game goes on again and again."

In intelligent animals, Professor Hartog tells us, the aimlessness of play is made more evident by make-believe. He tells a story of a kitten playing with a dead mouse, who hid her prey in one of a convenient pair of slippers, and then immediately proceeded to look for it in the other. He goes on:

"The greater the intensity of the play the more serious the make-believe, which ironically strengthens the aimlessness thereof. The card-player who does not do his best to win is one who does not really enjoy the game; the existence of a stake heavy enough to make a real difference to the player (I do not speak of nominal stakes) changes the interest proper to the game into work for the love of money, or that of a passion for gambling, which is quite another thing. In gambling there is the real excitement of money-getting, and that is alien to genuine play.

"The hungry cat, of whatever species up to the lion, kills its prey at once; otherwise it makes believe again and again that the unfortunate prey can escape, and that it still has to chase it. 'Cat and mouse' does not involve a sense of cruelty in the cat toward the prey, any more than giving game 'law' does in the sportsman. Thus we find the same element of make-believe in hunting for sport and not for the pot. This is why we abstain from shooting at the resting bird or beast, why we fish for salmon and trout on an all but too thin line; we thus gain the delusion of a hard-earned victory. The sport of hunting big game on foot or from a platform on a tree adds to our pleasure of self-realization, like any danger successfully baffled. Horace speaks of the scorching wheel grazing the turn, as a cyclist might to-day. That the hunter's game may be worthless in itself makes no difference to him.

"Of plays of courtship we may say with Heine, 'Sweet it is to play deceived, sweeter still to play the dupe'—a most admirable characterization of true flirtation, which, like other sports, has its element of danger to the players. The sense that aimlessness is of the essence of sport was seen in the general reprobation of the winner of a sculling race at Henley some years ago. His competitor broke one scull almost immediately after the start, but, tho he saw this, he rowed over the course and claimed (and obtained) the prize. He won the reward due to rowing proficiency for mere superiority in the soundness of a piece of wood. He did not carry the make-believe through and was most justly condemned; he worked for the 'pot,' and had a real aim, not a fictitious one.

"There is one essential of play: it must

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

o spontaneous, or at least voluntary. The hoolboy feels that 'compulsory games' re a fag and a misnomer, until he grows to ke them and they cease to be 'compul- ory.' Conversely, when two children had een left to play on Barmouth sands a big lack retriever came up when they were gging, and asked unmistakably for them o throw the spade into the water for him o fetch. This they thought great fun. ut when their parents rejoined them the ame had ceased to be one for them; they ere tiring of it, and moved to go away ith the spade, but every time they tried o, the dog firmly and gently seized the oy by his knickers and drew him back to he waterside. They were now a very veary pair, for the game had become ompulsory. An instinct is partly ex- lained by its object, or at least by its ffect, but not wholly. When we seek to xplain the origin of play, it is no answer o say that it makes for the efficient train- ng of the individual; we want something nore. Probably its origin was in the im- ulse of the individual to act, and that this mpulse has differentiated in the two lirections of play and work as the actions ecame more varied and the intelligence nore developed."

IS INFECTION LEGALLY AN ACCIDENT?

IS a disease an "accident"? The earlier decisions of the courts under the workmen's compensation acts showed considerable difference of legal opinion on this subject. At present, we are told by Chesla C. Sherlock, in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), infections or diseases regularly incident to an occupation, and well known to be so, are not considered accidental. Thus, a workman who enters a match-factory is supposed to do so in the full knowledge that he is exposing himself to phosphorus poisoning. If he does, in fact, contract it, it is no more accidental than is getting wet when one goes out in the rain. An accident, as generally held, is, we are told, "any unlooked-for and untoward event happening within chance and without design or intention." If a workman suffers such an accident which arises through the employment and out of it, then he is clearly entitled to compensation. It may be, however, that an infection may fall within the scope of this definition. We read:

"It is well known that where certain work is followed certain diseases are very apt to be contracted if the workman persists in following that employment very long. Among the most common of these diseases are various forms of poisoning such as lead- and copper-poisoning. Since these diseases are of an inherent danger to the work, the courts have almost uniformly held that they are not an 'accident' and the workman is not entitled to compensation, unless the act specifically mentioned occupational diseases, in case he suffers from one.

"The rule, however, is different in Massachusetts and other States where the compensation is payable not for accidental in-

Women Are the Judges

On Every Van Camp Soup

Men-Chefs in Paris
Perfected the basic recipes used in Van Camp's Soups

Culinary Experts
In the Van Camp kitchens then compare countless blends and methods

It is true that men created and perfected Van Camp's Soups.

But a woman—a domestic science expert—selects the best blend and adds the final touches.

And countless women—givers of fine dinners—have placed Van Camp's in the queen-place among soups.

All to Please Women

We bake beans to please men. But all our 18 Soups are made to please women connoisseurs.

They were first made by French chefs to please Parisian women. Then a chef from the Hotel Ritz in Paris brought us these prize French recipes.

In the Van Camp kitchens, scientific cooks perfected them—men with college training. They fixed standards for every material. They tested countless blends and methods to add new delights.

But a woman expert decided which was best. A woman added many final touches. And a woman watches, day by day, to keep Van Camp's the finest Soups created. Men do the work but women have the say.

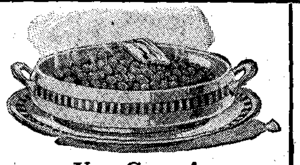
New-Type Soups

The Van Camp methods have resulted in these new-type Soups. They result from infinite cost and care. Yet they cost no more than ordinary soups.

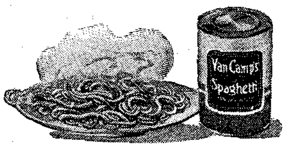
Get a few cans and compare them with the soups you know.

VAN CAMP'S Soups 18 Kinds

Other Van Camp Products Include
Pork and Beans, Evaporated Milk, Spaghetti, Peanut Butter, Chili Con Carne, Catsup, Chili Sauce, etc.
Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis



Van Camp's
Pork and Beans
Beans that are super-baked yet whole and mealy, uncrisped and unbroken.



Van Camp's
Spaghetti
A famous Italian recipe perfected by our scientific cooks.

Van Camp's
Peanut Butter
Made from blended peanuts in a way to get the utmost in fine flavor.

REDMANOL

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Perfect Mouthpiece

For pipes and holders that make friends and keep them—Redmanol. It has all of amber's beauty, but is stronger. It is non-inflammable—an achievement of modern chemistry. For gift giving there are special sets that truly are companions for the thinking man who smokes. Ask us if your dealer hasn't them.

Redmanol Chemical Products Co.
CHICAGO Dept. 52 ILLINOIS

In every home this year, the preferred gift is the one with the Redmanol mouthpiece.

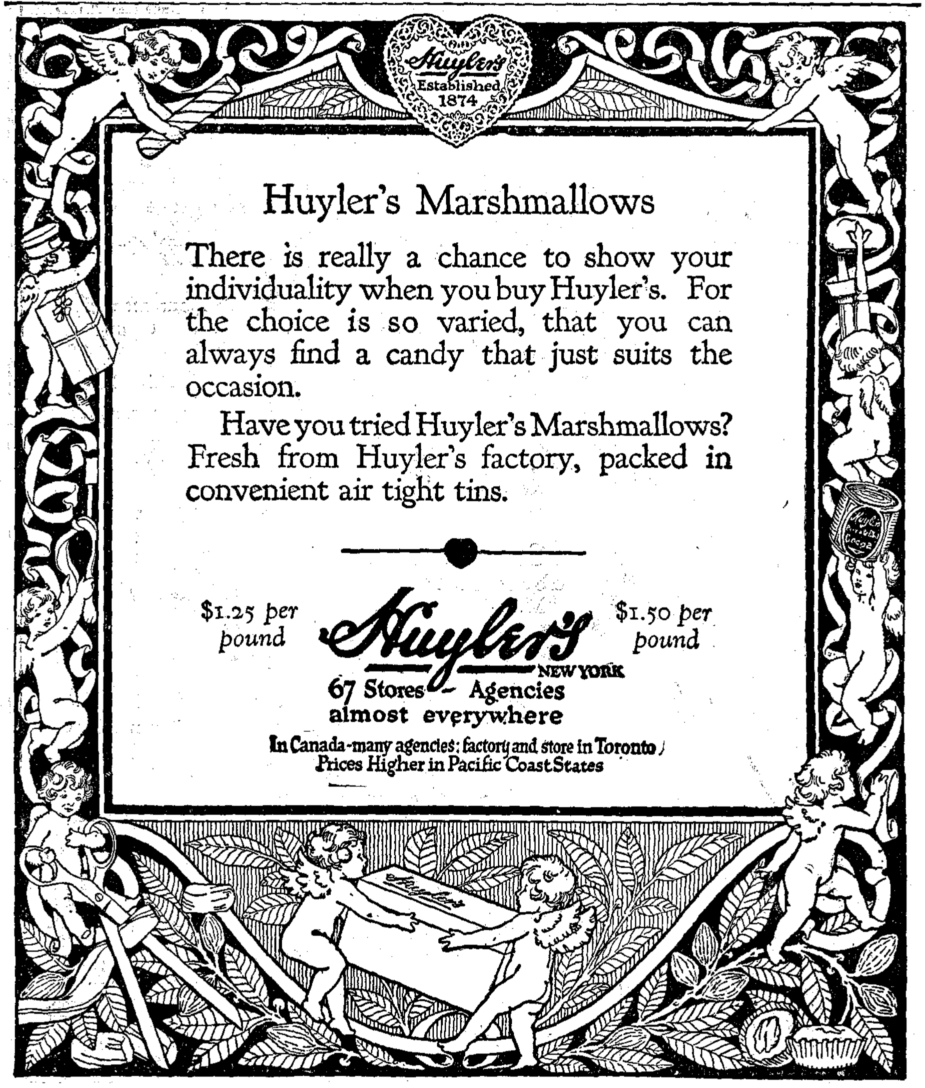
Gifts!

Every smoker wants a pipe and holder set.

A wide range of combinations may be had to suit every taste and purse.

Pipes and sets, $1.50 to $50.

Holders 50c to $10.



Huyler's Established 1874

Huyler's Marshmallows

There is really a chance to show your individuality when you buy Huyler's. For the choice is so varied, that you can always find a candy that just suits the occasion.

Have you tried Huyler's Marshmallows? Fresh from Huyler's factory, packed in convenient air tight tins.

$1.25 *per pound* $1.50 *per pound*

Huyler's NEW YORK
67 Stores — Agencies
almost everywhere
In Canada-many agencies: factory and store in Toronto
Prices Higher in Pacific Coast States

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

juries, but for 'personal injuries.' Th court of Massachusetts has said that a occupational disease is a personal inju within the meaning of the Massachusett act. This does not say, however, that al diseases are deemed to be non-compensabl in the opinion of the courts. While occupational diseases are excluded because the form a distinct class of their own, there ha been a clear reservation on the part of othe ordinary forms of diseases."

The rule is well settled, we are told, tha if the employment subjected the workma to a greater hazard of the disease than ordinarily, or if the disease resulted from a accidental injury, then he will be entitle to compensation. If the disease has it origin in injury, then it is an accident. T quote again:

"For instance, a workman falls off trestle or a train of cars, and because of hi injuries and bruises about the chest contracts pneumonia. This is a compensabl disease within the meaning of the compensation acts.

"Or, another illustration: A workman i required to work for several hours in cold water in order to save a levee or othe property of his employer from damage o destruction. Because of the unusual exposure he contracts pneumonia. This is a compensable disease within the meaning of the compensation acts.

"Still another case might be given: A workman is required to clean up débris following a wreck. He scratches his hands and contracts blood-poisoning from handling the débris and refuse matter. This is a compensable disease within the meaning of the compensation acts.

"Infection, because of its nature, is often a harder matter to determine than a mere disease. An infection, being of such slow and insidious origin that it is extremely difficult to trace it, presents an entirely different problem than an ordinary disease, the symptoms of which generally have their root in some event or happening within the employment. A workman may be able to determine, from his exposure and the like, where he got his disease, but not be able to state just where he got his infection.

"It is necessary, however, that the infection be linked up to the employment by some certainty as to time and place and the circumstances under which it was acquired. Generally, employers resist claims for blood-poison, for instance, unless the workman reports every little scratch and cut he receives at the time. It is so easy for one to pick up such infections outside the employment that employers are certainly justified in taking these steps for self-protection.

"Where the employment is clearly to blame for certain infections, however, the courts will not be too technical in their requirements. In one case a workman employed to mow weeds along a right of way contracts poisoning on his hands and face. He was allowed compensation, it not being necessary for him to prove specifically the exact instance when he encountered the poisonous substance which incapacitated him.

"The compensation acts are administered in a 'spirit of true helpfulness' whenever possible, and they will include infections and diseases within the limitations mentioned above."

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

November 27.—The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria is signed in Paris. By its condition Bulgaria will pay an indemnity of approximately $445,000,000, and is deprived of Thrace and Strumitsa. The Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 men and the police force to 10,000.

November 28.—The Supreme Council adopts the British suggestion for partition of the German war-fleet, under which Great Britain receives 70 per cent. of the total tonnage; France, 10 per cent.; Italy, 10 per cent.; Japan, 8 per cent., and the United States, 2 per cent.

November 29.—The Supreme Council decides that France is to have ten of the German submarines because during the war she was unable to build to the extent of the other Allies. The present understanding is that the remainder of the submarines will be broken up.

December 2.—The Republican leaders of Congress frame plans to bring the Lodge resolution, declaring the existence of a state of peace between the United States and Germany, before the House without delay. It is hoped to have it adopted in the lower branch of Congress in time for final adoption by the Senate within the next three weeks.

According to advices from Berlin, Germany's opposition to signing the protocol is due to the attitude of the United States Senate toward the Treaty of Peace. Germany assumes the position that the absence of American representation on the various missions vitally changes the Treaty.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

November 29.—The Omsk army continues to retreat on a wide front, according to reports from Vladivostok. A new front is said to be planned within the Irkutsk military district.

November 30.—Eleven generals and a thousand other officers of the army of Admiral Kolchak, and 39,000 troops, were captured by the Bolsheviki at Omsk, reports Vladivostok.

Information from Vladivostok says the Council of Ministers of the Kolchak Government have resigned at Irkutsk. The formation of a new Cabinet has begun, based upon domestic principles and non-interference in civilian affairs by the military authorities.

A dispatch from Warsaw to Paris confirms the news that the Polish Army has formed a junction with the army of General Denikin.

FOREIGN

November 26.—Mexico replies to the demand of the United States for the release of William O. Jenkins, Consular Agent at Puebla, and states that it is impossible to accede to the request of the American State Department. The Mexican Government declares there is "no legal foundation nor principle of international law" for the American demand.

Gen. Felipe Angeles, revolutionist, recently captured by Mexican federal troops, is executed at Chihuahua City after a court martial had found him guilty of rebellion.

Pan-German imperialistic demonstrations take place at Potsdam, says a report from Berlin. Large crowds sing imperial songs and cheer the former Emperor, Ludendorff, and militarism and shout abusively against the Government.

A dispatch from Budapest announces

Order By Mail *The South's Most Famous Confection*

ORIGINAL
CREOLE PRALINES
(GRUNEWALD)

Scrupulous care is maintained throughout in producing this famous candy. That's why Original Creole Pralines **(Grunewald)** made only of Louisiana cane sugar and Louisiana (whole half) pecan meats are regarded everywhere as the highest quality Creole Pralines made.

Let the kiddies eat all they want. Absolutely pure, and the oil from the nut meats is good for the digestive system.

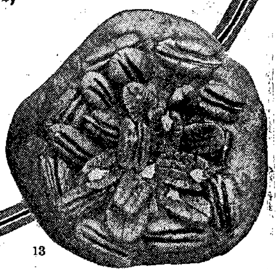
Also a delightful dessert or after dinner dainty.

The HOTEL GRUNEWALD CATERERS
Dept L NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Produced in a model, new and absolutely sanitary factory. Mail orders filled anywhere. Sent in a protected carton—each PRALINE wrapped in glazed paper. Carefully packed. P. O. or Express Money Orders, or Personal Checks received.

BOX OF 7 (Sample) - $1.00
BOX OF 12 - - - 1.50
BOX OF 24 - - - 3.00
Sent Parcel Post—prepaid, insured.

DEALERS WRITE FOR PARTICULARS



13

for YOUR BOY'S XMAS
By All Means Give Him
MECCANO
Toy Engineering for Boys

Look Dad
I Built This
Steam Shovel

YOUR boy will enjoy his Meccano for many years, because he can build a new toy every day. Meccano consists of accurately made wheels, gears, pinions, girders, nuts and bolts of shining brass and steel. With these he can build Electric Locomotives, Derricks, Drop Hammers, Airplanes and hundreds of other true engineering models that *work*. No study. Instructions show how to build over 400 models.

SUPERB XMAS BOOK FREE
Complete story of Meccano told by the inventor in a fascinating book called "Meccanoland." Scores of pictures. Hours of interesting reading. Send for it now.

Get Him This Big
$4.50
SET

Contains Parts to Build:
Trains Bridges
Railways Lathes
Sleighs Windmills
Swings Airplanes
Cranes Drills
Scales
Also scores of others

MECCANO CO., Inc.
Division M
71 WEST 23d ST.
NEW YORK N. Y.

$1000 in Prizes

Prices of MECCANO SETS

No. 00	$ 1.00
No. 0	1.50
No. 1	3.00
No. 1X	4.50
No. 2	6.00
No. 2X	7.50
No. 4	15.00
No. 5	20.00
And on up to	40.00

Sets marked "X" contain electric motors. Any set sent prepaid on receipt of price if not at your dealer's.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

Look ahead—plan to

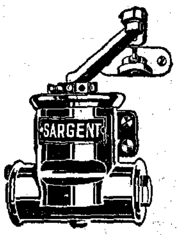
put your own key in your own front door

And don't let your choice of building materials stop with the selection of wood and stone. Choose your hardware. Select locks and hardware which will be in harmony with your home.

In Sargent Hardware, protection and attractiveness are combined with durability. Your architect knows this and will vouch for the solid quality and superb finish of all Sargent products.

Select with him, from the Sargent Book of Designs, the particular design which is in keeping with your home. There you will find many tasteful patterns which were created by Sargent designers to harmonize with the highest architectural and decorative standards. We will send you a copy on request.

Sargent Door Closers



In every home there are doors that should be kept closed—back stair door, storm door, cellar door, lavatory or closet door. Sargent Door Closers add to the quiet and dignity of the home—no doors ajar, no slamming and banging.

SARGENT & COMPANY
Hardware Manufacturers
40 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

the conditional recognition of the new Hungarian cabinet by the Entente.

November 28.—A report from Berlin says the Lettish Government has recalled its diplomatic representative from Berlin, and in view of the attack of Colonel Bermondt's troops, Lettonia regards herself in a state of war with Germany.

Uncensored news brought to Geneva by travelers, says the antidynastic movement fanned by Socialists in northern Italy is spreading. It is reported that the movement is a combined one of the Socialists against the Italian monarchy in favor of a republic. It is further stated that Jugo-Slav-Italian relations appear to be becoming more strained.

Word reaches Washington of the murder in Mexico of two more American citizens, one being James Wallace, murdered by a federal soldier near Tampico, and the other Otto Lund, who had been held captive for five months by bandits

The British Government by a vote of 254 to 50 wins a victory in the House of Commons by the defeat of a motion by William Brace, a labor-leader, calling for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the cost of production.

Lady Astor, the American wife of Viscount Astor, is announced elected to Parliament from the Sutton Division of Plymouth in the balloting of November 15. She is the first woman to hold a seat in the British Parliament.

November 29.—New armistice negotiations are begun between the Lettish Government and Germany, according to reports from Berlin. It is said that warlike complications, indicated by the recall of Lettish diplomatic representatives from Berlin, are unlikely, as "nobody is prepared to fight."

A Paris report says that a movement looking to the establishment of a republic in Roumania has spread to Bessarabia, Transylvania, and Bukowina.

November 30.—According to a Berlin report, an armistice providing for the immediate evacuation of Lithuania by the Germans has been signed by Germany and Lithuania through the medium of the inter-Allied military mission.

The German Socialists discover a monarchist plot of great ramifications having as its purpose the return to Germany of former Emperor William and Crown Prince Frederick William, says a report from Düsseldorf.

December 1.—The Spanish Ministry resigns, says a dispatch from Madrid, as a result of a controversy in the Cortes over the budget.

The United States Government sends another note to the Carranza authorities in Mexico, renewing the request for the release of William O. Jenkins, American Consular Agent at Puebla. The note is considered the sharpest yet address to the Carranza Government over the Jenkins incident.

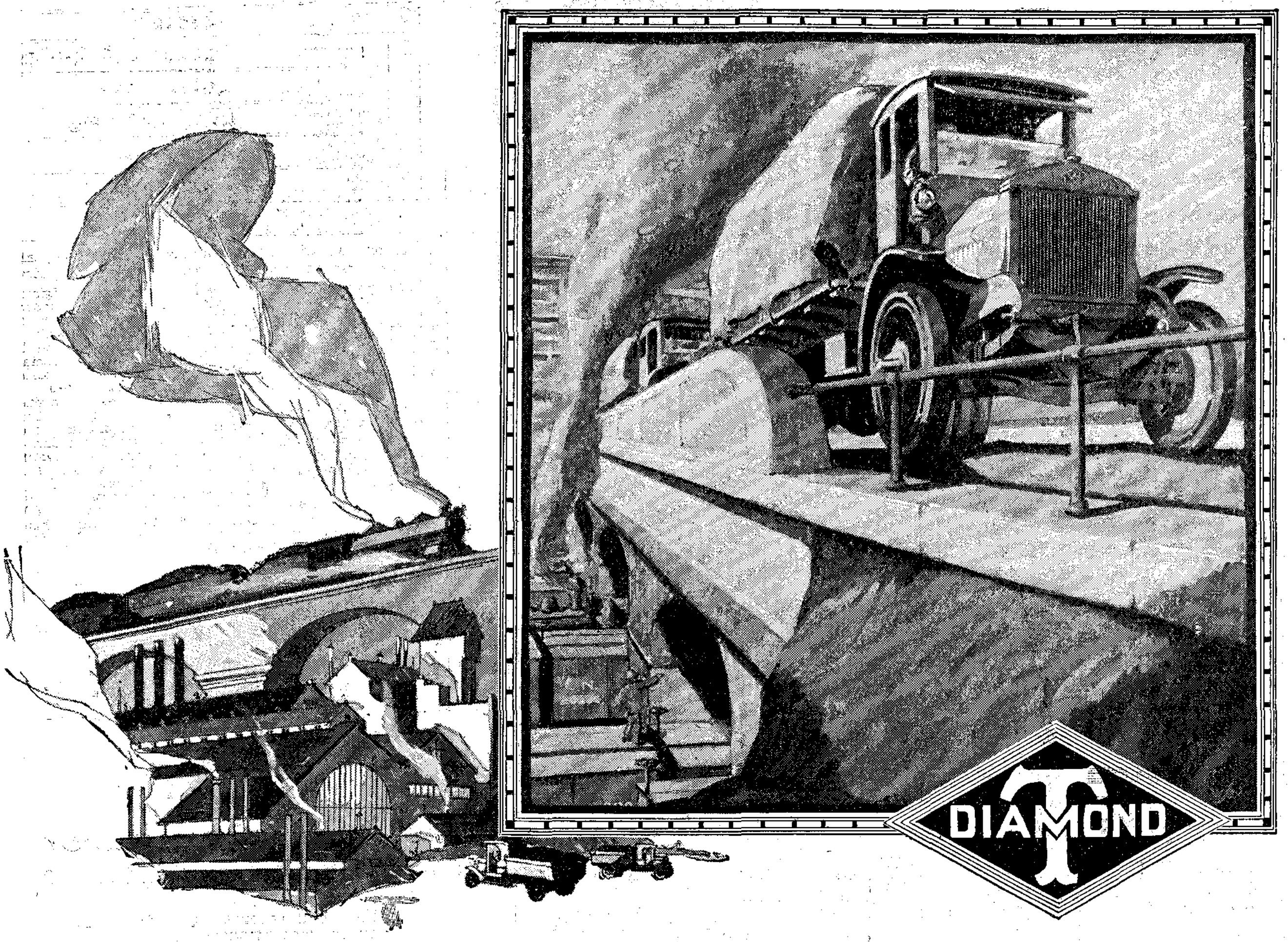
December 2.—According to advices from Rome, a general strike is declared in Rome, Milan, and Florence, resulting in a complete cessation of work. No disorder is reported, except from Milan, where two persons were killed and many wounded.

DOMESTIC

November 26.—The Government, through Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, lays before miners and operators a compromise plan for the settlement of the bituminous coal strike, providing for a 14 per cent. wage-increase to the miners. It also stipulates that the operators are not to be permitted to increase the price of fuel to consumers. John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine

DIAMOND T

"The Nation's Freight Car"



Diamond T Owners "Tide Over" When Other Shippers Are "Tied Up"

WE believe restraint should be the keynote of our public statements, letting facts act as their reinforcement.

Startling statistics of Diamond T economy, as well as its punctuality, could be inserted here as sales arguments, but they would work an injustice to ourselves and the industry by implying "average performance"—which they are not.

The *average* performance by which we want Diamond T judged is less startling and therefore more satisfying. Exceptions are unreliable. The rule is—the rule. Whether or not the fact that the first Diamond T truck is still hauling per standard schedule, in its ninth year, is a rule or an exception, it is nevertheless a fact that speaks for itself.

Standstill transportation and "The Nation's Freight car" are strangers.

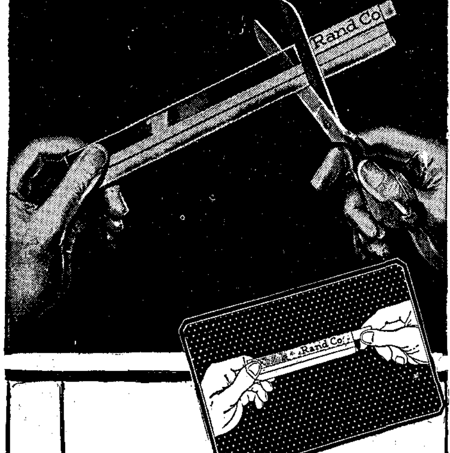
The line is complete, from one-ton to super-five-tons, and any business that transports merchandise can utilize Diamond T as a sane investment.

Those who buy on Institution and Service will appreciate that our 14 years' successful manufacturing career, plus the fact that the present year is our ninth as high-quality truck builders, are good available business reasons for buying minus all uncertainties.

We Have Some Unusual Transportation Literature for Those Interested

DIAMOND T MOTOR CAR COMPANY

4505 WEST 26th STREET CHICAGO, ILL.



Index your Records the way YOU want them

Type the label

—insert it in the Tab, cut the Tab the length desired—and in an instant your records are indexed *the way you want them!*

Rand MAKUROWN Tabs are strips of transparent Fiberloid—in any color—moulded to protect and hold the labels firmly. The Government and hundreds of big firms use large quantities of MAKUROWN. They find it the money-saving way of indexing records.

Sold by Stationers everywhere in 6-inch lengths and in 3/16", ¼", ⅜", and ½" widths, in a variety of six colors.

Ideal for every kind of indexing.

THE RAND COMPANY
Originators of the Visible Index
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Branches and Sales Agencies in Twenty Principal Cities

RAND MAKUROWN INDEX TABS

You'll enjoy lighting up your files with our generous sample, comprising six colors and four sizes, sent for 12c (to cover postage and packing.) Address Dept. K 4, The Rand Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Bonds for Christmas

As fitting gifts within the home circle or business office, the following $100 Bonds are suggested:

French Cities 6% Bonds
Price 92½ and int. Yield 6.80%

Great Western Power 6% Bonds
Price 96 and int. Yield 6.30%

Manila Elec. Ry. & Lt. 7% Notes
Price 98½ and int. Yield 7.50%

To insure prompt delivery, send New York exchange for $100 per $100 bond, balance to be returned with bonds.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
61 Broadway, N.Y.

Workers of America, announces that the miners will not accept the proposal.

Judge Foster, in the United States District Court at New Orleans, issues an injunction, restraining all Federal officers from enforcing the War-time Prohibition Act and the Volstead Enforcement Law. As a result New Orleans saloons have again opened their doors and are selling whisky and wines as in the days before prohibition.

The International Labor Conference at Washington adopts a resolution providing for equal representation by the European countries and the new countries on a commission to consider regulations of workers migrating from one State to another, and for the protection of interests of wage-earners residing outside of a State.

November 27.—Negotiations between the bituminous-coal operators and the miners comes to an abrupt end with the refusal of the miners to accept the 14 per cent. wage-increase proposed by Fuel Administrator Garfield, which had been accepted by the operators.

November 28.—The Government serves notice on soft-coal miners and operators that interference with coal-production will not be tolerated. Warning is issued by the Department of Justice that legal prosecution will be employed to thwart conspiracies on either side, and that troops will be sent wherever necessary to protect miners willing to work.

Governor Robertson, of Oklahoma, wires Secretary Baker, asking that Federal troops be sent to that State to protect coal-miners willing to return to work.

Albert Thomas, the French labor-leader, is chosen Director-General of the International Labor Office under the League of Nations, by the governing body. Upon him will rest the responsibility of carrying out many of the recommendations made at the International Conference held in Washington.

November 29.—Fifteen hundred yard- and trainmen of the Kansas City Terminal and railroads entering that city go on strike. Eight roads are affected. Radicals are blamed for the walkout, which is said not to be authorized by national officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

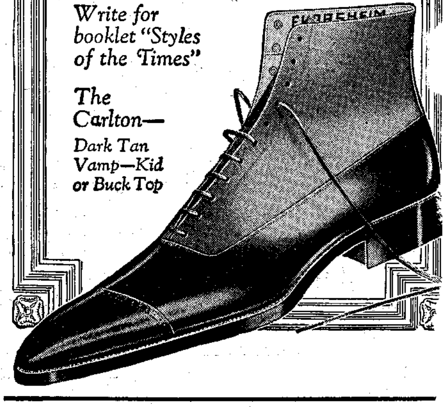
Eighteen hundred State and Federal troops are ordered into the Kansas coal-fields in connection with the plan to reopen the mines under State receivership, according to advices from Topeka. Five thousand volunteer miners are expected to go to work in the mines.

Truman H. Newberry, United States Senator from Michigan, is indicted by a United States grand jury for corruption, fraud, and conspiracy in connection with the election by which he obtained his seat in the Senate, defeating Henry Ford, his Democratic opponent. With Newberry, 133 other persons are indicted by the grand jury on the same charge.

The first session of the International Labor Conference under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles is concluded in Washington, and adjourns subject to a call of the governing body. Delegates from forty-one countries attended the conference, which continued one month. In that time the members of the conference perfected their organization, created a governing body, appointed a Director-General of the Labor Office, and agreed upon a great volume of legislation to be recommended to their respective governments.

November 30.—The strike of railway switchmen in Kansas City, which began November 29, is called off by the strikers.

Soft-coal operators of Pennsylvania, whose mines have an output of more than 60,000,000 tons a year, accept,



FOR THE MAN WHO CARES
The Florsheim SHOE

THE Florsheim Shoe has the preference amongst the best dressed men, those who are particular as regards correct style, perfect fit and detail—Florsheims look better and wear best.

Consider the wear, not the price per pair.

Look for the quality mark "Florsheim."

The Florsheim Shoe Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Write for booklet "Styles of the Times"

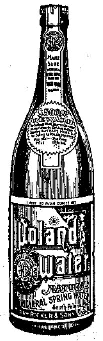
The Carlton—
Dark Tan Vamp—Kid or Buck Top

Waxed Carbon Paper

Will not smut, dry out or wrinkle; superior wearing and manifoldi qualities; will not soil the hands or stationery; make clean, leg copies. Sold direct at factory prices; all colors in light, medium a standard weights. Send $1 for sample box of 50 sheets, legal s State color and weight desired. Money back if not pleased. Addr

THE RIBBON WORKS, Galveston, Te

Happiness Here Below depends so largely one's point of vi that *it pays to cultivate optimism.* Read Walter DeVoe "LITTLE STUDIES IN SELF-HEALING." $1.10 postpa from FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New Yo



Poland Water
FOR HEALT
The Perfect Table Water

For over half a century America's Leading Natural Mineral Water.

Bottled only at the Spring under the most sanitary conditions.

CAUTION: Always see that seal is unbroken at time bottle is opened.

For Sale at Local Dealers
HIRAM RICKER & SONS, Inc.
South Poland, Maine
Boston New York Phila.
Please Mention Literary Digest

with reservations, the proposal of Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield for a 14 per cent. increase in wages to all classes of miners.

Twelve million dollars from the United States Treasury was contributed this year for relief of the undernourished children of Europe, principally in Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, according to a report submitted to the President by the Director of the American Relief Administration.

The Governors of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Attorney-General R. J. Hopkins, of Kansas, representing Governor Allen of that State, meet in conference in Chicago to discuss the coal situation. Among other things they decide to recommend to the Federal Government that a complete Fuel Administration be perfected immediately with an administrator for each State. They also request equitable distribution of coal under uniform and rigid regulations in all States.

December 1.—The Sixty-sixth Congress convenes and prepares for the immediate consideration of pressing international and domestic problems. Secretary of the Treasury Glass submits to the Congress an estimate showing that $5,000,000,000 will be needed to run the Government during the fiscal year 1921, the largest sum ever asked of a peace-time Congress.

Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield, acting in conjunction with the Railroad Administration, gives notice that hereafter only essential consumers will be supplied with coal.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, in a statement issued at Springfield, Ill., declares the coal strike will be settled only on an agreement of a 31 per cent. increase. Mr. Lewis declares the miners will not accept the 14 per cent. increase granted by the Fuel Administrator.

The second industrial conference called by President Wilson to discuss the industrial problems of the country holds its opening session in Washington under the permanent chairmanship of Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Legislation to curb the activities of the "Reds" is introduced in both branches of Congress. Senator King, of Utah, introduces a bill giving the Department of Justice, instead of the Labor Department, jurisdiction over the deportation of aliens. Representative Kelly, of Michigan, introduces a bill making it a felony under drastic penalties to preach the overthrow of the Government by force.

December 2.—Joshua Willis Alexander, of Gallatin, Missouri, representative in Congress, is selected by President Wilson to be Secretary of Commerce, to succeed William C. Redfield.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood is indorsed for President of the United States by the Republican State Convention of South Dakota, meeting at Pierre.

President Wilson presents his annual message to Congress. His recommendations are confined to measures to combat unrest, reduce the cost of living, amend the Revenue Act, establish amicable relations between capital and labor, and bring the country back to a normal basis.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans issues a writ of *supersedeas*, suspending the operation of the recent injunction issued by Judge Foster restraining Federal officials in New Orleans from enforcing war-time prohibition. Following the action of the Court of Appeals, the city promptly reverts to a "dry" status.

Henry Clay Frick, well-known manufacturer and financier, dies at his home in New York City.

The Christmas Magic of High Grade Securities

THE Wise Men of today give Christmas presents that do not fade from memory. A good security is the most substantial of Christmas tokens. Its value is perennial. Its like the magic purse of the fairy tale, in which a new coin appeared to take the place of every coin withdrawn.

The maturing interest of a prime security serves as a yearly reminder of the sensible, handsome generosity of the giver. Some bonds are due in a few years; others have many years to run. For example, there are $1000 bonds which pay $50 interest each year for as long as 50 years—a total of $2500 in addition to payment of the principal. What a gift for a member of the family, for a friend, for a business associate.

The National City Company can provide you with securities of highest character, ideal for Christmas gifts, gathered carefully by experts from among the world's best government, municipal, public utility, railroad, industry, and realty issues.

At any of our more than 50 correspondent offices you can learn just what securities would best meet the investment needs of the people you wish to remember in this considerate and far-sighted manner.

List of offerings sent on request for—D113

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

A National
INVESTMENT SERVICE
Correspondent Offices in more than 50 Cities connected by more than 10,000 miles of private wires.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

Empire Gas and Fuel Company

8% Preferred Stock

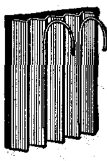
Backed by large equities in Oil Producing, Transporting, Refining and Distributing properties.

Sinking Fund Provision.
Cumulative Dividends.
High Earning Power.
Attractive Income Yield.

Circular LD-2 and detailed information mailed upon request.

Henry L. Doherty & Company
Bond Department
60 Wall Street, New York

SāVō AIR MOISTENER



Saves Health, Furniture, Pianos, Fuel, Paintings, Plants, Etc.
Also made for Hot Air Registers.
Fill with Water, hang on back of any Radiator out of sight. The most efficient Humidifier made.
Write for free Booklet
SAVO MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. L, 39 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE

The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful recipes. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

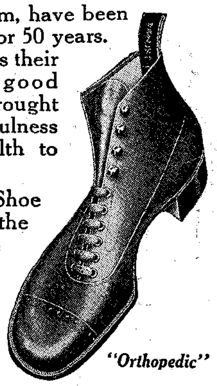
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY - - NEW YORK

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Good Foot-Sense is Winning

The old harmful forms of shoes have long shown their bad effects on the feet. Now modern standards insist upon sensible, natural shoes. Coward Shoes, designed on the foot lines as nature gave them, have been manufactured for 50 years. And for 50 years their comfort and good sense have brought greater foot usefulness and better health to thousands.

The Coward Shoe still stands as the leader in the long battle for good foot-sense. In ordering address Dept. J.



James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich Street, N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)
Sold Nowhere Else

THE SPICE OF LIFE

But Not Too Good.—"Why did you ask those people to wait, Marie?"

"I wanted to see if you were in, madam."

"A good maid can always tell from the look of visitors whether her mistress is in or out."—*London Opinion.*

Indulgent Father.—Customer—"Here, what's the meaning of this? I don't mean to be shaved by this kid!"

Barber—"It's only my own youngster. I let him have a bit of fun to-day, sir, because it's his birthday."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Ready to Oblige.—Mistress—"Now, Ada, I want you to show us what you can do to-night. We have a few very special friends coming for a musical evening."

Cook—"Well, mum, I 'aven't done any singin' to speak of for years, but as you insists upon it you can put me down for 'The 'Oly City'!"—*London Passing Show.*

No Argument.—A man stept up to Henry Ward Beecher one day and said, "Sir, I am an evolutionist, and I want to discuss the question with you. I am also an annihilationist; I believe that when I die that will be the end of me."

"Thank goodness for that!" said Mr. Beecher, as he walked off and left the man dazed.—*London Blighty.*

A Mule's Epitaph.—An army mule at one of the cantonments "went west." The private who had charge of the last rites had to fill out the regulation form, and came across the suggestion, Disposition of carcass."

After a moment's thought Sammie wrote on the blank line:

"Mean and deceitful."—*Dallas Holland's Magazine.*

Devotion Tested.—Kind Father—"My dear, if you want a good husband, marry Mr. Goodheart. He really and truly loves you."

Daughter—"Are you sure of that, papa?"

Kind Father—"Yes, indeed. I've been borrowing money from him for six months, and still he keeps coming."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Careless Swain.—His fellow clerks gathered round him when the news became public property, and extended congratulations.

"But," said one man, "I understand the girl you are engaged to is a twin; how do you tell the difference between her and her sister?"

"Well, it's a jolly nice family," said the lucky man, "and I don't bother very much."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Teacher's Symptoms.—"Jimmy," said the fond mother to her smart eleven-year-old, "what became of that little pie I made for you as a treat yesterday? Did you eat it?"

"No, mama," answered Jimmy, with a grin; "I gave it to my teacher at school instead."

"That was very nice and generous of you, Jimmy," complimented his mother. "And did your teacher eat it?"

"Yes; I think so," answered Jimmy. "She wasn't at school to-day."—*London Tit-Bits.*

First Mortgage Serial Payment Gold Bonds

Netting Buyer 7%

Secured by Metropolitan business structures, Apartment buildings, Hotel-Apartments and other well-located, rental-income structures, situated in the larger and more substantial cities of the rich and growing South.

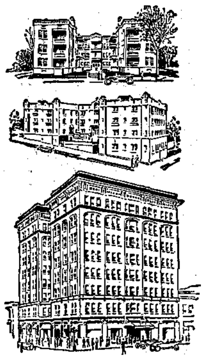
Denominations: $1,000; $500; $100. Maturities: 1 to 10 years. Interest: Semi-annually. Annual retirement of mortgage through monthly payments; prompt payment of interest insured through sinking fund requirements by monthly payments.

Each bond bears certificat of strong National Banks an Trust Companies, certifyin the correctness of the bonds.

Interest and principal payab at the Guaranty Trust Com pany of New York or Thir National Bank of Atlanta Bonds may be purchased o the partial payment plan.

Write for illustrated circu lars giving further details.

The following structures are located in leading Southern cities and secure First Mortgage Bonds now offered for investment.



G. L. MILLER & CO.
Incorporated.
130 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.

6% NET

For 40 years we have been paying our custome the highest returns consistent with conservativ methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and u which we can recommend after the most thoroug personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List N 77. Certificates of $25 and up also for saving investo

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence Ka

Allen County Twist

Made of rich, ripe old air cured Kentucky Natural Leat Unexcelled for chew or smoke

Ten 10¢ Twists $1.00 Post Paid

If your dealer hasn't it, send us his name, address and a dollar bill and we will sen you ten 10c twists, post paid.

RYAN-HAMPTON TOBACCO CO.
824 South Floyd Louisville, K

If you travel

—once in a while or frequently
—on short trips or long tours
—for business or pleasure

you cannot afford not to insure

Baggage and personal effects

Just figure out the value of your belongings, clothing, etc. Think of its chances of loss from fire, theft, pilferage, etc., while it is in transit, in hotels, club houses, and everywhere outside of your home! A NORTH AMERICA policy gives liberal protection and

costs but a few dollars a year

You insure your effects while in your home where they are under your watchful care—why not when you travel and they are subject to hazards beyond your control?

Write today for specimen policy or consult any North America agent.

Special policy issued covering Salesmen's samples.

Insurance Company of NORTH AMERIC
PHILADELPHIA
Agents Everywhere Assets over $30,000,00

It Looked That Way.—Smith—" I see stocks took a drop."

Jones—" Took a drop? I should say they took the whole bottle."—*New York Odd Lot Review.*

Obliging.—Old Goldbags—" What's hat! You really mean to tell me you love ny daughter for herself alone?"

Hardup—" Yes, sir; but I think I could earn to l-love you t-too, sir, in t-time, sir." *London Tit-Bits.*

They Do It In Australia.—The Grocer " Yes'm, the high price of mustard is due o the scarcity of fuel. You see, people re buying up mustard and are keeping hemselves warm with poultices!"—*Melourne Punch.*

In the Jug.—Four gills one pint; two nts one quart; four quarts one gallon; ne gallon one quarrel; one quarrel two ghts; two fights four policemen; four olicemen one magistrate; one magistrate ne month.—*London Tit-Bits.*

Removal Notice.—George (affectionate-y)—" Helen, dear, I've had something esitating on my lips for some time now nd—"

Helen (interrupting)—" Oh, George, ow I do hate those little mustaches."—*ehigh Burr.*

Help Wanted.—First Roommate—" I y, Walt, would you kindly lend me your een necktie this evening?"

Second Roommate—" Why certainly, d, but why all the formality?"

First Roommate—" I can't find it." *Awgawan.*

Serious Impediment.—Doris—" Why on't you marry her?"

Jack—" I'd like to, but, unfortunately, e has an impediment in her speech."

Doris—" What is it?"

Jack—" She can't say ' Yes.' "—*London it-Bits.*

Wasted Button.—Ronald (after church rvice)—" I say, sis, did the curate really ean that those black people don't wear othes?"

Sister—" Yes, quite true."

Ronald—" Then, what was the good of andpa putting a button in the collec-on?"—*London Blighty.*

Muffler Needed.—Mother—" I wish u wouldn't stand on the steps so long th that Junior when he brings you me."

She—" Why I only stood there for a cond last night."

Mother—" Is that all? I really thought heard a third and a fourth."—*Gargoyle.*

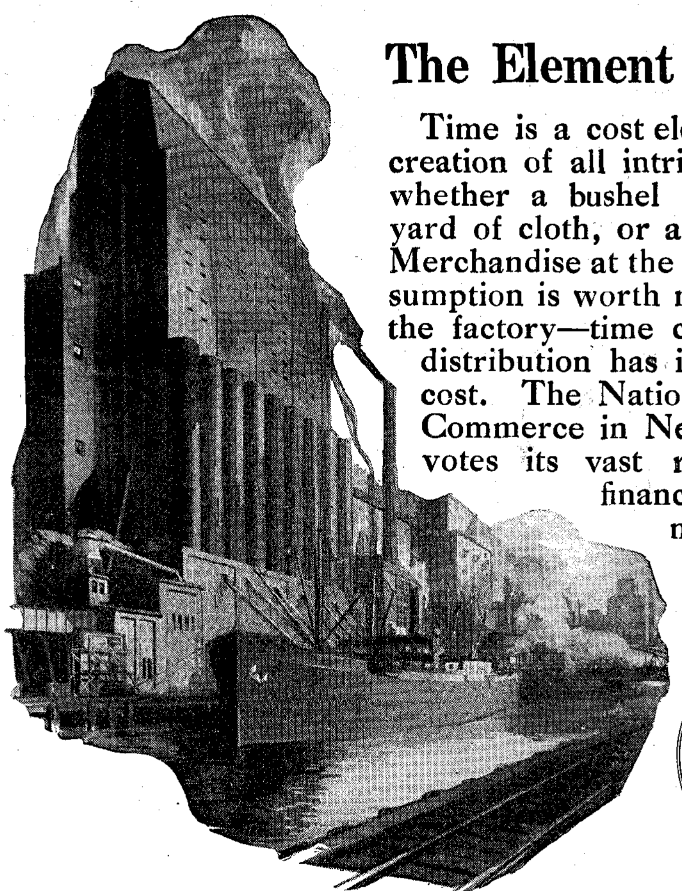
She Knew.—The teacher had written .7 on the blackboard, and to show the ect of multiplying by ten rubbed out e decimal point. She then turned to the ss and said:

"Now, Mary, where is the decimal int?"

" On the duster, miss," replied Mary, thout hesitation.—*London Tit-Bits.*

Supplying the Fire.—The Man of Law " But, my dear madam, there is no in-ance money for you to draw. Your e husband never insured his life; he ly had a policy against fire."

The Wonderful Widow—" Precisely. at is the very reason I had him cre-ted!"—*London Passing Show.*



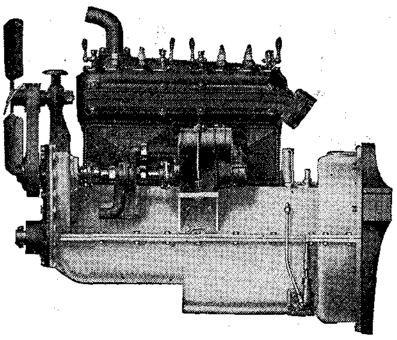
The Element of Time

Time is a cost element in the creation of all intrinsic values, whether a bushel of wheat, a yard of cloth, or a ton of steel. Merchandise at the point of consumption is worth more than at the factory—time consumed in distribution has increased its cost. The National Bank of Commerce in New York devotes its vast resources to financing this element of time.

National Bank of Commerce 1839 In New York

National Bank of Commerce
in New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over Fifty Million Dollars



Yes, We Could—But We Won't

We could build Wisconsin Motors cheaper—build them so that their initial price would be somewhat lower than it is. But that is absolutely against our policy, and always will be.

It would mean the elimination of the careful adjusting, fitting, running in, testing and inspecting—high priced workmanship that gives the Wisconsin its perfect performance.

Wisconsin engines leave the factory *ready to run*—working parts fitted to the thousandth part of an inch! Every Wisconsin is adjusted and tested, torn down, re-assembled, re-fitted and re-tested until it is operation-perfect—capable of running for months without attention.

Such work costs more—but costs less in the end, for it gives the manufacturer a motor *ready to install*, the dealer a truck or passenger car whose engine does not eat its own profit up in costly "Service", and it relieves *you* of the annoyance and expense of repairs and continual adjustments.

If there is a Wisconsin under the hood you can buy safely.

Specifications and booklet, "Honors Wisconsin Has Won," on request.

WISCONSIN MOTOR MFG. CO.
Station A, Dept. 350 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Distributors: New York Branch: T. M. Fenner, 21 Park Row, Factory Rep.
Marine Equipment & Supply Co., 610 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pacific Coast Distributor:
Earl P. Cooper Company
1310 So. Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, Cal.

Wisconsin
CONSISTENT

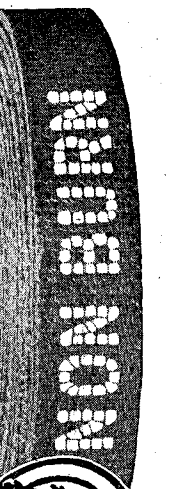
BRAKES

last longer with

JOHNS-MANVILLE

NON-BURN

ASBESTOS BRAKE LINING



EVERY time that warning signal sends your foot to the brake pedal, remember, it isn't the speed or the pressure of your foot that wards off danger but the quality and condition of the *lining*, back on the brake drum.

Non-Burn Brake Lining *lasts* the longest because of the quality of its asbestos.

That quality is there because Johns-Manville are not only the largest producers of Asbestos products in the world, but, owning their own asbestos mines, are independent of market conditions and use only the selected fibre best suited to brake-lining purposes.

Long before most present-day brake-lining manufacturers were in existence, Johns-Manville were making safe, long-lasting brakes for heavy industrial machinery, the brake requirements of which were far greater than those of even the heaviest trucks or motor cars.

The garage man will reline either brakes or clutch with Non-Burn if you specify by name.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities
For Canada, Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto

To the trade:
Non-Burn is sold only through legitimate trade channels. Ask your jobber for details.

JOHNS MANVILLE SERVICE
COVERS THE CONTINENT
Through—
Asbestos
and its allied products
JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in Conservation
Heat Insulations, High Temperature Cements, Asbestos Roofings, Packings, Brake Linings, Fire Prevention Products

JOHNS-MANVILLE
AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. R. K.," New York, N. Y.—"Which is the proper spelling for the word *blanket* or *blanked* when used in a sentence as, 'No *blanket* or *blanked* orders can be accepted'? This word is used in reference to salesmen taking orders for different lines of goods in order to protect the customer, but no assortment is given on the different lines."

The word you seek is the adjective *blanket* The adjective *blanket* is defined: Designating anything which covers a wide range or large number of interrelated names, conditions, objects, items, or the like; covering every phase of a subject, all-embracing; as, a *blanket* act, *blanket* ballot, *blanket* injunction, *blanket* patent.

"J. H. R.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"'Four Fires May Be Incendiary' is the caption of a news item. Is it correct? It has been criticized on the ground that the tense of the verb *may be* is incorrect; that the heading should have read: 'Fires May Have Been Incendiary.'"

Caption English is in a class by itself and is to be judged as in a class by itself. Exigencies o space make it necessary for contraction. Therefore, the only guide to follow is whether the caption expresses the sense. "Four Fires May Be Incendiary" is a colloquial way of expressing "Fou Fires May Have Been Incendiary." The use o "may be" indicates present potential; the use o "may have been," past potential.

"C. A. H.," Des Moines, Iowa.—"Please tel me the meaning of the word *pledge* in I Sam 17 : 18. I can not understand its meaning unde any of the definitions given in my dictionary, ye it is the same word in the Revised Version as i the Authorized."

The word *pledge* in I Sam. 17 : 18 is the Hebre word *arubbah*, which means "surety." It is guaranty of good faith subject to forfeit in cas of failure.

"G. V. G.," Newark, N. J.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the term *analgêsique?*"

The term *analgêsique* is correctly pronounce *a''nal''dzhe''zik'—a's* as in *arm*, *e* as in *they*, and as in *pique*.

"E. S. G.," Sultan, Wash.—"Kindly give m the meaning and pronunciation of the wor *cinema*."

Cinema is the designation commonly used i England for a motion-picture or a picture-play It is an abbreviation of *cinematograph*. Th word is pronounced *sin'a-ma—i* as in *hit*, *a* as i *final*, *a* as in *fat*.

"R. J. McK.," Columbus, Ohio.—"What is th correct pronunciation of the word *bibliophile?*"

The word *bibliophile* is correctly pronounce *bib'li-o-fil—i* as in *hit*, *i* as in *habit*, *o* as in *obe* *i* as in *hit*.

"N. B. J.," Wilmington, N. C.—"Is the Pres dent of the United States compelled by law t remain in office for the duration of war even aft the expiration of his term?"

He is not. The fact that the President is th Commander-in-Chief of the Army does not requi him to remain in office for the term of war. As th greatest office in the gift of the people, the Pres dency, which empowers its incumbent to gover the entire country—including its civil, militar naval, and other population—embraces the less office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

"W. C.," Waco, Texas.—The plural of *tailor goose* is *tailors' gooses*.

"E. B.," Greenville, S. C.—The lines you giv are from Bayard Taylor's "Proposal."

"E. D. F.," Highland Park, Ill.—"When is proper for a doctor to use his title, *Dr.* or *D.D.S ?*

The degree *D.D.S.* or *M.D.* is used correctly b professional men only in professional work. you give a prescription or order, it is correct sign it and put the initials of your degree aft your signature; also, on your letter- or bill-hea after your name.

"D. H.," Youngstown, Ohio.—"Please infor me the date on which Congress voted a decla tion of war between Germany and the Unit States."

April 6, 1917.

"G. A.," Statesville, N. C.—The appointme of Poet Laureate is made by the Prime Minist in consultation with the sovereign.